Spanish River Carbonatite Complex Claim 1198154 Prospecting Program

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41112SE2017 2.28648

VENTURI

Spanish River Carbonatite Complex - Claim 1198154 Prospecting Program

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INTRODUCTION

Preliminary prospecting and mapping occurred on October 23 2004 on claim 1198154. The purpose of the 2004 program like the 2003 work was to commence exploration outside of the "Burn's Mine" quarry limits with the prospect of locating further deposits of calcite, apatite, biotite and vermiculite for industrial and agricultural use.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

PREVIOUS WORK

In 1955 Johns-Mansville Company performed a ground magnetometer survey over what is now referred to as the Spanish River Carbonatite Complex. The purpose for this survey was to find vermiculite. The Ontario Department of Mines in 1962 reinterpreted this data, which outlined an oval shaped magnetic high, which they believed to be a carbonatite.

In 1968 Union Carbide Exploration made a rough surface geological map and drilled a 1746-foot drill hole in search of niobium, copper and rare earths. Outcrop of the Carbonatite is scarce and the main oval shape and size of the deposit was primarily the result of magnetometer work and the one drill hole.

Jenmac Company Ltd. in 1960 completed a trenching program. This work was the basis of the 1962 ODM work and geological mapping by Union Carbide. It was also the point of reference for the Junior Mine Services Ltd. (JMS) 1996 trenching program ultimately leading to the Burns Mine.

In 1975 International Minerals and Chemical Corp. completed a seismic survey over the complex in an effort to determine overburden thicknesses. This was followed up with four reverse-circulation drill holes in an attempt to locate residual apatite. This work has been reinterpreted and included in JMS's 1996 trenching and stripping work. Of particular significance is the depth of what is referred to in the seismic data as the dense layer. Trenching has revealed that this dense layer represents a residuum capping the bedrock. This work has been used to establish ore reserves for the residuum covering the 1962 bulldozer trenches and 1996 follow-up trenching program. At the present time the residuum, whether carbonatite or biotite-pyroxenite represents the mined product.

Ron Sage from Ministry of Northern Mines and Development completed a geological report on the complex in 1987. Dr Sage has subsequently visited the site on several occasions to review work conducted by AMP.

From 1955 through to 1975 no niobium, uranium and residual apatite mineralization was located. Ironically, this feature of the Spanish River Carbonatite coupled with unusually high sovite content makes it ideal for organic agricultural use.

The original Spanish River property consisted of six mining leases and 5 unpatented claims in Venturi and Tofflemire Townships. All claims originally were 100% owned by Junior Mine Services Ltd. ("JMS"). In 1999 Agricultural Mineral Prospectors Inc. (AMP) was incorporated and optioned the property from JMS. The new company was formed to run all activities associated with the Spanish River Property and is controlled and run by the principles of JMS. Chris Caron and John M.

Slack hold the unpatented claims in trust. Subsequent staking has added an additional 6 claims, which are held by either John M. Slack or Chris Caron in trust on behalf of AMP. The list of leases and mining claims that comprise the Spanish River Property are listed in table: 1.

The property was optioned because of the likelihood of locating sufficient reserves of the minerals calcite, apatite, biotite and vermiculite for the purpose of selling to organic farmers, market and backyard gardeners. From 1994 through to 1996, JMS conducted several site visits collecting samples, preliminary geological mapping and assaying. The purpose of the sampling was to determine consistency of material and potential toxic elements. This was critical to ensure Spanish River Carbonatite would be approved under the organic guidelines. The samples collected were crushed, screened and used in garden test plots and fed as mineral supplement to small flocks of layer hens. Coinciding with these activities JMS began extensive market studies and research into organic agricultural practices and accepted soil mineral amendments.

In 1996 JMS conducted a trenching and bulk sample program to delineate potential zones of afore mentioned minerals, either alone our combined. The program was successful in locating three areas that could be used as a source of nutrients and soil amendments for organic agriculture. As a result a 100 tonne bulk sample was taken and shipped to our farms in Southern Ontario. This material was used in test gardens on the farm, turf applications, layer hen mineral supplement and finally field trials in the Chatham-Kent area.

Following these initial trials we began a comprehensive research and investigation of soil mineral deficiencies, organic and conventional farming practices, weathering characteristics of Spanish River Carbonatite including soil geochemistry and biogeochemistry. From January 1998 until to May 2000 this was the total focus and only business activity carried out by AMP, employing three people full time. In the spring of 2000 AMP commenced an advanced exploration program comprising of stripping, trenching, sampling and a second 1000 metric tonne bulk sample. That same year AMP obtained a quarry permit covering the original six patented claims. To date approximately 15,000 tonnes has been quarried and distributed in Ontario, Quebec, Vermont, New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

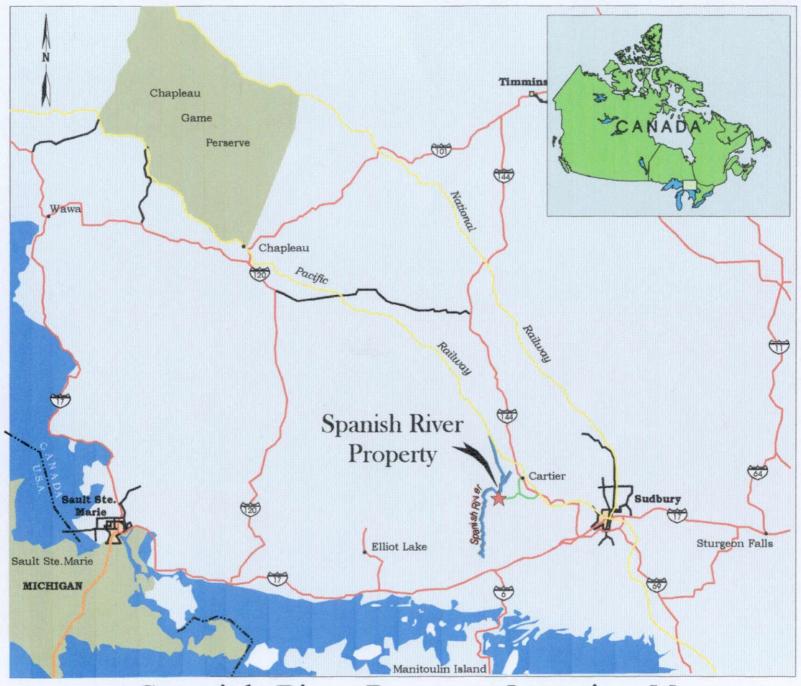
CURRENT EXPLORATION PROGRAMS

In 1996 the original a small test pit on claim 3002843 located an area of massive sovite hosted in fenitized quartz monzonite. The sovite located in this area was of high purity and lacked biotite, apatite and magnetite mineralization. Trenching and prospecting activities in this area started in the fall of 2002.

In 2003 a total of 9 trenches and one test pit have been excavated to define what was referred to as Zone 4. This work was able to cut and delineate numerous sovite veins and seams none of them of any economic significance. The area exposed is predominantly fenitized host quartz monzonite with an abundance of fracture fillings comprised of sovite and pyroxene. The sovite veins, though of high purity are narrow and discontinuous in this vicinity.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Spanish River Carbonatite Complex straddles the common boundary of Venturi and Tofflemire Townships just south of a sharp bend in the Spanish River known as the "Elbow". The property is cut by numerous, very well maintained, logging roads.



Spanish River Property Location Map

Figure: 1

Access to the property is via the Fox Lake Lodge road, which turns off highway 144 at Cartier. From Cartier it is 25 km to the property. At present AMP and Fox Lake Lodge maintains the main road. All river and creek crossing have had culverts and bridges put in place to handle heavy logging trucks. Road infrastructure is excellent and required very little upgrade.

Cartier is the closest town, a village with approximately 500 inhabitants. Within the town limits is a rail spur owned by C.P.R. Sudbury is approximately 50 kilometres south of Cartier on highway 144. Total driving time from Sudbury to the property is 1½ hours.

Accommodation was at the Fox Lake Lodge, located 1000 metres south of the property.

MINING CLAIMS & LEASES

The Spanish River Carbonatite Complex property consisted of 14 mining claims and 6 leased located in Tofflemire and Venturi townships, district of Sudbury. The mining claims are 100% owned by Agricultural Mineral Prospectors Inc. and held in trust by Chris Caron (C38620) and John Slack.

Table: 1 - Claims and Leases Comprising Spanish River Property

Mining Claims	Township	Ownership	Recorded Holder	Expiry Date W	ork Req'd.
1237466	Tofflemire	AMP Inc.	Chris Caron	Nov 29 2004	3169
1237463	Tofflemire	AMP Inc.	Chris Caron	Dec 08 2004	800
1198345	Tofflemire	AMP Inc.	John Slack	Feb 10 2005	6400
1198344	Tofflemire	AMP Inc.	John Slack	Feb 10 2005	1600
3002843	Tofflemire	AMP Inc.	AMP Inc.	May 13 2005	1600
1237467	Venturi	AMP Inc.	Chris Caron	Nov 29 2004	6400
1237464	Venturi	AMP Inc.	Chris Caron	Dec 08 2004	1600
1237462	Venturi	AMP Inc.	Chris Caron	Jun 28 2005	1440
1237465	Venturi	AMP Inc.	Chris Caron	Dec 08 2004	800
1214616	Venturi	AMP Inc.	John Slack	Jun 25 2005	400
1214615	Venturi	AMP Inc.	John Slack	Jun 25 2005	800
1198340	Venturi	AMP Inc.	John Slack	Jun 30 2005	800
1198154	Venturi	AMP Inc.	John Slack	Oct 26 2006	987
1136165	Venturi	AMP Inc.	John Slack	May 31 2005	400
Mining Leases Township Ownership Recorded Holder					

359399	Venturi	AMP Inc.	AMP Inc.
359400	Venturi	AMP Inc.	AMP Inc.
377231	Venturi	AMP Inc.	AMP Inc.
378212	Venturi	AMP Inc.	AMP Inc.
378894	Tofflemire	AMP Inc.	AMP Inc.
378893	Tofflemire	AMP Inc.	AMP Inc.

GENERAL GEOLOGY OF SPANISH RIVER COMPLEX

The Spanish River Carbonatite emplacement occurred between 1790 \pm 90 Ma to 1883 \pm 95 Ma the same time as the Sudbury norite. This suggests that the to alkalic magmatic events are related and the Sudbury eruptive may account for the alkaline glasses of the Onaping Formation.

The Spanish River Carbonatite Complex is enveloped in a halo of fenitized granitic rocks. Carbonatite rocks with a high silicate mineral content occur along the periphery of the body. Lower silicate carbonatite occurs toward the core. The contact between fenitized wall rock and carbonatite appears to be over a maximum thickness of 300 metres. This observation is based on the trenching program and the Union Carbide drill hole. This area is referred to as the "Transition Zone" and is a banded and brecciated assemblage of layered biotite sovite, fenite and mafic rocks. The transition zone appears to be a result of contact metamorphism and metasomatism. Discreet lenses bands and veins of high purity sovite have been located in this zone. The sovites in this area appear to have higher quantities of magnetite, vermiculite and apatite. The second classification of the complex is referred to as the "Outer Core". This classification is used for the purpose of describing the trenching program and is adopted from a drill hole completed in 1968, by Union Carbide. The outer core is very similar to the transition zone with exception of a marked increase in sovite (calcite). The third and last classification of the complex is the "Inner Core", comprised almost entirely of sovite.

The main characteristic that distinguishes the Spanish River Carbonatite from other carbonatite complexes in northern Ontario is the very high content of sovite verses mafic rock components.

REGIONAL STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

The Spanish River Complex Carbonatite Complex lies within the Abitibi Subprovince of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The complex occurs along a north-south striking fault zone along the west side of the Sudbury Basin. According to the 1987 O.G.S. Study 30 this fault system maybe a graben structure branching off the Ottawa-Bonnechere graben, a system hosting carbonatite-alkalic rock complexes in the Nipissing area.

Spanish River Carbonatite Property - Claim Map Mining Land Tenure ONTARIO Date / Time of Issue: Thu Dec 04 10:37:35 EST 2003 TOWNSHIP / AREA PLAN VENTURI G-4118 **ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS / DIVISIONS** Land Titles/Registry Division SUDBURY Ministry of Natural Resources District SUDBURY Surface Riters Cely Mirring Rights Only 1198345 Surface Rights Only 1198344 Surface And Mining Regim 3002843 1237466 1237468 1214615 1237467 1237462 1198154 W-LL-C206/99 1237465 IMPORTANT NOTICES 1.5 km LAND TENURE WITHDRAWAL DESCRIPTIONS Dec 21, 2000 Centre Cresk Clic Growth White Piner Conservation Reserve May 12, 1999 SEC 35 W-LL-C206/99 ONT MAY 12/99 M&S - Notice, this withdrawal area h W-LL-C206/99 Wum W-S-07/01 Warn Feb 1, 2001 Sec. 35 W-S-07/01 2001/02/01 M+S 195150 Air 2C, 2001 SEC 35 W-LL-P192/01 ONT JULY 20/01 M+S May 17, 1996 SEC 35 W-LL-P192/09 ONT MAY 17/09 M+S (200 in FROM WATERS EDGE) W-LL-P192/99 Wom Jul 14, 1982 SEC 36/90 W 4/82 14/07/82 S.R.O. 137635 Those wishing to stake mining claims should consult with the Provincial Mining Recordors' Office of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines for additional information on the status of the lands shown hereon. This map is not intended for nevigational, survey, or land title determination surposes as the information shown on this map is compiled from various sources. Completeness and accuracy are not guaranteed. Additional information may also be obtained through the local Land Tates or Registry Office, or the Ministry of Natural Resources. This map may not show unregistered land senure and inferests in land including cortain petents, loaded, cascon, casconants, right of verys, foocing rights, licences, or other forms of disposition of rights and interest from the Crown. Also certain land server and land uses

Airphotos of the region also suggest the complex occurs at the point of intersection of a number of regional lineaments.

SPANISH RIVER COMPLEX STRUCTURE

Shearing and brecciation of the enveloping quartz monzonite is common. Fractures are commonly filled with mafic pyroxenes, amphiboles and calcite. There is evidence in the trenching and the Union Carbide drill hole that blocks of fenite have peeled of the walls and are incorporated into the complex. Banding of fenites and sovite is common.

Post faulting has not been encountered at this time. The heterogeneous mixture and lack of outcrop makes it very difficult at this time to suggest that post faulting has occurred.

FENITIZED QUARTZ MONZONITE

The host rock enclosing the Spanish River Complex is massive, medium grained pink quartz monzonite. In contact with the complex the quartz monzonite has been fenitized. The granitic rock becomes mottled pink and green-blue in colour. Sodic amphibole and pyroxene have replaced the quartz in the quartz monzonite.

The fenitized quartz monzonite is brecciated and intruded by dark green mafic veins. Carbonate is commonly associated with the veins and fracture fills. The closer to the intrusive the greater the number of mafic and calcite filled fractures and veins.

SPANISH RIVER CARBONATITE COMPLEX - TRANSITION ZONE

The transition zone is predominantly fenite, but exhibits less brecciation and more banding. There is a marked increase of sovite veins, lenses and bands. The purity of the sovite in this zone varies from 45% CaCO3 to nearly pure. The variations and types of accessory mineral found in the sovite is as follows:

- Vermiculite 0 to 15%
- Biotite 0 to 15%
- Magnetite 0 to 5%
- Pyrrhotite 0 to 5%
- Apatite 0 to 5%

Numerous lenses and veins of clean calcite (sovite) have been located through the trenching program, which occur in what previously would have been described as the transition zone. It is from one of these lenses that the 1996 bulk sample was taken.

SPANISH RIVER CARBONATITE COMPLEX - OUTER CORE

The actual contact between the transition zone and outer core is not well defined and is based on the degree of sovite verses fenite present and overburden thickness. Where there is a sharp increase in overburden is the logical location for the contact between the complex and altered host rock. The approximate thickness of the outer core based on the above observations would be 200 metres. The outer core appears only to outcrop along the road where Vein No.3 is located. A vertical rotary percussion hole (TP-2) drilled, in 1975, in this vicinity encountered 15 feet of overburden. This is also in the vicinity of test pits, which exposed decomposed sovite very similar to TP-2.

In the O.G.S. Study, "Spanish River Carbonatite Complex" the outer core is described as the Outer Phase. The outer phase based on this report is comprised of syenite, pyroxenite, ijolite and biotite sovite.

For the purpose of this report the description of the composition for the outer core is from the Union Carbide drill hole.

"The Outer Core of the carbonatite-filled diatreme, composed of biotite amphibole sovite with some phyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite and gramphite. There is no appreciable magnetite between 1066'4" and 1339'. Between 1339' and 1495' coarse magnetite is present in both sovite and the gramphite. For the purpose of logging this core, 3 rock types are recognized, gramphite, sovite inclusions, which may be either sovite with a high proportion of inclusions, or gramphite, which has been carbonated. In either case, the dark minerals constitute up to 50% of the rock. The proportions of sovite, inclusions and gramphite in this section are: 22%, 32% and 46% respectively."

All previous trenching, geological mapping, bulk sampling has been located in the outer core. Outcrop exposure was poor. Trenching has located sovite mineralization in four separate areas. Prospecting and geological mapping has located sovite bedrock in two localities.

The 1996 trenching program was carried out almost entirely over this zone covering 800 metres of strike length along the western contact of the complex. The approximate thickness of the transition zone – outer core is approximately 300 metres.

The trenching program located several areas of economic interest. For the purpose of describing these areas they will be described as follows:

- Zone No. 1 area where the 100 tonne bulk sample was taken and the best continuous high grade CaCO3 has been located to date.
- Zone No. 2 area that had been stripped for a potential bulk sample in 1996, contained a blend
 of calcite, aparite, biotite, vermiculite with minor silicocarbonatite and pyroxenitic rocks. In 2000
 a 1000 tonne bulk sample was taken. In 2001 the area is the Burns Mine current quarry location.
- Zone No. 3 area that was originally sampled in 1993 and contained mineral composition similar to Zone No.2. The main difference is a marked increase in biotite and vermiculite content. This are contains large reserves of residuum.

- Zone No. 4 area of fracture filled sovite and pyroxenite veins within well fenitized quartz monzonite. Large sovite reserves anticipated under fine stratified sand along borders of this zone.
- Road Zone area of high purity calcite banded with magnetite, pyroxene rich sovite.
- Residual Vermiculite this area measures 82m x 32m and is comprised of at least 50% fine vermiculite.

SPANISH RIVER COMPLEX - INNER CORE

The inner core of the Spanish River Complex is entirely covered by a thick layer, +100 feet, of overburden. Descriptions provided from various sources all relate back Union Carbide diamond drill hole. All descriptions use calcite content to describe and classify the inner core. Concentrations of calcite (sovite) increase closer to the centre of the complex.

For the purpose of this report Union Carbide's description (refer to Appendix 8) was used to describe the inner core. Union Carbide describes the inner core being comprised almost entirely of biotite/magnetite sovite, with minor sections of gramphite. Accessory minerals found were pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and apatite.

LITHOLOGIC UNITS FOR THE SPANISH RIVER CARBONATITE

CENOZOIC

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

River deposits, stream and swamp deposits, Glacial Deposits - sand and gravel

Unconformity

PROTEROZOIC

SPANISH RIVER CARBONATITE COMPLEX

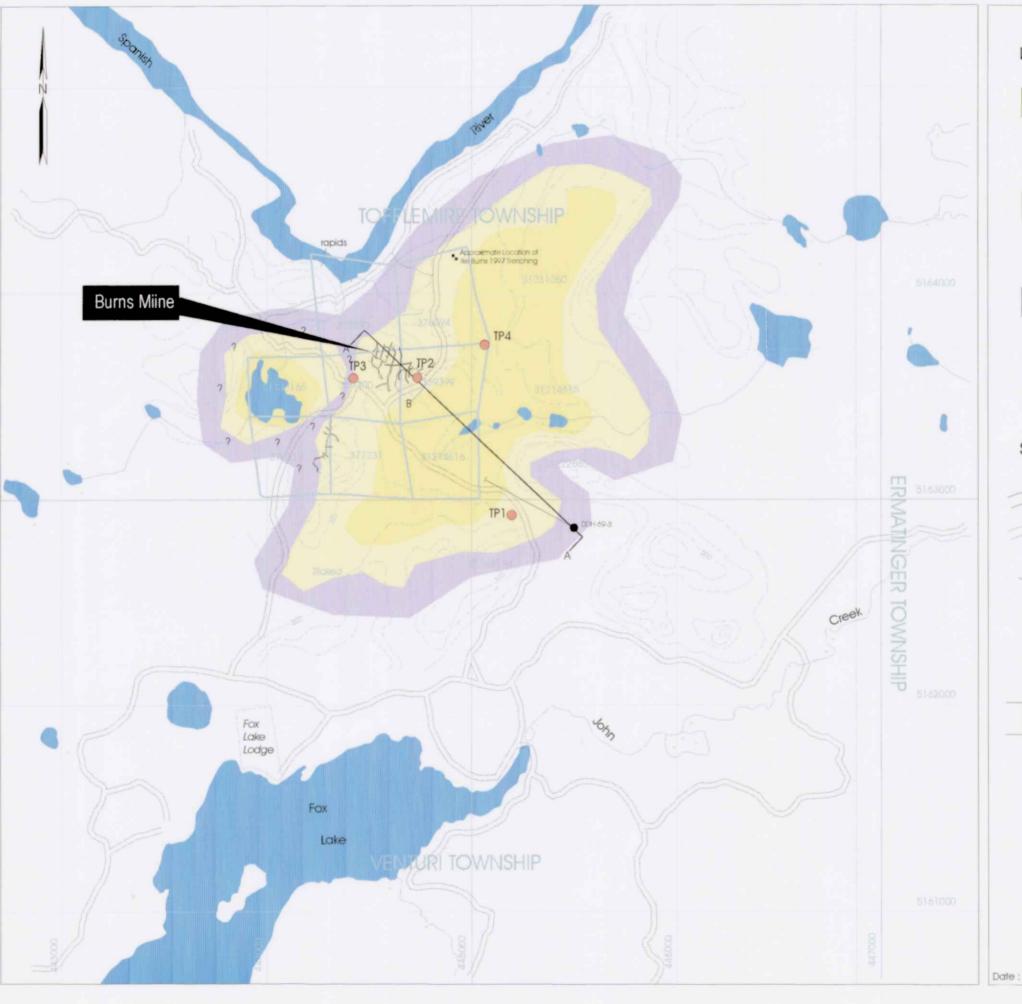
Inner Core

Outer Core

Fracture fillings

ARCHEAN

Fenitized and brecciated quartz monzonite



LEGEND

Carbonatite Complex - Inner Core
Clean Sovite - white massive, fine grain to
decomposed granular texture, in excess of
50% CaO. Minor iron oxide and magnetite,
.5% to 5% P2O5, minor to abundant
vermiculite and biotite.

Carbonatite Complex - Outer Core
Biotite Sovite - white to grey with black
banding, moderate to abundant biotite & vermiculite,
5% iron oxide, 2% to 5% P2O5. Often
interbanded with biotite pyroxene.

Alteration Zone - Transition Zone
Fenite - altered quartz monzonite, fine to coarse
grain unit. Carbonatite veins present, 2% to 5% K2O.

SYMBOLS

Road

Trail

Trench

Diamond Drill Hole

TP3

Reverse Circulation Drill Hole

Claim Boundary

Claim Number

Township Boundary

Venturi Tp. - Tofflemire Tp.

Property Geology Map

Agricultural Mineral Prospectors Inc.



Date: November 2004

Figure: 3

Quartz monzonite

(Adapted from Table: 1 pg 10, OGS Study 30, Spanish River Carbonatite Complex, Ron Sage, 1987)

CLAIM 1198154 PROSPECTING PROGRAM

Based on previous seismic surveys and trenching located on the leased claims the likelihood of locating outcrop was poor. The entire area is part of a reforestation of jack pine and red pine. The density of this reforestation made locating potential bedrock exposures difficult.

At the time of staking claim 1198154 and number of what appeared to be sub-outcrops containing fenitized quartz monzonite and dolomitized sovite was located. These apparent outcrops coincided with a topographical high located within the interpreted transition zone between host quartz monzonite and the Spanish River Carbonatite complex. The purpose of the prospecting program was locating areas outside the quarry limits that may represent carbontite outcrop.

The claim lines were located and followed to the original outcrops of fenite mineralization. Once located they were evaluated in detail to 1) locate further outcrops of potential Carbonatite mineralization and 2) to select an appropriate location for a trial to bring equipment in. Associated with the outcrop areas were areas were little vegetation grew. This was interpreted as shallow overburden over outcrop.

Two major landforms were encountered coarse rounded gravel intermixed with coarse to fine sand usually represented by topographical highs. Immediately flanking these gravel topographical highs are large areas of stratified sand. Both these landforms are lodged between steep granite ridges and knobs.

Prospecting Report

Oct 22 2004 - Organized gear and left for the property that evening. Arrived at Fox Lake lodge at 10:30 p.m. after a 5½ drive.

Manpower – John Slack, Doug Codlin

Hours - 5.5 hrs

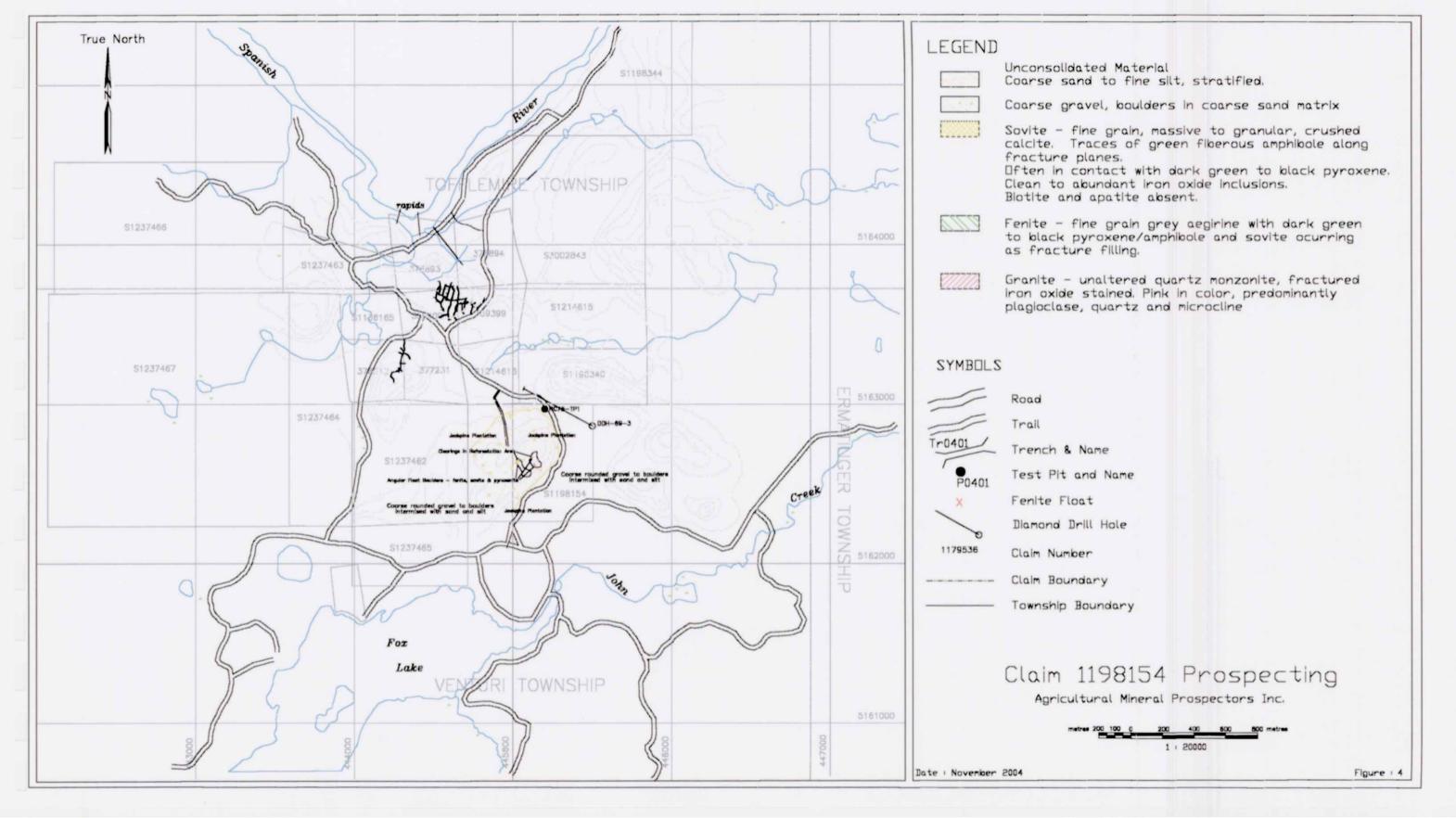
Equipment - Ford 550 truck

Oct 23 2004 - Started a traverse following south boundary of claim 1198154 from where the line crossed the road. Located the No. 3 corner post and proceeded to follow the boundary north. Located float and sub outcrop of altered granodiorite, silica-carbonatite and dolomitized sovite.

The location of this angular float and outcrop was on the side hill of a topographical high. Prospecting occurred throughout this area to locate sovite mineralization. Several areas of float and sub outcrops similar to the first located were found. All outcrop locations were flagged.

Manpower - John Slack, Doug Codlin

Hours - 10.0 hrs



Oct 24 2004 - Left for home at 6.00 p.m. arrived in Hillsburgh at 11:00 p.m.

Manpower - John Slack, Doug Codlin

Hours - 5.0 hrs

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Prospecting was able to locate the original fenite sub outcrops. These outcrop areas were associated with clearings in the vegetation. It is postulated that this infers that this area is represented by shallow overburden covering bedrock. A good trail was marked to bring in a backhoe to evaluate the area. Trenching, geological mapping and sampling is recommended on claim 1198154.

REFERENCES

Sage R.P., (1987) Spanish River Carbonatite Complex, Study 30, Ontario Geological Survey, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines.

Heinrich, E. Wm., (1966) The Geology of Carbonatites, Rand McNally & Co.

Proudfoot David, (1971) Petrology of the Carbonatite Complex in Township 107-108, Carleton University

Barnett P.J. and Bajc A.F., (2000) Chapter 3 Quaternary Geology, The physical Environment of the City of Greater Sudbury, Ontario Geological Survey, Special Volume 6

Erdosh George, (1975) Exploration Work on Township 107 Carbonatite Complex, International Minerals & Chemical Corp.

Appendix 1

Letter of Authorization

I John Slack,

- 1. Prospected on claim 1198154 Venturi Township, District of Sudbury.
- 2. The work was performed between October 23rd 2004.
- 3. I concur with all information contained in this report and is an accurate description of work performed.
- 4. I am a mining technologist and have been practicing my profession since 1984
- 5. I reside in the town of Erin, County of Wellington, Ontario.

Date: FEBI 05 Signature:



Work Report Summary

Transaction No:

W0470.01661

Status: APPROVED

Recording Date:

2004-OCT-26

Work Done from: 2004-OCT-22

Approval Date:

2005-FEB-03

to: 2004-OCT-24

Client(s):

195010

SLACK, JOHN MALCOLM

Survey Type(s):

PROSP

Work Report Details:									
Claim#	Perform	Perform Approve	Applied	Applied Approve	Assign	Assign Approve	Reserve	Reserve Approve	Due Date
S 1198154	\$2,371	\$1,231	\$2,371	\$1,231	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	2005-OCT-26
	\$2,371	\$1,231	\$2,371	\$1,231	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

External Credits:

\$0

Reserve:

\$0 Reserve of Work Report#: W0470.01661

\$0 Total Remaining

Status of claim is based on information currently on record.



41112SE2017 2.28648

VENTURI

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines Ministère du Développement du Nord et des Mines

Date: 2005-FEB-03



GEOSCIENCE ASSESSMENT OFFICE 933 RAMSEY LAKE ROAD, 6th FLOOR SUDBURY, ONTARIO P3E 6B5

Tel: (888) 415-9845 Fax:(877) 670-1555

JOHN MALCOLM SLACK LOT 27, CON.II, ERIN TWP. P.O. BOX 100 HILLSBURGH, ONTARIO NOB 1Z0 CANADA

Dear Sir or Madam

Submission Number: 2.28648
Transaction Number(s): W0470.01661

Subject: Approval of Assessment Work

We have approved your Assessment Work Submission with the above noted Transaction Number(s). The attached Work Report Summary indicates the results of the approval.

At the discretion of the Ministry, the assessment work performed on the mining lands noted in this work report may be subject to inspection and/or investigation at any time.

The revisions outlined in the Notice dated January 6, 2005 have been corrected. Accordingly, assessment work credit has been approved as outlined on the AMENDED Declaration of Assessment Work Form that accompanied this submission.

If you have any question regarding this correspondence, please contact BRUCE GATES by email at bruce.gates@ndm.gov.on.ca or by phone at (705) 670-5856.

Yours Sincerely,

Ron C Gashinsh.

Senior Manager, Mining Lands Section

Cc: Resident Geologist

John Malcolm Slack (Claim Holder)

Assessment File Library

John Malcolm Slack (Assessment Office)

