083854

PG PROPERTY, NWT
Geochemical Assessment Report
PG Claim Group

April 1, 1996 - March 31, 1997

James River - Coronation Gulf Area
NTS: 76L/13, /14, 76M/3, /4, /6, /11
86I/16, 86P/1

Lat.: 67° 18'N
Long.: 111° 25'W

District of Mackenzie
Northwest Territories

prepared for:

BENACHEE RESOURCES INC.
SNOWPIPE RESOURCES LTD.
INUKSHUK CAPITAL INC.

prepared by:

Barry Edward Jones, B.Sc., M.Sc.
CANAMERA GEOLOGICAL LTD.
650 - 220 Cambie St., Vancouver B.C.

May 31, 1997

Canamera GEOLOGICAL LTD.

PG PROPERTY, NWT
Geochemical Assessment Report
PG Claim Group

April 1, 1996 - March 31, 1997

James River - Coronation Gulf Area
NTS: 76L/13, /14, 76M/3, /4, /6, /11
86I/16, 86P/1

Lat.: 67° 18'N
Long.: 111° 25'W

District of Mackenzie
Northwest Territories

prepared for:

BENACHEE RESOURCES INC.
SNOWPIPE RESOURCES LTD.
INUKSHUK CAPITAL INC.

prepared by:

May 31, 1997

Barry Edward Jones, B.Sc., M.Sc.
CANAMERA GEOLOGICAL LTD.
650 - 220 Cambie St., Vancouver B.C.

Canamera GEOLOGICAL LTD.

PG PROPERTY, NWT
Geochemical Assessment Report
PG Claim Group

April 1, 1996 - March 31, 1997

APPENDIX E

James River - Coronat
NTS: 76L/13, /14, 76I
86I/16, 86F

Lat.: 67° 1
Long.: 111°

District of Mackenzie
Northwest Territories

prepared for:

BENACHEE RESOURCES INC.
SNOWPIPE RESOURCES LTD.
INUKSHUK CAPITAL INC.

prepared by:

Barry Edward Jones, B.Sc., M.Sc.
CANAMERA GEOLOGICAL LTD.
650 - 220 Cambie St., Vancouver B.C.

May 31, 1997

Canamera GEOLOGICAL LTD.

Executive Summary

The PG Property consists of claims that have either of two anniversary dates - April 1, (1997 and 2002) and November 17, 1997. This report presents the results of work done on the April 1, 1997 claims (PG 46, 121, 122, 136 - 140.

A detailed airborne geophysical program consisting of 2650.2 line kilometers was carried out by Geoterrex Ltd, Ottawa, Ontario. These activities and expenditures were detailed in the 1993-95 Assessment Report on the PG claims by Canamera Geological Ltd. Last year's 1995-1996) exploration activities included the collection and processing of an additional 119 glacial till samples. The current (1996-1997) work program consisted of the collection and processing of five till samples from claim PG 46, and the reprocessing of 17 previously collected samples from a number of other claims.

No kimberlite pipes have been discovered on the property to date, however an interesting heavy mineral indicator train is possibly being developed. A number of geophysical anomalies having massive sulphide characteristics occur within the volcanic and sedimentary units of the Yellowknife Assemblage; in particular the High Lake and the Anialik River volcanic belts. These anomalies have not been investigated but should be the focus of exploration in the near future.

Further till sampling in the up ice direction of minor and significant anomalous samples may result in developing and refining additional dispersion trains. Existing geophysical anomalies should be investigated for their base metal and/or gold potential.

This report consists of one volume detailing the geochemical sampling program, including maps, figures and results, for the work completed during this time period.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

LIST OF APPENDICES

List of Figures

List of Maps

PG Property

Geochemical Assessment Report

Benachee Resources Inc./Snowpipe Resources Ltd./

Inukshuk Capital Inc.

April 1, 1996 to March 31, 1997

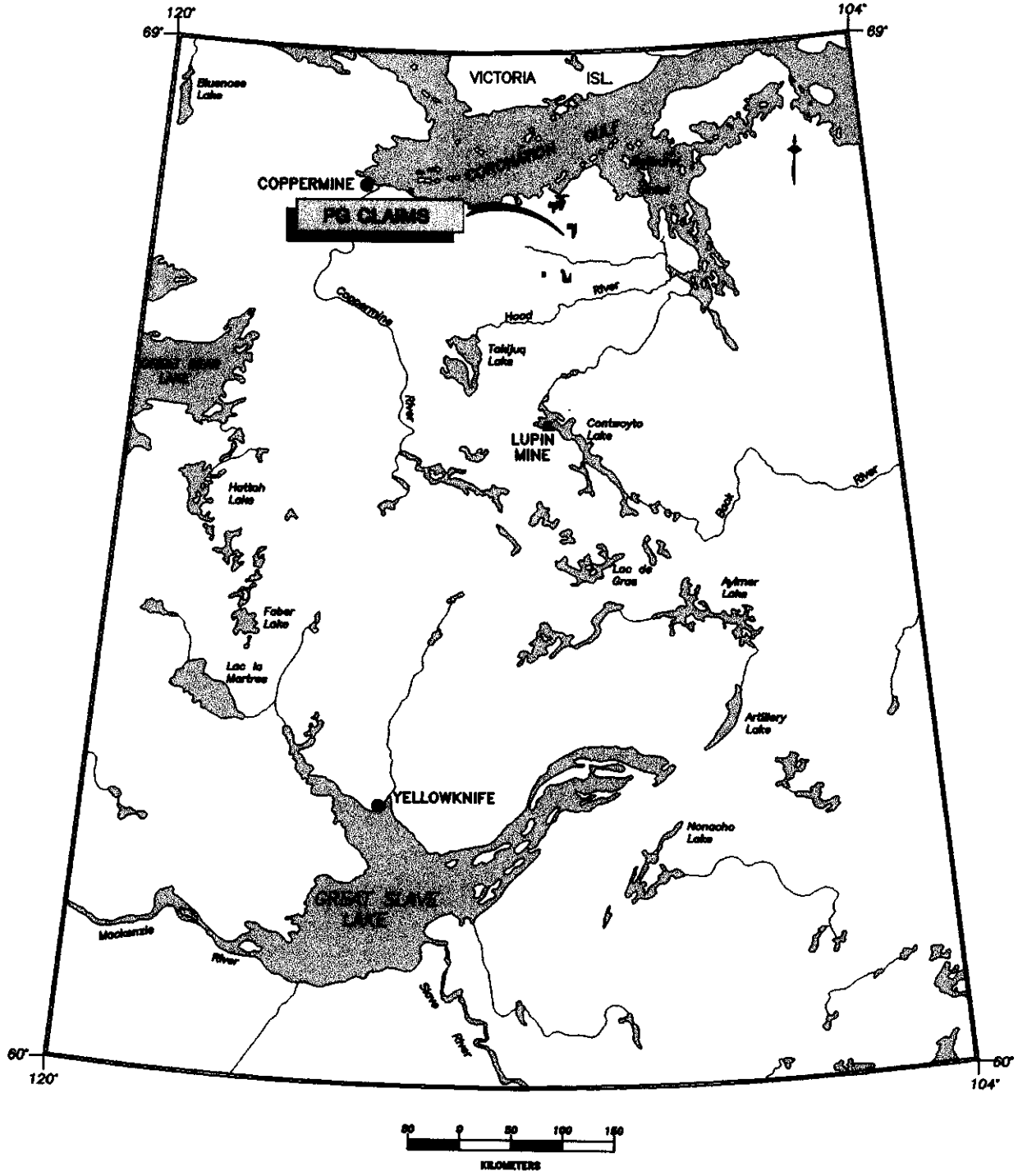
1. Introduction

The Slave Structural Province of the Northwest Territories is an Archean segment of the North American Craton. It is underlain by metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of the Yellowknife Supergroup and by Archean granites and gneisses. The discovery of diamonds at Lac De Gras, through the use of geochemical tracking of kimberlitic indicator minerals, has fueled the exploration activities within the region. Many junior companies staked out large land positions and carried out detailed geochemical exploration programs. Benachee Resources Inc. and Snowpipe Resources Ltd. were among the early participants in this activity by the staking of several properties including the PG claims.

The property has undergone at least two major episodes of glaciation that scoured the terrain and deposited a layer of till. Exploration for kimberlite pipes has consisted primarily of glacial till sampling in search of a specific assemblage of minerals associated with kimberlites. These samples are processed and examined for traces of these minerals whose chemical composition distinguishes them as being unique to an upper mantle origin. The geographical positions of these indicator minerals in the glacial dispersion train are noted and followed up ice to the kimberlite source. Airborne magnetics and EM surveys are used, in conjunction with sampling, to pinpoint various geophysical responses associated with weathered pipe structures.

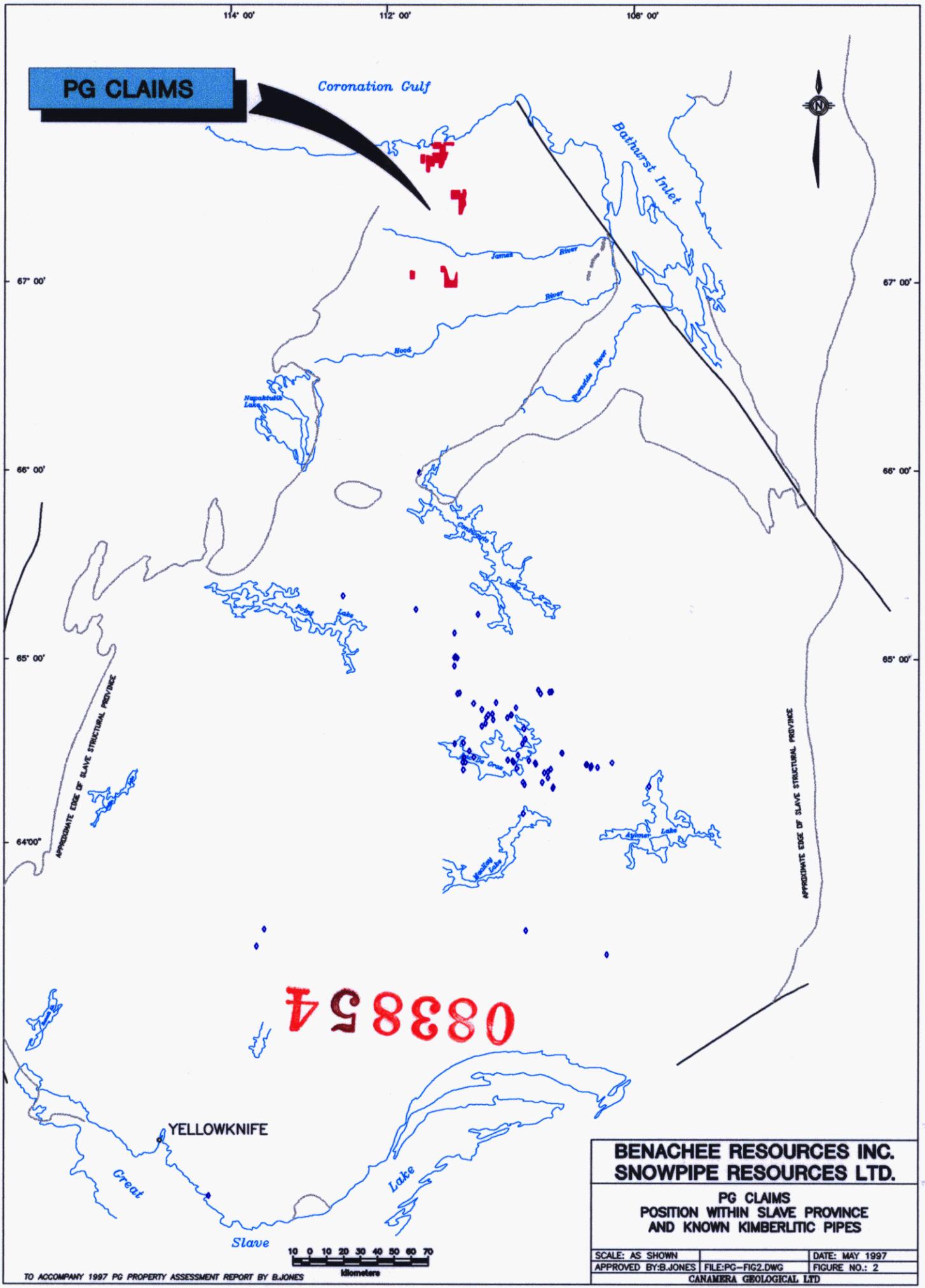
1.1 Location and Access

The PG claims are located in the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories (Figures 1 and 2). The center of the PG claims is located at 67° 18' N; 111° 25' W and lies about 90 kilometers north of the Arctic Circle. The center of the property lies 554 kilometers



0838554

BENACHEE RESOURCES INC. SNOWPIPE RESOURCES LTD.		
PG CLAIMS LOCATION MAP		
SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE: MAY 1997	FIGURE NO.1
APPROVED BY: B.J.	FILE : PG-FIG1.DWG	
CANAMERA GEOLOGICAL LTD		


PG CLAIMS
Coronation Gulf
Bathurst Inlet
James River
Hood River
Burnside River
Napaktulik Lake
Pelly Lake
Beaulieu Lake
Aylmer Lake
Mosquito Lake
Great Slave Lake
YELLOWKNIFE
APPROXIMATE EDGE OF SLAVE STRUCTURAL PROVINCE
114° 00'
112° 00'
108° 00'
67° 00'
66° 00'
65° 00'
64°00'
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
Kilometers
TO ACCOMPANY 1997 PG PROPERTY ASSESSMENT REPORT BY B.JONES
BENACHEE RESOURCES INC.
SNOWPIPE RESOURCES LTD.
PG CLAIMS
POSITION WITHIN SLAVE PROVINCE
AND KNOWN KIMBERLITIC PIPES
SCALE: AS SHOWN
DATE: MAY 1997
APPROVED BY:B.JONES
FILE:PG-FIG2.DWG
FIGURE NO.: 2
CANAMERA GEOLOGICAL LTD

N14°E of Yellowknife. The claim blocks are roughly located in the area of the Anialik and James rivers and are west of High-Low lakes.

During the winter the area is accessible by ski-equipped aircraft. In the summer, there is a window of approximately two to two and a half months (early July to mid-September) in which lakes suitable for float-equipped aircraft can be used to transport men and supplies to the property. Larger aircraft can land on the 6000 foot gravel airstrip at the Lupin mine site, 172 kilometers S4°E from the center of the claim block. During freeze-up and break-up, September and June respectively, access to the property is by helicopter only.

The Echo Bay Mines' winter road, which links Yellowknife to the Lupin mine site on Contwoyto Lake, passes within 170 kilometers on a S5°E bearing from the center of the property.

2. Topography and Climate

The PG property is located on the treeless tundra of the barren grounds. Topography is variable from rolling hills and ridges to relatively flat with minor steep stream channels and rapids. Dotting the landscape are lakes of various sizes, shapes and depths interspersed with areas of low lying muskeg. Numerous small drainage systems and several larger unnamed lakes are located along the west side of claims area. Local relief varies from sea level along the Coronation Gulf to 526 meters in the south of the claims area.

Climatic conditions on the barren grounds are extreme. Winter temperatures reach -45° Celsius occasionally accompanied by high winds creating extreme wind chill conditions and extensive drifting snow; summer temperatures can reach the high 20's Celsius. However, the weather is highly variable and storms can occur at any time of the year. Average annual snowfall rarely exceeds 1 meter, most of which falls during autumn and spring storms.

With the onset of summer, black flies and mosquitoes infest all areas of the barren grounds. Other wildlife includes: caribou, musk oxen, Arctic wolves, Arctic foxes, barren ground

grizzlies, wolverines, Arctic hare and ptarmigan. Lake trout and Arctic char abound in the local lakes and rivers.

3. Claim Status

The current PG property (April 1, 1997 anniversary only) comprises eight claims totaling 13,041.15 acres (Map 2). The property (April 1, 1997 anniversary only) consists of three scattered, irregular shaped, unattached claim blocks. Benachee Resources Inc. and Snowpipe Resources Ltd. are co-holders of title on the claims. The statement of exploration expenditures is listed in Appendix A. A complete list of claim information, including claims being allowed to lapse, is attached in Appendix B.

4. Regional Geology

The PG property is located in the northern portion of the Slave Structural Province stretching between the James River area and the Coronation Gulf. The Slave Structural Province (Figure 3) is an Archean granite-greenstone terrain containing belts of 2.70 to 2.67 Ga metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks that were intruded extensively by syn- to post-volcanic granitic plutons between ca. 2.70 and 2.58 Ga (Relf 1992).

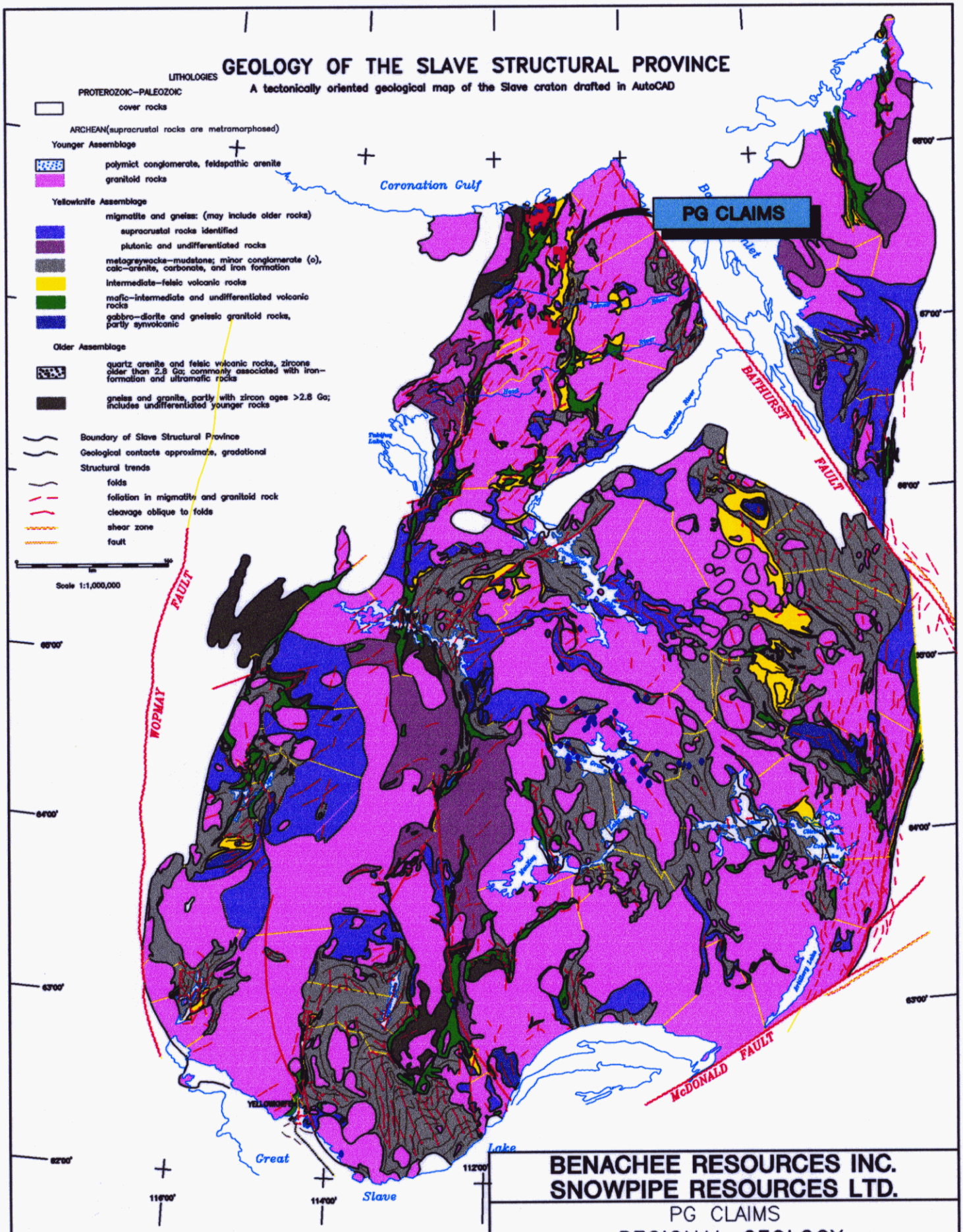
4.1 Archean Geology

Archean rocks within the Slave Structural Province are located between Great Slave Lake to the south and Coronation Gulf to the north. The Archean rocks are overlain by Proterozoic strata of the Wopmay Oregon on the west. The eastern side of the province can be roughly delineated by: the early Proterozoic Thelon deformation and metamorphic zone which occurs along its southeastern edge, the western edge of the Proterozoic deformation between the Bathurst and McDonald faults, and the eastern limit of Archean migmatites to the northeast (Fyson and Padgham 1993).

Rocks within the Slave Structural Province are assigned to three lithotectonic assemblages identified as: an early assemblage of gneisses, granitic rocks and quartz arenites;

GEOLOGY OF THE SLAVE STRUCTURAL PROVINCE

A tectonically oriented geological map of the Slave craton drafted in AutoCAD



BENACHEE RESOURCES INC.
SNOWPIPE RESOURCES LTD.

PG CLAIMS

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

MODIFIED FROM FYSON & PADGHAM 1993–8

SCALE: AS SHOWN	NTS:	DATE: MAY 1997
APPROVED BY:B.JONES	FILE: FYSONX.DWG	FIGURE: 3

CANAMERA GEOLOGICAL LIMITED

083854

Yellowknife Supergroup greywackes, mudstones, volcanic rocks and synvolcanic intrusions; and a younger sedimentary-plutonic assemblage of clastic sediments and granitic rocks. Approximately two-thirds of the province is underlain by post-Yellowknife Supergroup granitic rocks. Deformation and greenschist to amphibolite facies metamorphism affect all volcanic and sedimentary rocks (Fyson and Padgham 1993).

Early Pre-Yellowknife Supergroup Assemblage

The early assemblage of pre-Yellowknife Supergroup rocks generally occurs west of 112° west, along the western edge of the Yellowknife supracrustal domain and between Point Lake and Coronation Gulf. It contains two groups: granites and gneisses of variable composition (tonalitic gneiss to potash granite), and a quartz arenite-felsic volcanic group. The quartz arenite-felsic volcanic association also includes distinctive magnetite iron formations and ultramafics and appear to be intimately tied to granitic basement rocks (Fyson and Padgham 1993).

4.2 Yellowknife Supergroup

4.2.1 Yellowknife Supergroup

The Yellowknife supracrustal-plutonic assemblage consists of three distinct assemblages: granite and gneisses; volcanic and metasediments; and interbedded turbidites. In the Point Lake - Contwoyto Lake area, the Yellowknife Supergroup is comprised of five formations: two distinct belts of metavolcanic rocks known as the Point Lake Formation and the Central Volcanic Belt; metaturbidites of the Contwoyto and Itchen formations; and conglomerates and related clastic sedimentary rocks of the Keskarrah Formation.

4.2.2 Subvolcanic Rocks

This subdivision consists of foliated gabbroic, granitic and gneissic rocks and have a field relationship which infers that older rocks may be included within this group. There are,

however, radiogenic ages (2.7 - 2.65 Ga) suggesting that part of the group is synvolcanic with supracrustal rocks included with the Yellowknife Supergroup (Fyson and Padgham 1993).

Metavolcanic Rocks

Volcanic belts within the Yellowknife Supergroup display a wide variation in composition - basaltic to rhyolitic, and appear in most volcanic belts within the assemblage. Dikes, sills and larger bodies (gabbroic and felsic) have intruded the volcanics. Volcanogenic sandstones, conglomerates, and iron formations occur as thin sedimentary units within the volcanics (Fyson and Padgham 1993).

In the Point Lake - Contwoyto Lake region, a dominantly mafic metavolcanic and related intrusion referred to as the Point Lake Formation have mid-ocean-ridge basaltic affinities. Intermediate volcaniclastic rocks similar to those found in modern island arc settings are assigned to the Central Volcanic Belt In this area plutonic rocks, of which the Wishbone monzogranite is the largest body, intruded between 2,667 and 2,650 million years ago. The Wishbone intrusive, outcropping approximately 20 kilometers southwest of the Lupin mine, has been interpreted as a synvolcanic intrusion related to the Central Volcanic Belt (Relf 1992).

4.2.3 Metasedimentary Rocks

Interbedded greywackes, siltstones and mudstones, which have been interpreted as turbidites, make up the largest aerial extent of supracrustal rocks in the province. Included within this group of turbidites are two formations located between Contwoyto Lake and Point Lake which are distinguished by the presence of interbedded iron formation (Contwoyto Formation) and the absence of iron formation (Itchen Formation) (Bostock 1980).

Other sedimentary rocks within this sequence include locally prominent conglomerates which have been derived from nearby volcanic rocks or from older granitic rocks (Point Lake area). A synvolcanic association is inferred in areas where greywackes and mudstones are interlayered with thin felsic and mafic volcanics. This assemblage also includes auriferous

iron formations interbedded with fine grained siltstones and mudstones. Thinly bedded carbonates are associated with felsic volcanics in the Back River area (Fyson and Padgham 1993).

4.2.4 Post-Yellowknife Supergroup Assemblage

Post-Yellowknife Supergroup granitic rocks of varying composition (diorite, tonalite, granodiorite, K-rich granite) underlie a large part of the province. Conglomerates and feldspathic sandstones within or adjacent to volcanic belts also contain clasts of post-volcanic granites (Fyson and Padgham 1993).

In the Point Lake area, polymictic conglomerates and other clastic sedimentary rocks of the Keskarrah Formation represent the youngest Archean rocks. These rocks outcrop at Keskarrah Bay, on Point Lake, and uncomformably overlie both the Point Lake Formation and the pre-Yellowknife assemblage. Between 2,608 and 2,585 Ga, calc-alkaline rocks of diorite to granodiorite composition and peraluminous granites were emplaced (Relf 1992). Rocks of this suite underlie approximately half of the Point Lake - Contwoyto Lake region.

4.2.5 Proterozoic Geology

Proterozoic metasedimentary cover rocks, having limited aerial extent in the Slave Structural Province, are located near Rockinghorse Lake and northeast of Contwoyto Lake, straddling the Burnside River, and extending to Bathurst Inlet. These rocks comprise the Goulburn and Epworth groups and represent cratonic and marginal geosynclinal environments and lie unconformably on Archean basement (Bostock 1980).

Regionally, four swarms of Proterozoic diabase dikes are recognized; two belts of diabase dikes belonging to the Mackenzie dike swarm occur in the Point Lake - Contwoyto Lake region. One belt occurs north of Contwoyto Lake; the second belt is located 60 kilometers to the west between Point Lake and Itchen Lake. The dikes are up to 150 meters thick, generally steeply dipping and strike north-northwesterly. The rocks are coarse grained, dark grey to green in color (Bostock 1980) and form areas of local positive relief where they

intrude easily eroded lithologies such as the metaturbidites and negative relief in areas where they are juxtaposed with granites and gneisses.

4.3 Structural Geology

4.3.1 Structural Geology

Several structural elements are noted in the Slave Structural Province. Folding is most evident in sedimentary sequence, while narrow volcanic belts along the margins of these sedimentary domains appear as steep homoclines dipping towards the sediments. In the southern part of the map area where the volcanics are marginal to or located within wider sedimentary domains. Felsic centers (Back River area) are relatively broad and tend to have shallower dips. Folds tend to be steeply inclined and align parallel to contacts with volcanic and granitic rocks. They are truncated and deformed by younger intrusions indicating a syndeformational association. The last generation of large scale folds trend northward (Fyson and Padgham 1993).

The alignment of volcanic belts or belt segments illustrate the structural trends. Lineaments formed by the volcanic belts and at the granite margins change from northwestward in the eastern part of the province to north-northwest and northeast in the area north of 66° N. Sharp contrasts in the structural trend occurs in the southwestern part of the province where volcanic belts and intrusion margins which trend northwest, northeast, and north are juxtaposed and develop an angular pattern. This angular orientation of volcanic belts suggests control of volcanism and structure by an underlying system of crustal-scale fractures (Padgham and Fyson 1992).

Foliation in migmatitic metasediments tend to parallel bedding and along tight fold lines in weakly metamorphosed rocks. Foliation in granites is variable. Cleavage/schistosity is steeply inclined and generally oblique to the axial traces of large scale earlier folds. South of 66° N, cleavage is usually oriented north to northeast postdating cleavage that strike northwest. This suggests a reorientation of regional stresses.

Major shear zones are recognized as zones of high strain ductile deformation restricted to rock boundaries of contrasting competency. Movement along the McDonald and Bathurst faults occurred mainly during the Proterozoic. Most faults within the province are Proterozoic brittle fracture zones, some of which produce prominent topographic lineaments.

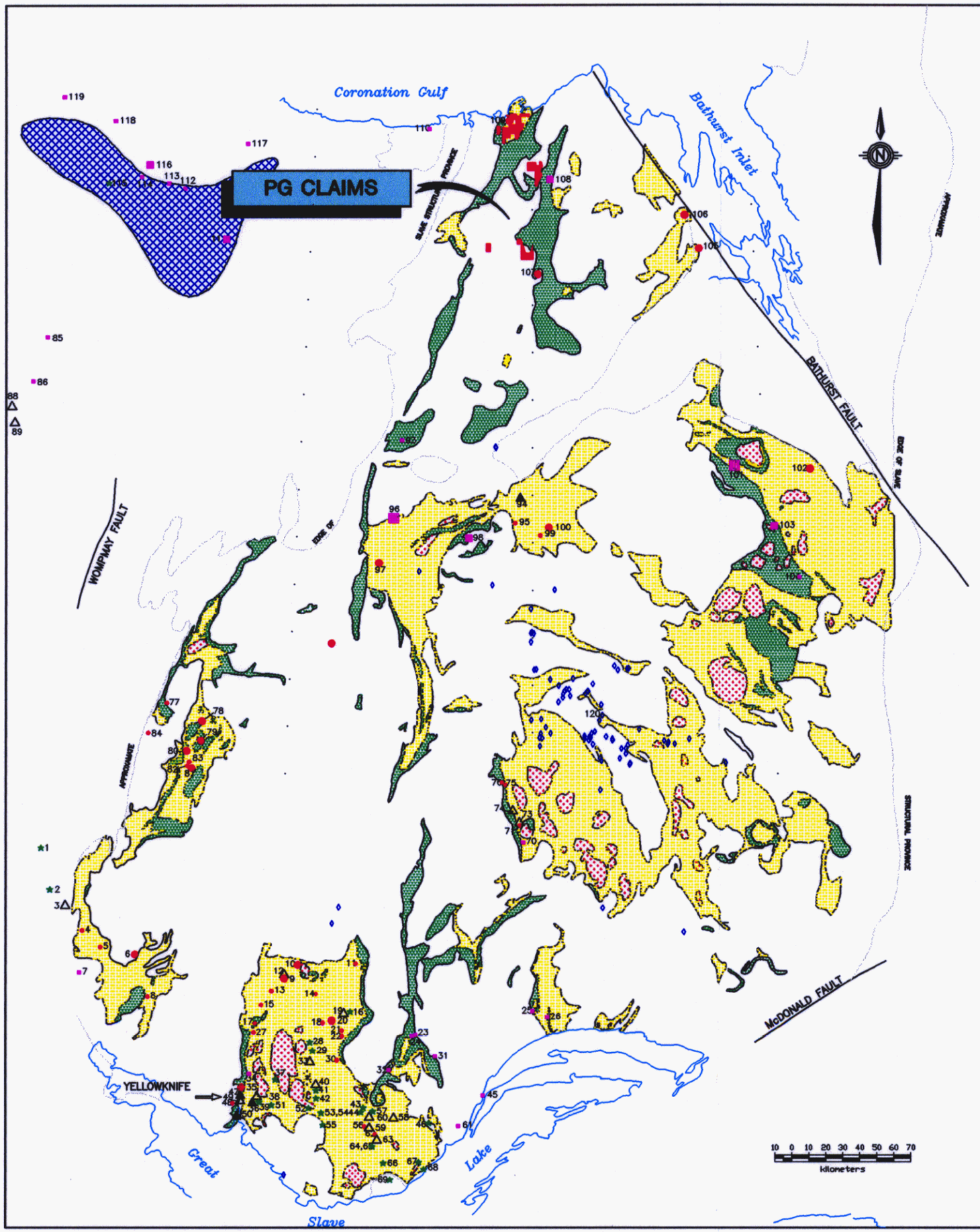
4.4 Economic Geology

The claims area is underlain by Archean volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Yellowknife Assemblage and younger granitic rocks (Figures 4 and 5). This felsic/mafic volcanic package forms a linear belt extending from Izok lake to High Lake and beyond. The PG claims are characterized by auriferous iron formations hosted by turbidites and/or gold in quartz veins within intrusions (Padgham and Fyson 1992).

The deposit, at Izok Lake, is a cluster of zinc-copper-lead-silver volcanogenic massive sulphide lenses occurring near the top of a sequence of pyroclastic, felsic metavolcanic rocks of the Point Lake Formation. This deposit is located approximately 190 kilometers southwest of the center of the PG claims area and is currently held by Inmet Mining Corporation. Estimated minable reserve of the deposit are 16.5 million tonnes grading 11.4% Zn, 2.2% Cu, 1.1% Pb and 60g/t Ag (published by Department of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources 1995).

The Ulu occurrence is located south of the PG claims and is host to precious metal vein mineralization. Two types of occurrences within Archean volcanics are noted: polymetallic quartz veins contain pyrite, pyrrhotite, minor sphalerite and arsenopyrite; and quartz veins with acicular arsenopyrite. The best values obtained to date are: 54.94 g/t Au over 0.95 meters which included visible gold within pyrite-filled fractures. This intersection occurs at the sediment / volcanic contact.

The High Lake copper-zinc massive sulphide deposit of Kennecott Canada Inc. is located immediately east of the PG claim blocks. Estimated reserves are 5.3 million tonnes grading 4.05% Cu, 2.36% Zn, 31.73 g/t Ag and 1.76 g/t Au. This deposit and numerous other



DEPOSITS

1. Sue–Diane Deposit
2. Cab Deposit
3. Rayrock Mine
4. Camp Lake Deposits
5. Slemon Deposit
6. Russel Lake Deposits
7. Sun Deposit
8. Mosher Lake Deposit
9. Bruce – Avis (Winter Lake) Deposits
10. Nicholas Lake Deposit
11. Syn and Ven Deposits
12. Discovery Mine
13. BBB and Ola Deposits
14. Gab Deposit
15. J. E. S. Johnson Lake Deposits
16. W–Storm Deposits
17. Clan Lake Deposits
18. Mitchell Lake Deposits
19. Camlaren Mine
20. Mahe Deposits
21. MQ (Daf) Deposits
22. WT (Myrt) Deposits
23. Sunrise Lake Deposit
24. Bear Deposit
25. Kennedy Lake Deposits 'BB Zone'
26. Susu Lake Deposit
27. Mon Deposit
28. Vo (Cata) Deposits
29. Blaisdell Lake (Bill) Deposits
30. Dome Lake (TT) Deposits
31. Lark Deposits
32. Turnback Lake Deposits
33. Old Parr Mine
34. Homer Deposits
35. Crestaurum Deposit
36. Ptarmigan Mine
37. Prelude Lake Deposits
38. (Star, Prosperous Lake) Deposits
39. Nite Deposits
40. Thompson – Lundmark Mine
41. Hidden Lake Deposits
42. Shorty 1 Deposits
43. Storm (Bea and Apr) Deposits
44. Dick Deposits
45. BBX Deposits
46. Thor (Echo) Deposits
47. Giant Mine
48. Rod Deposits
49. Supercrest (Akaitcho) Mine
50. Con Mine
51. Murphy (BB Zone, Bighill Lake) Deposits
52. Pancho Deposits
53. Ann Deposit (Reid Lake)
54. Jake Deposit
55. Paint (Harding Lake) Deposits
56. Norma (Beaulieu) Deposits
57. Gilmour Lake Deposits
58. Ruth Deposits
59. Beaulieu Yellowknife Mine
60. June Deposits
61. Sachowia Lake (Gogo) Deposit
62. Al Group Deposits
63. Bull Moose Lake Deposits
64. Hid Deposits
65. McDonald Dyke Deposit
66. Buckham Lake Deposits
67. Best Bet (Drever Lake) Deposit
68. Moose No. 2 Dyke Deposits
69. Thor Deposits
70. Deb Deposits
71. Saucer Lake Deposits
72. Tundra (Fat) Deposits
73. Tundra Gold Mine
74. Salmita Mine
75. Sour Lake Deposit
76. Jax Lake Deposits
77. Jingo (Dingo) Deposits
78. Spider Lake Deposits
79. Colomac Mine
80. Kim Deposits
81. Arseno (Indigo) Deposits
82. North Inca Deposits
83. Lexin Din (Leta Zone 1) Deposits
84. Norris Lake (kt) Deposit
85. GW Group Deposits
86. Mariner Deposit
87. Uranium Group Deposits
88. El–Bonanza Deposit (Echo Bay Mines)
89. Contact Lake Deposits
90. Terra Mine
91. Silver Bay Deposits
92. Norex Mine
93. Takijuk Lake (Hood River) Deposits
94. Lupin Mine
95. Pan (Barb) Deposit
96. Izok Lake Deposit
97. Ren Deposit
98. Gondor Deposit
99. Jon Deposit
100. Butterfly Lake (Au 23,24) Deposit
101. Hackett River Deposit
102. George Lake Deposits
103. Yava Deposit
104. Musk Group Deposit
105. Pistol Lake Deposit
106. Turner Lake Deposit
107. Ulu / Crown Deposits
108. High Lake Deposits
109. Coronation Gulf Deposits
110. Nerak Deposit
111. Muskox Deposit
112. South Burnt Creek Deposit
113. Dick Vein Deposit
114. Coronation (MGB) Deposits
115. Mountain Lake Deposits
116. Dot No. 47 (Wreck Lake) Deposit
117. June Deposit
118. Copper Lamb Deposit
119. Carl 7 Deposit
120. Point Lake (DiaMet) Kimberlite

083854

LEGEND

BASE METALS (Cu,Pb,Zn)
- > 10 MT
- 4 MT – 10 MT
- < 4 MT

PRECIOUS METALS (Au,Ag,Pt)
- > 2,000,000 oz.
- 200,000 –2,000,000 oz.
- < 200,000 oz.
- RARE EARTH DEPOSITS (U,Be,Li,etc.)
- KNOWN KIMBERLITE PIPES

- ARCHEAN VOLCANICS
- ARCHEAN SEDIMENTS
- HIGH URANIUM POTENTIAL
- INTRUSIVE ROCKS
- PRODUCING MINES
- EX–PRODUCING MINES

MODIFIED FROM E.G.S. 1994–05 BY P.L.BEALES

BENANCHEE RESOURCES INC.
SNOWPIPE RESOURCES LTD.

MINERAL OCCURENCES IN THE SLAVE PROVINCE

SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE: MAY 1997	FIGURE 4
APPROVED BY: B.J.	FILE: PG–FIG4.DWG	

76M/14

480 000 E
490 000 E
500 000 E
510 000 E

7510 000 N
7500 000 N
7490 000 N
7480 000 N
7470 000 N
7460 000 N
7450 000 N
7440 000 N
7430 000 N

76M/11
76M/10
76M/7
76M/6
76M/3
76M/2
76L/14

LEGEND

LITHOLOGIES

PROTEROZOIC–PALEOZOIC
- cover rocks

ARCHEAN (supracrustal rocks are metamorphosed)

Younger Assemblage
- polymict conglomerate, feldspathic arenite
- granitoid rocks

Yellowknife Assemblage

migmatite and gneiss: (may include older rocks)
- supracrustal rocks identified
- plutonic and undifferentiated rocks
- metagreywacke–mudstone; minor conglomerate (a), calc–arenite, carbonate, and iron formation
- intermediate–felsic volcanic rocks
- mafic–intermediate and undifferentiated volcanic rocks
- gabbro–diorite and gneissic granitoid rocks, partly synvolcanic

Older Assemblage
- quartz arenite and felsic volcanic rocks, zircons older than 2.8 Ga; commonly associated with iron–formation and ultramafic rocks
- gneiss and granite, partly with zircon ages >2.8 Ga; includes undifferentiated younger rocks

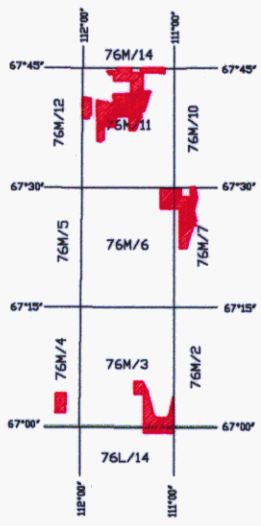
- Boundary of Slave Structural Province
- Geological contacts approximate, gradational

Structural trends
- folds
- foliation in migmatite and granitoid rock
- cleavage oblique to folds
- shear zone
- fault
- kimberlite pipe

PROPERTY BOUNDARY

Precious Metals (Au,Ag,Pt)
200,000 – 2,000,000 oz.

109 Coronation Gulf Deposits



BASEMAP CREATED USING NORTH AMERICAN DATUM (NAD) 1927. SAMPLE LOCATIONS PLOTTED FROM INDIVIDUAL GPS READINGS & TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES.

0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000
meters

083854

DWG 1

BENACHEE RESOURCES INC.
SNOWPIPE RESOURCES LTD.

PG CLAIMS

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

SCALE: 1:100,000	NTS:76M/3,6,7,11	DATE: MAY 1997
APPROVED BY: B. J.	FILE: PG-FIG5.DWG	FIGURE: 5

CANAMERA GEOLOGICAL LTD.

mineral showings are located within the Anialik River-High Lake greenstone belt. The Canuc/Orofino (Arcadia) gold deposit is located just west of the PG claims on Coronation Gulf. Estimated reserves are 780,000 tons grading 7.5 g/t Au.

The Lupin mine, operated by Echo Bay Mines Ltd. and located on Contwoyto Lake, is the only producing mine in the area. The ore body at Lupin consists of tightly folded, gold bearing pyrrhotite-hornblende iron formation within the metaturbidites of the Contwoyto Formation (Yellowknife Supergroup). These iron formations have been the subject of numerous exploration programs, however, the Lupin operation is the only economically viable deposit discovered to date. Major mineral occurrences are shown in Figure 4.

Many diamond exploration programs are currently in progress within the Slave Province; a region which only recently has been recognized as an environment favorable for the emplacement of kimberlite pipes. One such project is the BHP-Dia Met joint venture in the Lac De Gras-Exeter Lake area. BHP, the project operator, produced a 1,193 dry metric tonne bulk sample from the Koala pipe which returned 893 carats at an averaged value of US $82/tonne (GCNL No. 132, July 12, 1994).

Underground sampling at the Panda pipe, located 1.2 kilometers from Koala, returned 2,557 carats from a 2,835 tonnes sample for an average grade of 0.90 cts/dmt (as of December 12, 1994). At the Fox pipe, the underground bulk sampling program has been completed. A total sample of 6,915 tonnes of kimberlite produced 11,960 diamonds weighing 166 carats for an overall grade of 0.26 cts/dmt. The average value per carat for this sample is about US $120. The proposed BHP/Dia Met development plan, based upon the on-going bulk sampling program, has expanded to include the: Panda, Misery, Koala, Fox and Leslie diamondiferous pipes.

Project construction is slated to begin in 1996 with commercial production anticipated by the third quarter of 1997 (Dia Met Minerals Ltd. Company News Release, December 12, 1994).

4.5 Property Geology

Because of the scattered nature of the claims blocks, the property geology is somewhat discontinuous. However, one underlying geological theme ties the claim blocks together; that being the volcanics and related rocks of the Yellowknife Supergroup. The dominant rock type within the southern claim blocks are the intermediate to felsic volcanics and to a minor extent the mafic to intermediate volcanics of this group. Granitic rocks assigned to the younger assemblage, locally intrude the intermediate to felsic volcanic package.

In the southeast corner of the claim blocks, younger assemblage granitics are in contact with Yellowknife assemblage of felsic to mafic volcanics and metasediments. The most northern claim block is predominantly underlain by supracrustal rocks of the Yellowknife assemblage.

Foliation, noted within some of the surrounding granitics, indicate possible structural complexities. However, foliation in the metasediments to the east of the southeastern block, appear to consistently trend northeast-southwest. In the area of the southeast block, there is a shear zone noted which trends east-west and cuts across the felsic-mafic volcanic contact at 45°. Few other structural features are observed.

The most northerly claim block roughly encompasses the Coronation Gulf deposits (Arcadia). Claim block geology is detailed in Figure 5.

4.6 Pleistocene Geology

Reconnaissance mapping of surficial deposits and ice direction indicators was carried out by M.J. Millard of the Saskatchewan Research Council using airphoto interpretation and field investigations as part of the BK project (Milliard 1993). The PG claims are included as part of that project area. In addition, Ms. Shirley McCuaig conducted detailed glacial studies, for Canamera Geological, on several areas including the Hood River area which lies to the southeast of the PG claims (McCuaig 1995).

Till is the most abundant quaternary deposit, occurring as a thin veneer (less than two to three meters thick) or as till blanket (>3 meters thick). It is generally very poorly sorted, from

boulder size clasts of widely varying size to granules, with a coarse sand to silt size matrix. There are two genetically different types of till deposits that have been recognized: basal or subglacial till which is deposited primarily from active ice and generally contains more locally revived material and ablation or englacial till which occurs as a product of gentle release during the ablation processes by stagnant ice (Milliard 1993).

There are six flow directions in the Hood River area, depicting early westward flow which gradually shifted to a northerly flow. Of the six flow directions the latest, and most northerly trending (number 6), is the weakest. Flow direction 2, oriented at 276°-289°, is the strongest, followed by flow direction 5 (335°-348°). Since evidence of the later flow paths does not tend to obliterate evidence of earlier ones, it appears that none of the six glacial events was particularly erosive. Proterozoic erratics from the east, southeast and south, are consistent with the flow directions identified, and may indicate that Early Wisconsinian ice was able to move debris over long distances (McCuaig 1995).

Bedrock outcrops are generally covered with erratic boulders that are often stacked or perched - englacial load. The lack of stacked and perched boulders in areas of till blanket or till veneer may suggest that pervasive frost heave and mud boil activity mixed the englacial load with the subglacial load. It is thus very difficult to selectively sample the subglacial material in this region. It is also possible that far-traveled clasts from earlier events have been incorporate into till of later events.

Glaciofluvial complexes are common throughout the area. Eskers are generally related only to late flow events, but in the Hood River area they reflect at least three directions of flow: west, northwest and north (McCuaig 1995).

4.7 Previous Exploration

Previous diamond exploration on the claim group includes till sampling and airborne geophysics. Since 1993, a total of 597 geochemical till samples have been collected and

analyzed for heavy mineral indicators. In addition, a 250 meter spaced airborne magnetic and EM survey, totaling 2,650.2 line-kilometers, was flown by Geoterrex in 1994.

4.8 Current Exploration (1996-1997)

4.8.1 Overview

The focus of initial exploration efforts on the PG property was reconnaissance level sampling of esker and glacial till material. An extensive airborne geophysical survey was carried out in conjunction with the sampling. Between 1993 and 1995, a total of 473 geochemical samples have been collected and 2,650.2 line-kilometers of airborne magnetics and EM had been flown by Geoterrex Limited (see previous assessment report - PSHC PROPERTY). The 1995 exploration program included the collection of an additional 119 till samples. The current work (1996-1997) consisted of the collection of five till samples from claim PG 46, and the reprocessing of 17 previously collected samples from a number of other claims.

5. Geochemistry

5.1 Introduction

During previous exploration programs on the PG property, 473 till samples were collected by Canamera Geological Ltd. for Benachee Resources Inc., Snowpipe Resources Ltd. and Inukshuk Capital Ltd. These programs included initial and some follow-up sampling in areas of geochemical anomalies.

The samples were processed for kimberlitic indicator minerals, pyrope and eclogitic garnet, chrome diopside, picro-ilmenite, chromite, and olivine, in the North Vancouver laboratory of Canamera Geological Ltd. The results derived from these samples form the body of this report (Map 2, back pocket, Appendix D).

The sampling crew is a 13 man crew consisting of eight samplers, camp manager, assistant manager, camp maintenance man and helicopter support crew.

The camp was mobilized from Yellowknife via fixed wing Twin Otter aircraft. Helicopter support was Bell Jet Ranger 206 B and A-Star. Fuel and supplies were transported periodically from Yellowknife and samples back-hauled.

6. Field Collection

Frost-boils are the ideal sampling material. Frost-boils are quite numerous and easy to locate and represent underlying till material that has been reworked by fluid movement to produce a higher concentrations of sand-sized particles. The next best sample medium is glacial till. The till layer varies from a veneer of less than two meters thick to a thin blanket (two to ten meters thick) over most of the claim area (Aylsworth *et al.* 1988).

Once a site has been located and the sample collected, sample material is passed through a six or ten mesh wire screen (3.36 to 1.70 mm) into a collection basin. This screening process is carried out with the aid of water. The oversize is examined for kimberlite fragments and discarded if none are found. The material collected in the basin is submerged in water and agitated to liberate the majority of the fine clay and silt particles. The water, with the suspended particles, is then poured off leaving behind only the granular material. This screening and washing process is continued until approximately 15 kilograms of screened and washed material remains. The residual material is transferred to a 15 litre plastic bucket with sealable lids for transport.

For detailed follow-up, sample lines are selected to provide fill-in information where needed. These samples are usually taken dry, then washed and screened at a water source prior to shipment to the lab for processing. The sample density in an area is somewhat dependent on surficial features, *i.e.,* rock outcrops, boulder fields, bogs, eskers, *etc.*, and material availability.

7. Sample Processing

Till samples, collected from the PG property, were processed in the Canamera's lab facilities located in North Vancouver. Gravity concentration methods and procedures were used in handling initial stages of mineral processing.

Producing a Heavy Mineral Concentrate

Stage 1

Screening of sample material into four size fractions using a vibratory Sweco unit.

Size categories are:
1) 10 mesh - 1.7 mm
2) 20 mesh - 0.85 mm
3) 40 mesh - 0.425 mm
4) 60 mesh - 0.250 mm

Stage 2

Simple gravity separation of the -20 to +40 fraction using Wilfley tables to produce two products: low density material and high density material. Only the high density product is processed further.

Stage 3

Heavy density product is magnetically separated at two settings to produce three distinct products; an ilmenite rich magnetic concentrate and a garnet-chrome diopside rich concentrate. The remaining material is the non-magnetic fraction.

Stage 4

Both the ilmenite and garnet-chrome diopside concentrates are further refined using a Magstream dense magnetic media separation.

Stage 5

Trained mineral sorters examine each final concentrate for kimberlitic pyrope garnet, chrome diopside, eclogitic garnet, ilmenite, chromite and olivine grains using binocular microscopes. Questionable grains are examined by the senior mineralogist and / or sent out for microprobe analysis.

At each stage of screening, separation, and concentration, a record of weights is maintained for all fractions. All sample splits are repackaged separately and kept in archives.

Additional analyses (Special Laboratory Requests) were conducted on 37 samples from the PG claims. These analyses included: 25 samples raised to complete sort category; eight samples raised to full sort category; and one quality resort. This work resulted in one additional anomalous sample being generated. Results of this work are recorded in Appendix D.

Abrasion summary analyses on 39 samples is included in Appendix D.

7.1 Results and Interpretation

An obvious kimberlitic target is located in the southeast corner of the PG claims group. The train that has been developed consists of 35 anomalous samples with:

- 23 multi-element, multi-count samples;
- 2 multi-element, single count samples;
- 9 single element, single count samples; and
- 1 single element, multi-count sample.

The indicator mineral composition of the anomalous samples includes: pyrope, eclogite, ilmenite, chromite with ilmenite and pyrope being the dominant indicator minerals. Chrome diopside is present in some samples, eclogite garnet occurrences are rare and only one sample contains a single olivine. Ninety to ninety-five percent of all grains were confirmed by microprobe to be kimberlitic.

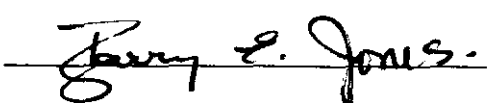
None of the five samples collected on claim PG 46 during the 1996 - 1997 reporting period returned kimberlitic indicator minerals The significant train in the southeast corner of the claim blocks appears to lead off the PG claims to the south. No indicator mineral trains have been developed from the isolated anomalous sites located on the PG property.

8. Conclusions and Recommendations

The early sampling programs on the PG claims resulted in the development of one obvious indicator mineral train, which is very definite kimberlitic, and several scattered isolated sample anomalies. Most of these isolated anomalies have been cut off and appear to be of no interest. The one significant train appears to direct attention south of the PG claims.

The geophysical anomalies with kimberlitic signatures which have been correlated with sample results and appear to be related to other magnetic phenomenon. With respect to base metal anomalies located in geologically prospective areas, it is suggested that ground proofing of these anomalies be undertaken prior to lapsing the ground.

Report by:



Barry Edward Jones B.Sc., M.Sc.
June 04, 1997

References and Bibliography

Aylsworth, J.M. and W.W. Shilts. 1988. Glacial Features around the Keewatin Ice Divide: District of Mackenzie. Geological Survey of Canada. Map 24-1987.

Bostock, H.H. 1980. Geology of the Itchen Lake Area, District of Mackenzie. Geological Survey of Canada. Memoir 391.

Drift Exploration in Glaciated and Mountainous Terrain. 1994. Proceeding of Short Course by British Columbia Environmental Geology Section, Geological Survey Branch, MEMPR. January, 1994.

Diamonds: Exploration, Sampling and Evaluation. 1993. Proceedings of short course by Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada. May 1993.

Dredge, L.A., B.C. Ward and D.E. Kerr. 1994. Glacial geology and implications for drift prospecting in the Lac De Gras, Winter Lake and Aylmer Lake map areas, central Slave Province, Northwest Territories; in Current Research 1994-C; Geological Survey of Canada, p. 33-38.

Dunne, K.P.E. and B. Grant. (eds.). 1993. GAC-MAC Symposium Volume "Mid-Continent Diamonds". 160 pages.

Hart, B.R., R.W. Avery, R.N.W. Dilabio and W.B. Coker. 1988. Surficial Geology Contwoyto Lake (76 E/5-6) Northwest Territories. Geological Survey of Canada Open File 2018.

Helmstaedt, H. and D.J. Schulze. 1994. Kimberlites and Diamond Indicator Minerals. Notes from Short Course No. 18. Presented by Cordilleran Section of the Geological Association of Canada.

Jaques, A.L. 1986. "The Kimberlites and Lamproites of Western Australia", Geological Survey of Western Australia, Bulletin 132.

Kujansuu, R. and M. Saarnisto. (eds.). 1990. Glacial Indicator Tracing. A.A. Balkema Publishers. Rotterdam, Netherlands.

Millard, M.J. 1993. The Ranch Lake Dispersion Train: Preliminary Observations. Confidential Saskatchewan Research Council report for Lytton Minerals.

Millard, M.J. 1993. Reconnaissance surficial geology of the BK Project, District of Mackenzie, Northwest Territories. Confidential Saskatchewan Research Council report.

Millard, M.J. 1994. Surficial Geology of the JD and OD claims, Contwoyto Lake area, District of Mackenzie, Northwest Territories. Confidential Saskatchewan Research Council report.

Padgham, W.A. and W.K. Fyson. 1992. The Slave Province: a distinct Archean craton. Canadian Journal of Earth Science. 29: pp. 2072-2086.

Pell, J. 1994. Kimberlites and Diamond Exploration in the Central Slave Province, NWT. 1:500,000 compilation map and marginal notes. EGS 1994-7.

Relf, C. 1992. Two Distinct Shortening Events During Late Archean Orogeny in the West-Central Slave Province, Northwest Territories, Canada, Canadian Journal of Earth Science, Volume 29.

Ross, J. (ed.). 1986. Kimberlites and Related Rocks - Volume 1: Their composition. occurrence, origin and emplacement. Geological Society of America Special Publication No. 14.

Ross, J. (ed.). 1986. Kimberlites and Related Rocks - Volume 2: Their Mantle/Crust Setting, Diamonds and Diamond Exploration. Geological Society of America Special Publication No. 14.

Appendix A -
Statement of Costs

PG CLAIMS

GEOCHEMICAL EXPENDITURES

FOR PERIOD: APRIL 1, 1996 - MARCH 31, 1997

SAMPLE COLLECTION			**TOTAL $**
PROJECT PREPARATION			$90
PERSONNEL Camp Geologist, Assistant, Cook and samplers			$429
CAMP BUILDING AND MOBILIZATION			$196
DEMOBILIZATION AND CLEANUP			$55
FIELD SUPPLIES			$53
PERSONNEL BOARD			$84
PERSONNEL ROOM			$157
COMMUNICATIONS			$17
SAMPLING EQUIP RENTAL			$84
SAMPLING SUPPLIES			$22
Fuel Caching			$43
Twin Otter			$645
Helicopter (DRY)			$1,525
FUEL CONSUMPTION			
HELICOPTER Fuel Jet B			$251
CAMP Fuel p-50 stove			$43
p-40 diesel			$8
CAMP Fuel Propane			$19
SAFETY EQUIPMENT			$30
SAMPLE SHIPPING			$251
TOTAL FIELD COLLECTION EXPENDITURES	**summer** **winter**	**5**	**$4,000**
SAMPLE PROCESSING EXPENDITURES			
5 samples @ $300/sample (including screening, tabling,magnetic separation, magstream, and mineral sorting)			**$1,500**
TOTAL SAMPLE EXPLORATION COSTS			
samples collected	**5**		**$5,500**

SPECIAL LABORATORY SAMPLE COSTS

Special lab work - 0 samples @ $300/sample

Coarse Grain	0	$300		
Excess -20+40	17	$300	$5,100	
Fine Grain -40 / +50	0	$300		
Fine Grain -50 / +60	0	$300		
Half Sort Raised to Full	0	$300		
Quality Resort	0	$300		
Resort	0	$300		
O/B -20 / +40	0	$300		**$5,100.00**
	17			

TOTAL GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES EXPENDITURES **$10,600**

REPORT WRITING **$2,500**

TOTAL GEOCHEMICAL EXPEDITURES **$13,100**

Appendix B -
Claim Data

PG PROPERTY - FORM 9 ATTACHMENT

04-Jun-97

CLAIM NUMBER	CLAIM NAME	OWNER(S)	NTS SHEET(S)	AREA (ACRES)	NEW WORK	EXISTING EXCESS USED:	NEW EXCESS CREDIT	YEARS APPLIED	RECORDED	NEW ANNIVERSARY
Z01446	PG 46	BENACHEE RESOURCES INC. / SNOWPIPE RESOURCES LTD.	076-M-04 / - / - / -	2582.5	13,300.00	0.00	3,475.82	2	4/01/1993	4/01/1999

total # of acres = **2,582.50**

total amount of new work = **$13,300.00**

total # of claims = **1**

total existing excess credit used = **$0.00**

total amount of new excess credit = **$3,475.82**

Appendix C -
Statement of Qualifications

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Barry Edward Jones

I, Barry Edward Jones, resident at 1003 - 1920 Alberni Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1G4, hereby certify that:

I am employed full time as a geologist by Canamera Geological Ltd., 620 - 220 Cambie Street, Vancouver, B.C.

I received a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology and a Master of Science Degree in Structural Geology from Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S. in 1966 and 1975 respectively.

I have worked full time in the mineral exploration and mining industry since 1966.

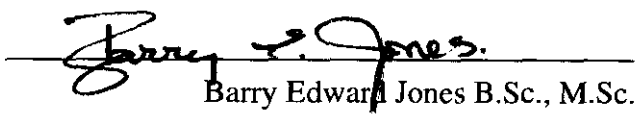
I am familiar with the current state of exploration of the PG claims.

I have no direct or indirect interest in the PG claims or in the shares of Benachee Resources Inc., or Snowpipe Resources Ltd. nor do I expect any.

Permission is hereby granted for the use of this report, or excerpts thereof, for any legal purposes normal to the business of Benachee Resources Inc. and Snowpipe Resources Ltd. The author reserves the right to approve any summaries or alterations.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 5th day of June, 1997.

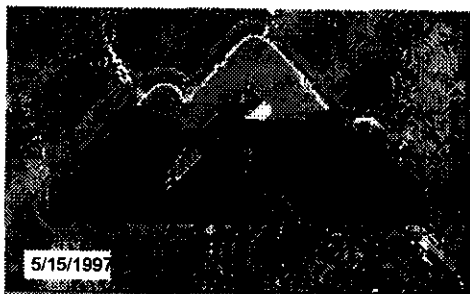
Report by:



Barry Edward Jones B.Sc., M.Sc.

June 6, 1997

Appendix D -
Geochemical Data



CANAMERA GEOLOGICAL LTD.

Sample Processing Summary For The PG Claims

5/15/1997

Sample #:	NTS:	Claim:	Tabling Wt/gm:	Conc. Wt/gm:	Sort Wt/gm	Result Class:	Status:	Indicator Recovery Totals: PY	EG	CD	ILM	CR	OL
BARREN													
066914	76M4	PG 46	8000	303	32	BARREN	C	0	0	0	0	0	0
066915	76M4	PG 46	8100	140	22	BARREN	C	0	0	0	0	0	0
066916	76M4	PG 46	8800	295	35	BARREN	C	0	0	0	0	0	0
066917	76M4	PG 46	8100	191	26	BARREN	C	0	0	0	0	0	0
066918	76M4	PG 46	7900	176	28	BARREN	C	0	0	0	0	0	0

5 BARREN Samples

5

Status Legend: I=intial sort , H=half sort , Q=quarter sort , F=final result, C=complete

5/15/1997

CANAMERA GEOLOGICAL LTD.

Special Lab Request Summary for The PG Claims

Sample #:	Status/Request:	NTS:	Claim:	Tabling Wt/gm:	Conc. Wt/gm:	Sort Wt/gm	Result Class:	PY	EG	CD	ILM	CR	OL
								Indicator Recovery Totals:					
X													
030368	X	76M3	PG 138	5000	642	6	BARREN	0	0	0	0	0	0
043300	X	76M3	PG 138	5000	222	5	BARREN	0	0	0	0	0	0
043462	X	76M3	PG 136	5000	252	13	ANOMALOUS	1	0	0	0	0	0
043463	X	76M3	PG 136	5000	142	6	BARREN	0	0	0	0	0	0
043464	X	76M3	PG 136	5000	200	8	BARREN	0	0	0	0	0	0
043465	X	76M3	PG 136	5000	498	4	BARREN	0	0	0	0	0	0
043467	X	76M3	PG 136	5000	404	9	ANOMALOUS	5	0	0	1	0	0
043468	X	76M3	PG 136	5000	276	5	BARREN	0	0	0	0	0	0
043469	X	76M3	PG 136	5000	570	17	BARREN	0	0	0	0	0	0
043476	X	76M3	PG 138	5000	534	11	ANOMALOUS	1	0	0	0	0	1
043477	X	76M3	PG 138	5000	238	28	BARREN	0	0	0	0	0	0
043745	X	76M3	PG 138	5000	160	12	BARREN	0	0	0	0	0	0
043746	X	76M3	PG 138	5000	196	6	BARREN	0	0	0	0	0	0
050219	X	76M3	PG 121	5400	336	13	BARREN	0	0	0	0	0	0
050220	X	76M3	PG 137	5000	402	4	BARREN	0	0	0	0	0	0
050221	X	76M3	PG 137	5000	668	18	BARREN	0	0	0	0	0	0
050262	X	76M3	PG 139	5000	532	17	BARREN	0	0	0	0	0	0

17 X Samples

Status/Request Legend: F=fine sort , QR=quality resort , R=resort , X=excess, RC=raise to complete

Indicators: PY=Pyrope Garnet, EG= Eclogitic Garnet, CD= Chromium Diopside, IL=Picro Ilmenite, CR=Chromite, OL=Olivine

Appendix E -
List of Assessment Reports

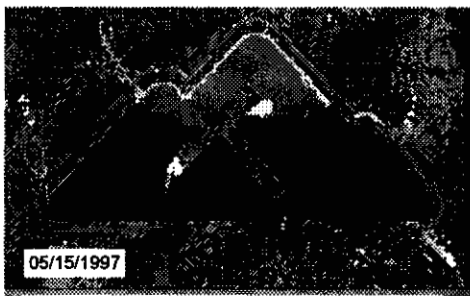
List of Assessment Reports

Geochemical and Geophysical Assessment Report on the Benachee Resources Inc. / Snowpipe Resources Ltd. PSHC Property. March 1993 - March 1995. 10 volumes. Ken Hicks; June 20, 1995. NTS 76K, 76M, 76N, 86P. DIAND #083499.

Geochemical and Geophysical Assessment Report on the Benachee Resources Inc. / Snowpipe Resources Ltd. WOOSUP (IL Claims) Property. March 18, 1993 - March 17, 1995. 12 volumes. Ken Hicks; June 12, 1995. NTS 76E, 86H, 86I. DIAND #083539.

Geochemical Assessment Report on the Benachee Resources Inc. / Snowpipe Resources Ltd. PG Claim Group. April 1, 1995 - March 31, 1996. Rodney Arnold. June 29, 1996. NTS 76L, 76M, 86I, 86P.

Appendix F -
List of Personnel



CANAMERA GEOLOGICAL LTD.

Samplers working on the PG Claims

Sampler D. Arden	Samples Collected
08/28/1996	5
Total Samples Collected by D. Arden	**5**