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ASSESSMENT REPORT

CLEAR HILLS IRON PROJECT

South Whitemud Lake Prospect
Addendum to the 2006 Assessment Report

CLEAR HILLS IRON LTD.
Metallic & Industrial Minerals Permit Nos. 930405895 to 930405897

Submitted by: Clear Hills Iron Ltd.

June 15, 2007

D.T. Sneddon, P.Geol.
Consulting Geologist

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Map Identifying Permit Numbers and Boundaries

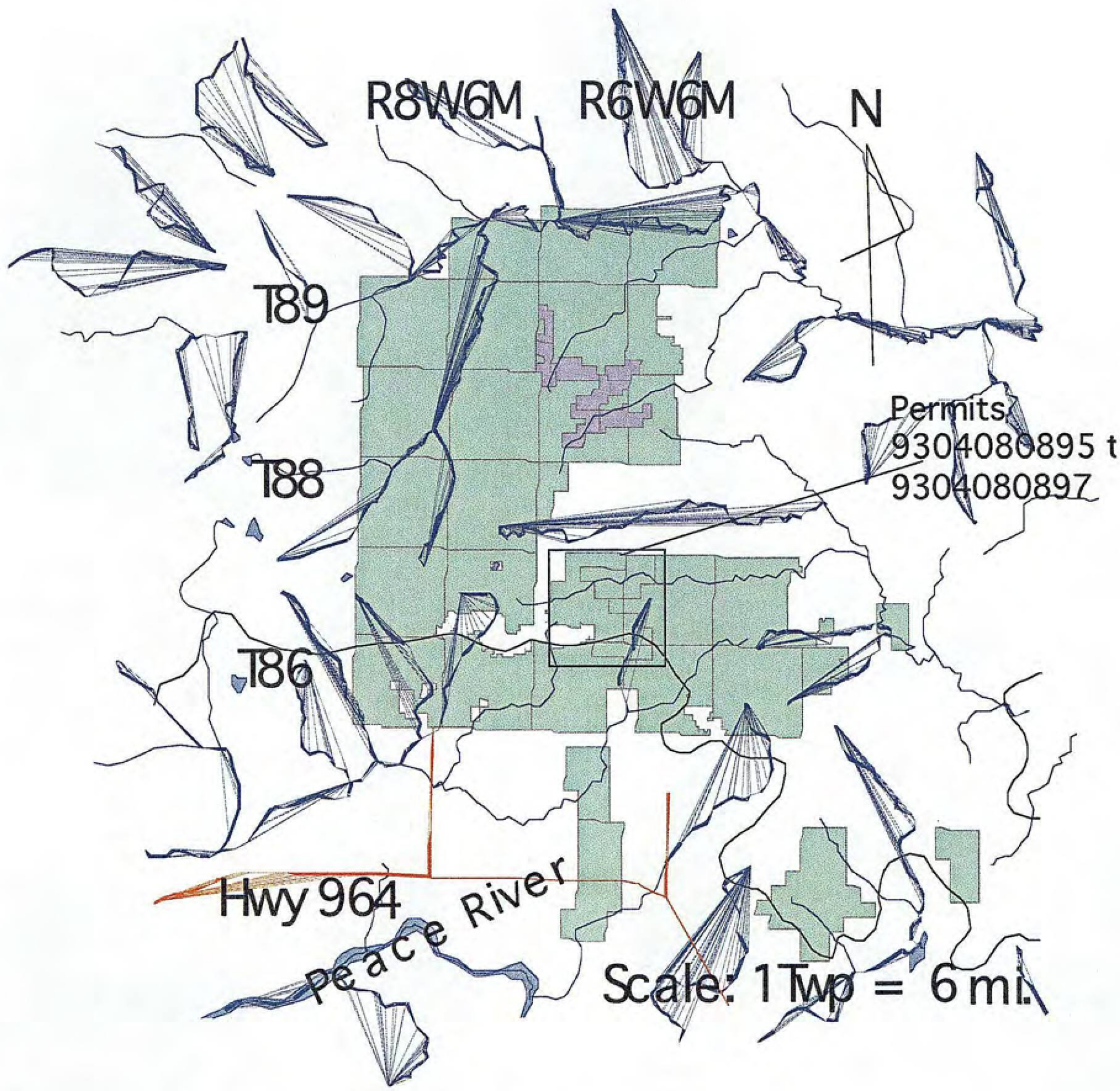

Figure 1: Location of the South Whitemud Lake Project Area

Body of Report

Summary

Clear Hills Iron Ltd. has conducted background and field study into the feasibility of mining iron and other minerals from its Metallic and Industrial Minerals Permit area in the Clear Hills region of the Peace River district of Alberta. The work reported here is a component of a larger field investigation covering some 215,800 ha.

Much of the following material, except for field work conducted during July through September of 2006, also appears in Sneddon (2006) and Sneddon (2007).

Introduction

This report describes the outcome from outcrop mapping, library-based investigation and a drift prospecting campaign conducted in permit areas 93040808895, 9304080896, 93040808897 (Figure 1) during August 2006 to establish the presence of iron formation or other valuable minerals and for parent material for a thick succession of sands and silts surrounding South Whitemud Lake, which is located at UTM 11V 04 00370E 6 280865N, NAD83. A 1:50 000 scale map of the permit area is appended to this report as Figure 1a.

Olson et al (1999) suggests there may be other valuable minerals present within the Clear Hills area, including gold and diamonds. South Whitemud Lake is a circular lake of the kind often associated with diamonds, and the reconnaissance field study described here was oriented toward determining if indicator minerals are present in the surficial materials surrounding the lake. The primary interest for this field program remains assessment of the economic potential for oolitic iron production from the permit area.

Following receipt of the assay, whole rock and trace element geochemical data, a geophysical anomaly and structural map was prepared using data supplied with the Olson et al (2004) report.

Regional Geology

Kafle and Olson (2006) assembled all available oilfield data and re-interpreted the upper part of the section to determine the nature and extent of Bad Heart Formation across the region where it is too shallow for oil and gas exploration and too deep for mining interests. The result was a clearer understanding of the degree of disturbance in the South Whitemud Lake Prospect area and the lateral continuity of the Smoky River Group.

Figure 2 is a cross-section of gamma-ray, induction and lithologic logs from nearby oil and gas wells. Two wells, 06-27-088-07W6 and 07-18-088-04W6 straddle the site suggest the Bad Heart and Kaskapau Formations are of relatively constant thickness, the underlying Dunvegan Formation sandstone thins significantly, suggesting an erosional unconformity at that level. Elsewhere, the Bad Heart thickness is also quite variable, as indicated in Olsen et al (2006) Figure 4d, included here as Figure 3. While the "peakiness" apparent in the isopach may be an artifact of the sparse well control, it may also suggest a channeled upper surface, which is known to be erosional (Donaldson et al, 1998). The map also suggests the Bad Heart thickens westward, where it is reported to be greater than 52m thick. The lithologic character of the Bad Heart in this region is poorly understood, as detailed petrography is rarely observed in oil and gas well strip logs.

Structural Geology

The map shown as Figure 4 suggests the area surrounding South Whitemud Lake is structurally disturbed, with many inferred faults from lineations observed in satellite imagery and shows a series of magnetic anomalies passes through the site, although there is no magnetic high at the precise location of the lake itself.

The complete 1:1 000 000 scale Magnetic Total Field map (Natural Resources Canada, 1986) is quite complex in this area, due to its location at a plate boundary between the Ksituan High and the Chinchaga Low basement domains (Figure 5). The character of the anomaly field is more significant than the total field magnitude or its polarity, hence the lack of expression at the lake. Plate boundaries are considered to be prospective for volcanic activity.

Exploration

The access to South Whitemud Lake was explored from the air August 9 and on the ground by quad on August 13 2006 from a point on the Canfor 300 road near the kilometre 313 bridge and west along a seismic cut line toward section 11-88-6W6 in Permit No. 9304080897.

On August 9, 2006 the writer visited South Whitemud Lake by helicopter and obtained two samples of glacial drift, in NE-22-088-06W6, the first (Location 291) at elevation 923m AMSL and a second sample (292) from near lake level at elevation 911m (Figures 6 through 12; Figure 1a). No indication of a raised rim was observed on the ground; however the lake is contained within a broad U-shaped valley that has been intensively eroded by glaciation. A rim may once have existed and was removed during the Pleistocene Era.

The first sample was taken from a road cut (Figure 9, identified as Location 291 on Figure 6). The sample was a silty till material, covered with a gravel lag deposit of well-rounded pebbles and cobbles likely derived from pre-glacial gravels that commonly cap the hills in this area.

The second sample (Location 292 on Figure 6 and Figure 1a) was dominated by clay (Figure 13), with no evidence of mineralization. The sample was obtained at the contract between the till sampled at site #1 and a lake silt. There was a woody layer between the till and the lake silt. The woody material was dark and flattened but otherwise not significantly decayed.

Both samples were sent to the Saskatchewan Research Council Geoanalytical Laboratory in Saskatoon for trace metals Inductively Coupled Plasma scans, whole rock and fire assay analyses.

Geochemistry

The raw data as supplied by the Saskatchewan Research Council is attached to this Addendum as Appendix A. The tables presented below are derived from this data.

Interpretation

Whole rock analysis proceeds from comparison of the major oxides that create the vast bulk of continental crust with those found in the prospect. Table 1 is the situation for South Whitemud Lake. Note that in the absence of a chemical determination, the table value is derived from published tables (Dutro et al, 1982). The key one here is silica, SiO_2, which is normally assumed to be 70.0% unless the result for the analysis does not balance (does not total 100%). The table does not balance in this case.

FeO and Fe_2O_3 are usually strongly correlated, with a ratio of FeO to Fe_2O_3 of 1.69 to 1. If this ratio holds for this site, FeO would appear at about 9:1. The table does balance if SiO_2 is set to 59% and FeO and Fe_2O_3 behave normally. A further assumption is that sulphur content and volatile species are equivalent to"normal" sandstone. In this case, they appear to correlate to "normal" sandstone.

Trace metal concentration differences (Table 2) were computed from the average concentration derived from the two determinations made on Site 1 Sample 1. Where both total digestion and partial digestion results exist, the two values were averaged as well and then used in the difference calculation. Determinations below the detection level were treated as zero.

Rare Earth Element (REE) data were normalized to published chondrite meteor data by dividing the observed data by standard chondrite data for the lanthanide series plus cerium to produce a dimensionless relative abundance table (Table 3). A standard presentation (Figure 15) can then be compared with other data. REE data is commonly used to compare geochemical profiles to petrologic standard rock types as a classification tool and as a method for discriminating amongst different potential parent materials for sedimentary rocks and soils.

Discussion

Trace metals are, with the exception of selenium and zirconium, more abundant than expected from "normal" sandstone.

The major oxide data suggests that while the sample correlates well with a normal sandstone (correlation coefficient (CI) = 97.9%), it also correlates slightly better with two volcanic rocks, andesite (CI= 98.40) and syenite (CI= 98.47). On the $CaO+Na_2O+K_2O$ (3.31) versus $SiO_2+Al_2O_3$ plane, the sands plot near the North Mountain Lake Kimberlite shown in Figure 16 at location [3.31, 74.2].

REE results show a pattern typical of Alberta kimberlites (Table 3, Figures 15), as published by Eccles et al (2004). The South Whitemud Lake REE data (symbol SWL) plots in between the Mountain Lake and Xena zones.

Combining the REE and trace element data, excess barium and chromium tend to suggest a kimberlite parent for the sands.

The sand particles from Site 1 are sub-rounded in appearance (Figure 11), suggesting a nearby source and a limited period of exposure to wave action.

Conclusions

1. South Whitemud Lake has a circular plan, which has no apparent relationship with the rest of the landscape.

2. Geochemical evidence from abandoned beach sands 15 metres above the current lake level sampled at two elevations above the current lake shore suggests a nearby volcanic or mafic parent rock source for the sands.

3. Geochemical criteria also suggest a mafic source for the sands and general (though depleted) association with Alberta kimberlites.

4. There is no total field magnetic expression that suggests any abnormal concentration of magnetic material at South Whitemud Lake itself, although a well defined positive anomaly exists 2 km to the south of the lake.

Need for Further Exploration

The South Whitemud Lake Prospect warrants further exploration. Clear Hills Iron Ltd. should consider consulting a Geophysicist concerning a geophysical program to determine the subsurface structure of the lake and its surroundings.

If the results from the geophysics program are encouraging, it should be followed up with a limited drilling program to obtain unweathered bedrock and if igneous and/or metamorphic rock is found, to delineate the extent of intrusion and any surrounding metamorphic aureole. The samples from the drilling program should then be submitted for geochemical analysis and possibly for diamond recovery.

Qualifications

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31 HAWKFIELD WAY N.W.
CALGARY, ALBERTA T3G 2G8

Telephone: (403) 241-3781
Fax: (403) 263-3259
Email: clear263@telus.net

CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

I, Douglas Thomas Sneddon, M.Sc., P.Geol, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist to:

   General Properties Ltd.
   Bay 6, 3530 – 11A Street N.E.
   Calgary, Alberta T2E 6M7

2. I graduated with a degree in Geography from the University of Calgary in 1969. In addition, I have obtained a Master's Degree in Water Resources from the Department of Civil Engineering of the University of Alberta in 1981.

3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta, the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, the Canadian Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum and the Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists.

4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of ten years since my graduation from university.

6. I am responsible for the preparation of the Assessment Report titled Clear Hills Iron Project Whitemud Lake Prospect dated August 23, 2006 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Clear Hills Iron Ltd. property. I visited the Clear Hills Iron Ltd. property on behalf of Clear Hills Iron Ltd., on 3 occasions during 2004, 2005 and 2006 for a total of 57 days. These visits were:

- July 6 through 8, 2004 (3 days)
- February 15 through 17, 2005 (3 days)
- July 3 through August 23, 2006 (51 days)

7. I have had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report. The nature of my prior involvement is with Clear Hills Iron Ltd. as Consulting Geologist from May 2004 through March 2005 and with a previous owner of some of the permits, Marum Resources Inc., between 1996 and 1997.

8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Assessment Report misleading.

9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

10. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Assessment Report.

Dated this 13th Day of June, 2007.

PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST ALBERTA
D.T. SNEDDON

D.T. Sneddon, P.Geol.

PERMIT TO PRACTICE
MARMOT RESEARCH INC.
Signature
Date 18 June 2007
PERMIT NUMBER: P 8872
The Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta

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Sneddon, D.T. (2006) Technical Report and Recommendations Resource potential of the Clear Hills Iron deposit, Alberta, General Properties Ltd. March 27, 2006 as Revised May 19, 2006; National Instrument 43-101F Technical Report published on the General Properties Website and on SEDAR.

Sneddon, D.T. (2007) Technical Report and Recommendations Resource potential of the Clear Hills Iron deposit, Alberta 2006 Field Program; National Instrument 43-101F Technical Report published on the General Properties Ltd. website and on SEDAR.

Tables

Table 1: Major Oxide Abundances

Species	Wt%	Source	Avg Sandstone	Difference	Std Andesite	Avg Syenite
SiO2	59	Estimate	70	-11	59	58.58
TiO2	0.65	Observation	0.58	0.07	1.04	0.84
Al2O3	15.2	Observation	8.2	7	17.25	16.64
Fe2O3	5.4	Observation	2.5	2.9	4.53	3.04
FeO	9.1	Estimate	1.5	7.6	2.05	3.13
MnO	0.046	Observation	0.06	-0.014	0.1	0.13
MgO	1.29	Observation	1.9	-0.61	1.53	1.87
CaO	0.82	Observation	4.3	-3.48	4.9	3.53
Na2O	0.77	Observation	0.58	0.19	4.26	5.24
K2O	1.72	Observation	2.1	-0.38	2.89	4.95
P2O5	0.125	Observation	0.1	0.025	0.49	0.29
CO2	3.9	Avg Sandstone	3.9	0	0.06	0.28
SO3	0.7	Avg Sandstone	0.7	0	0	0
H2O+	1.37	Avg Sandstone	1.37	0	0.81	0.99
Total	100.091		97.79	Correlation:	98.40%	98.47%
		Correlation:	97.96%			

Source: Dutro et al (1982) AGI Data Sheet 59.4 - Chemical Analyses of Common Rock Types , Sedimentary Rocks

Table 2: Trace Metal Analysis

Element	Observed		Avg Abundance	Difference
	Partial	Total	(Sandstones)	
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Ag	-	0.3	-	0.30
As	5.20		1.00	4.20
Ba		805	-	805.00
Be		1.75	-	1.75
Bi	0.40		0.17	0.23
Cd		0.85	-	0.85
Ce		48.5	nt	
Co	14.40	19.5	0.30	16.65
Cr		88	35.00	53.00
Cu	35.25	46	-	40.63
Hg	-		0.30	(0.30)
Li		31	15.00	16.00
Mo	-	1	0.20	0.80
Ni	30.30	43.5	2.00	34.90
Pb	10.05	14.5	7.00	5.28
Sb	-		-	-
Se	-		0.05	(0.05)
Sn		-	-	-
Sr		108.5	20.00	88.50
V	21.05	164.5	20.00	72.78
W		-	1.60	(1.60)
Zn	75.15	106	16.00	74.58
Zr		105	220.00	(115.00)

Source: AGI Data Sheet 57.2 - Abundance of Elements in Sedimentary Rocks

		Table 3: Rare Earth Elements		
	Observed			
Element	Partial	Total	Chondrite	Normalized
	ppm	ppm		Observations
La		25.00	0.32	78.37
Ce		23.50	0.82	28.66
Nd		48.50	0.62	78.86
Sm		3.95	0.20	19.75
Eu		1.40	0.08	18.42
Gd		4.20	0.27	15.73
Tb	-	-	0.05	-
Dy		2.95	0.33	8.94
Ho		0.85	0.08	11.26
Er		2.20	0.22	10.19
Tm			0.03	-
Yb		2.40	0.22	10.86
Lu			0.03	-

Source: "Rare Earth Plots" and the Concentrations of REE in Chondritic Meteorites
http://epsc.wustl.edu/admin/resources/ree-chon.html

Sample Locations

See Figure 1a, in pocket. Both locations are in NE-22-088-6W6. The UTM coordinates for the sampling locations are:

Site	Easting	Northing	Elevation
Site 1, Location 291	11V 0386074 E	6 279574 N	924m
Site 2, Location 292	11V 0386066 E	6 279688 N	911m

Appendices

Saskatchewan Research Council Geoanalytical Laboratory Report.

Figures

Regional Stratigraphy (From Kafle and Olson, 2006)

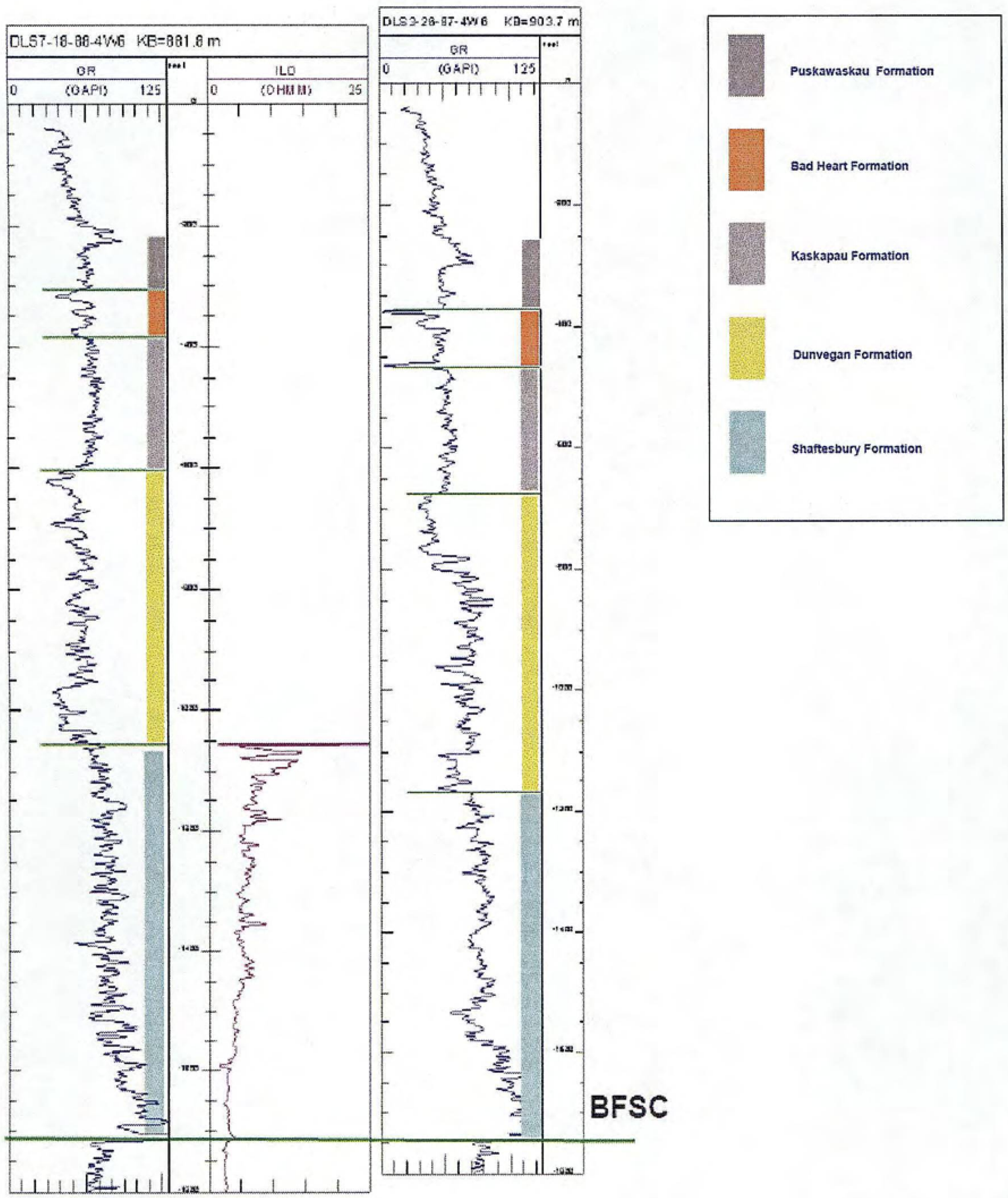

Figure 2: Regional Stratigraphy

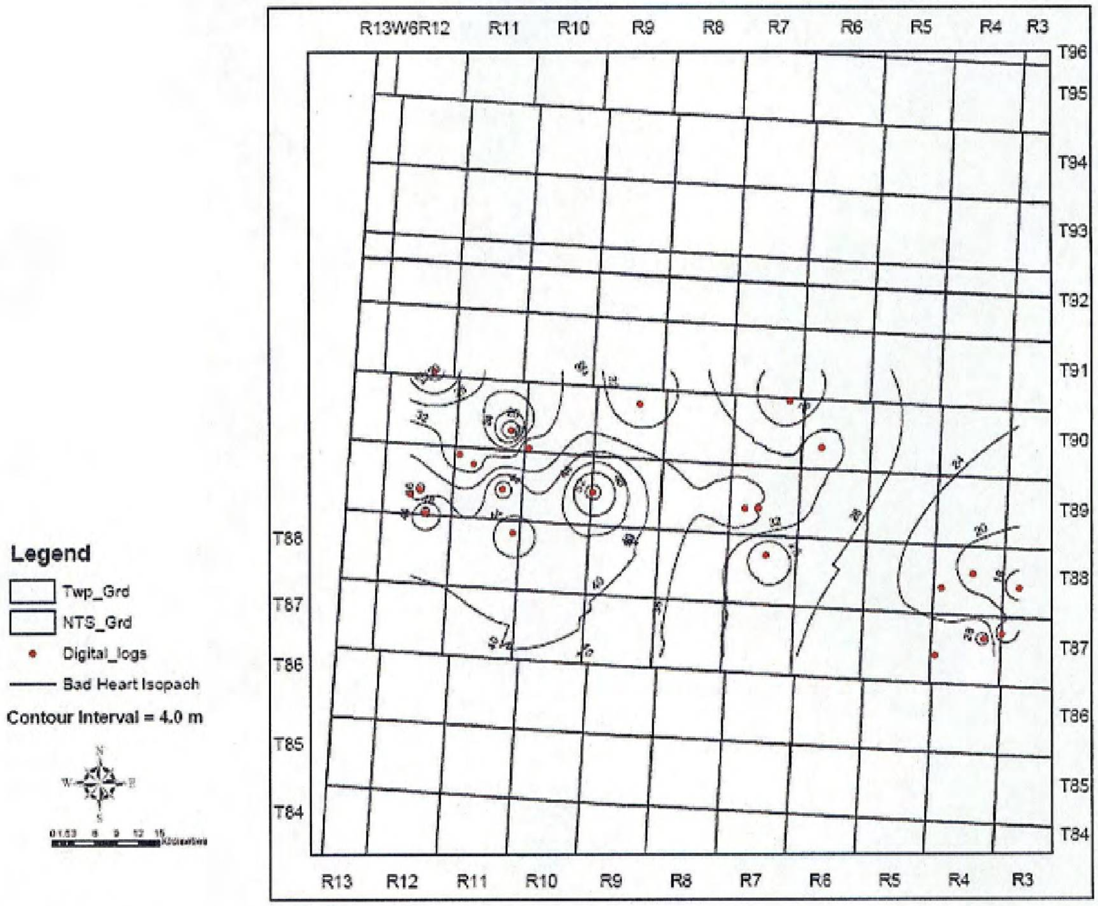

Figure 3: Bad Heart Formation isopach (Kafle and Olson, 2006)

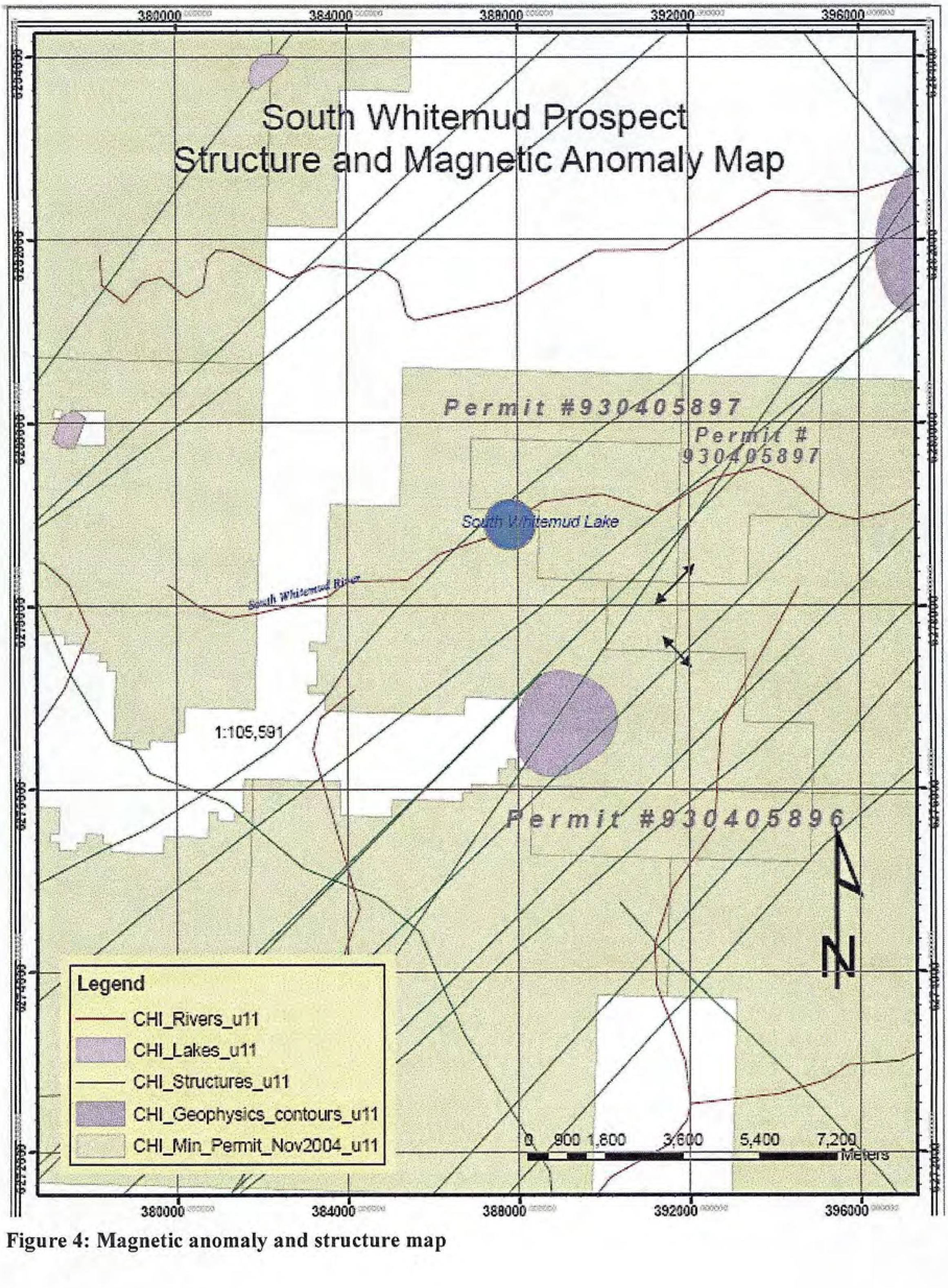

Figure 4: Magnetic anomaly and structure map

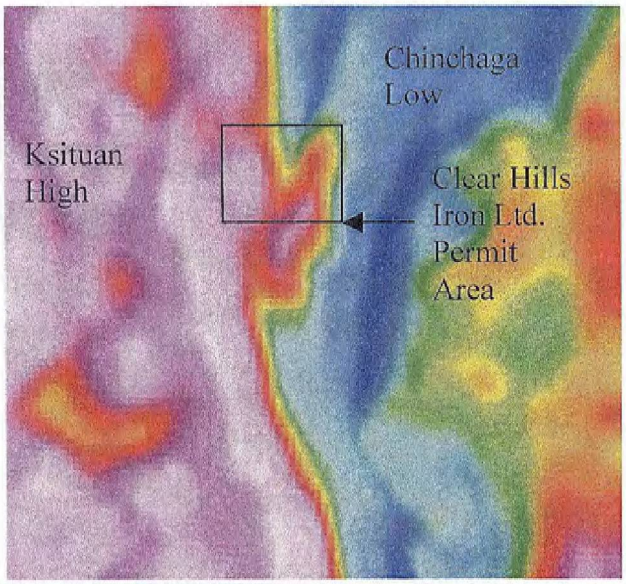

Figure 5: 1:1 000 000 Total Magnetic Field map (NRCan, 1986)

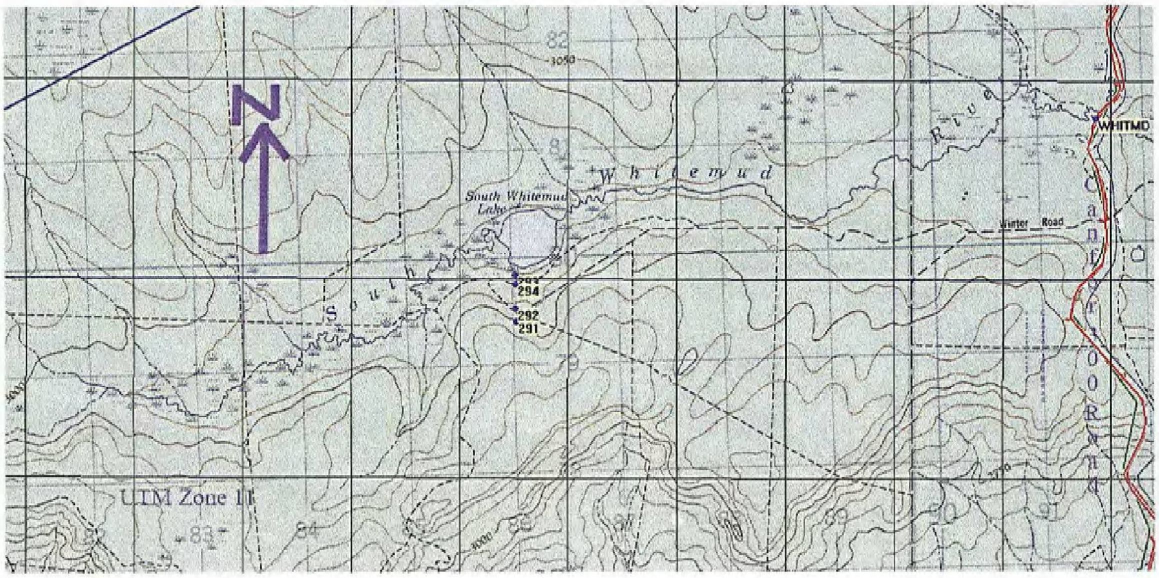

Figure 6: Sampling Locations relative to South Whitemud Lake (not to scale)

Figure 7: Site 1, Location 292; sample taken from cut at right

Figure 8: Site 2, Location 293

Figure 9: Sample Site #1

Figure 10: Metallic mineral grain, Sample #1, Site 291 on Figure 4 (40X magnification)

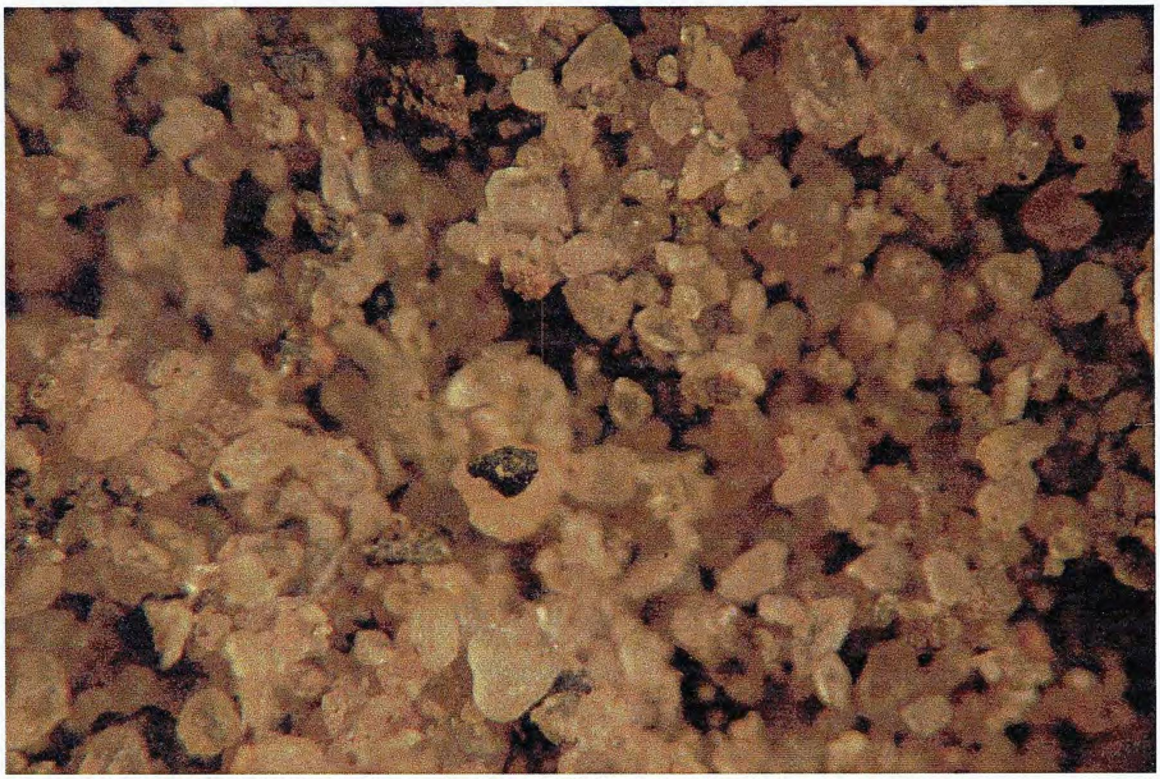

Figure 11: Sample #1, Site 291 photomicrograph (40X magnification)

Figure 12: South Whitemud Lake, aerial view, north to right of the photo. Site293 and 294 centre left where the two seismic lines cross near the lakeshore

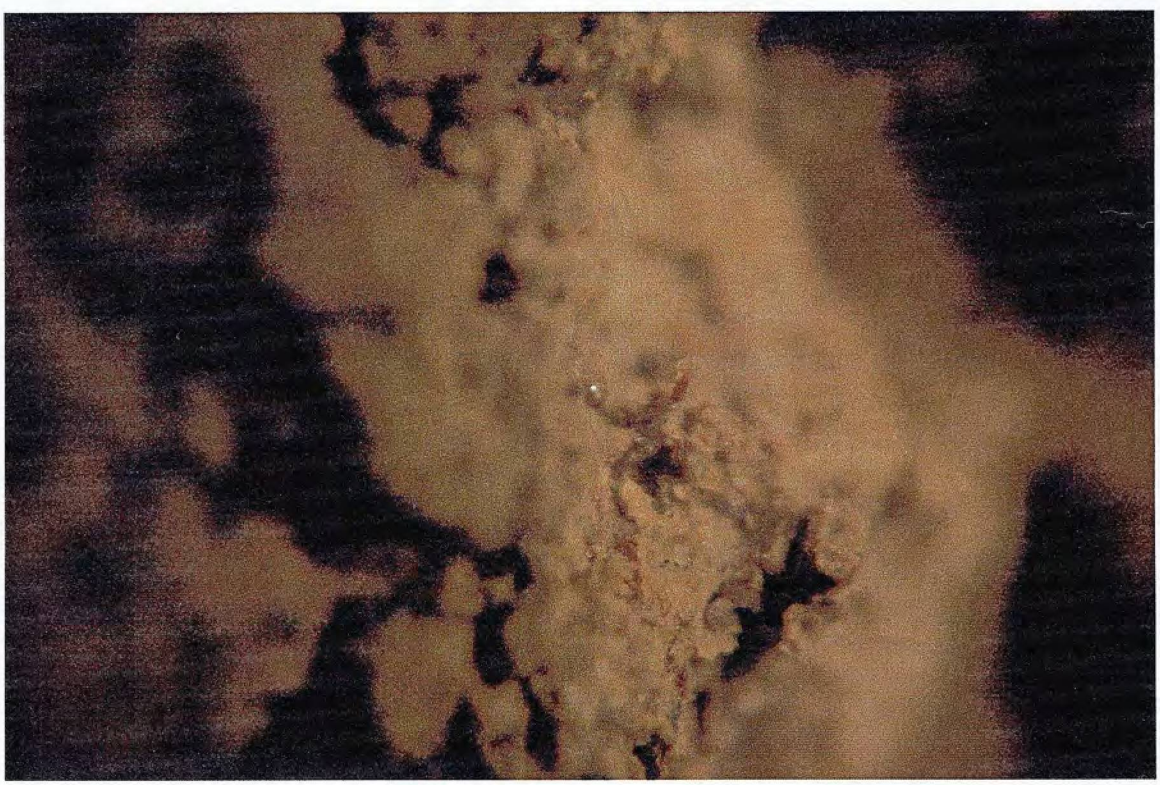

Figure 13: Clay photomicrograph, Sample #2, Site 293 in Figure 4

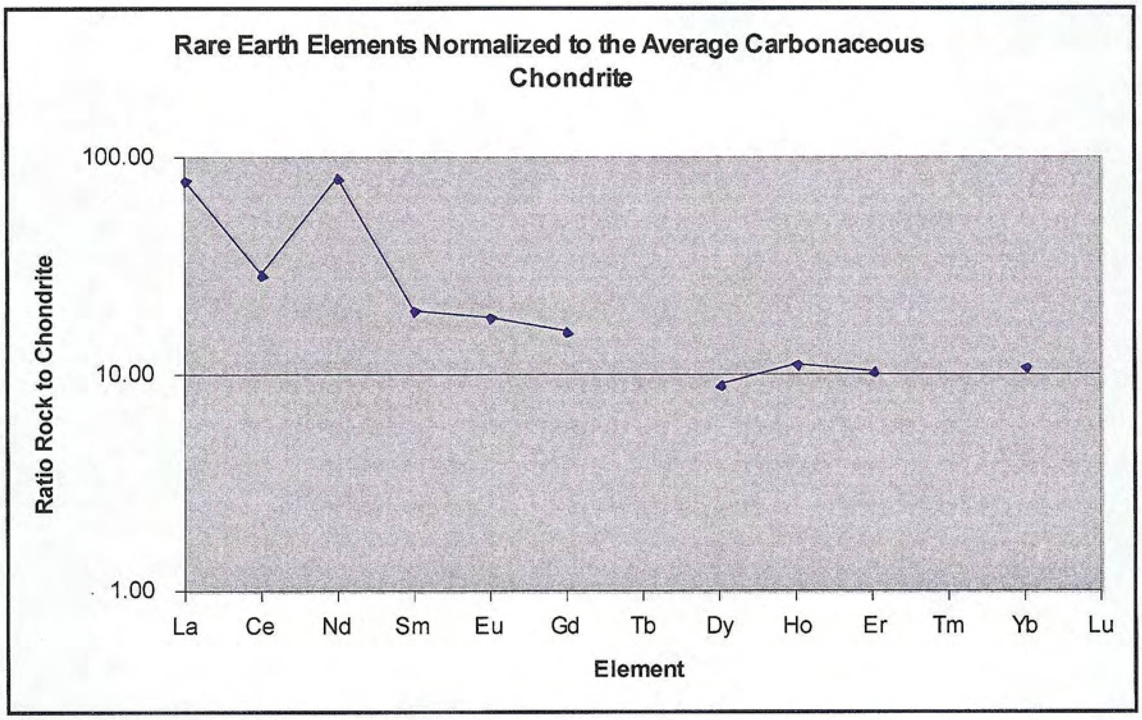

Figure 14: Rare Earth Element Abundances

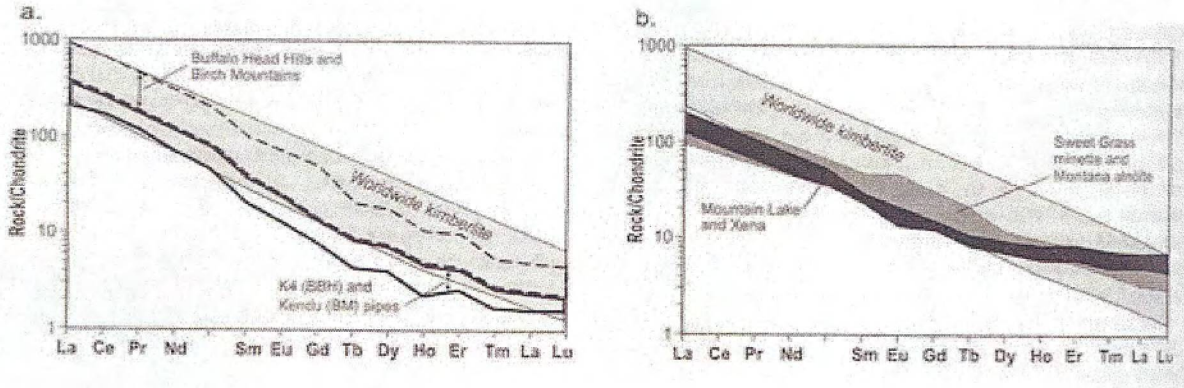

Figure 15: Chondrite-normalized rare-earth patterns for northern Alberta kimberlitic whole-rock compositions (from Eccles et al, 2004)

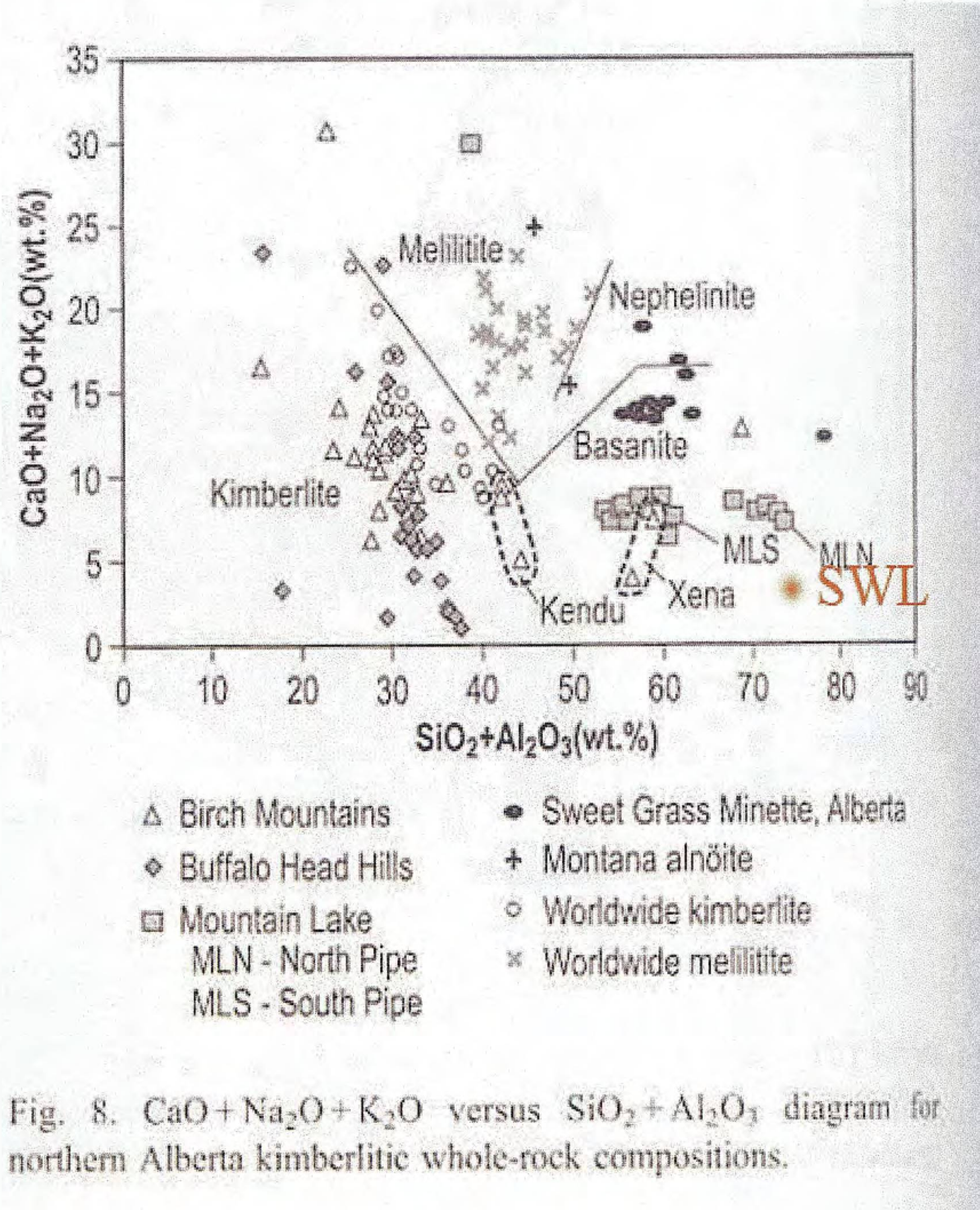

Figure 16: South Whitemud Lake sample position with respect to N. Alberta kimberlites (After Eccles et al, 2004)

List of drawings

(None)

Appendix A
Final Official Report, Geoanalytical Results, SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories

SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories
125 - 15 Innovation Blvd., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 2X8
Tel: (306) 933-8118 Fax: (306) 933-5656 Email: geochem@src.sk.ca

General Properties Ltd
Attention: Tom Sneddon
PO #/Project:
Samples: 4

Report No: 06-1252
Date: October 26, 2006

Column Header Details

Au Fire Assay by ICP in ppb (Au)

Sample Number	Au ppb
CG515/LS4	N/R
SITE 1-SAM 1	5
SITE2-SAM 1	2
SITE 1-SAM 1 R	4

Fire Assay: A 30 g pulp is subjected to standard fire assaying procedures.

SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories
125 - 15 Innovation Blvd., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 2X8
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General Properties Ltd
Attention: Tom Sneddon
PO #/Project:
Samples: 4

Report No: 06-1252
Date: October 26, 2006

ICP6.3R Partial Digestion

Column Header Details

Silver in ppm (Ag)
Arsenic in ppm (As)
Bismuth in ppm (Bi)
Cobalt in ppm (Co)
Copper in ppm (Cu)

Germanium in ppm (Ge)
Mercury in ppm (Hg)
Molybdenum in ppm (Mo)
Nickel in ppm (Ni)
Lead in ppm (Pb)

Antimony in ppm (Sb)
Selenium in ppm (Se)
Tellurium in ppm (Te)
Uranium in ppm (U, ICP)
Vanadium in ppm (V)

Zinc in ppm (Zn)

Sample Number	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Ge ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Se ppm	Te ppm	U, ICP ppm	V ppm	Zn ppm
CG515/LS4	0.1	10.1	0.6	39.5	49.6	<0.2	<0.2	10.9	51.4	22.8	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	31.4	98.3	207
SITE 1-SAM 1	<0.1	4.3	0.4	14.6	35.0	<0.2	<0.2	<0.1	30.5	10.3	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.9	21.3	74.4
SITE2-SAM 1	<0.1	5.9	0.4	7.1	15.1	<0.2	<0.2	<0.1	17.1	8.78	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.6	26.9	54.3
SITE 1-SAM 1 R	<0.1	4.5	0.4	14.2	35.5	<0.2	<0.2	<0.1	30.3	9.80	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	1.0	20.8	75.9

Partial Digestion: A 0.5 g pulp is digested with 2.25 ml of 9:1 HNO3:HCl for 1 hour at 95 C.
The standard is LS4.

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General Properties Ltd
Attention: Tom Sneddon
PO #/Project:
Samples: 4

Report No: 06-1252
Date: October 26, 2006

ICP6.3 Total Digestion

Column Header Details

Silver in ppm (Ag)
Aluminum in wt % (Al2O3)
Barium in ppm (Ba)
Berylium in ppm (Be)
Calcium in wt % (CaO)

Cadmium in ppm (Cd)
Cerium in ppm (Ce)
Cobalt in ppm (Co)
Chromium in ppm (Cr)
Copper in ppm (Cu)

Dysprnnosium in ppm (Dy)
Erbium in ppm (Er)
Europium in ppm (Eu)
Iron in wt % (Fe2O3)
Gallium in ppm (Ga)

Gadolinium in ppm (Gd)
Hafnium in ppm (Hf)
Holmium in ppm (Ho)
Potassium in wt % (K2O)
Lanthanum in ppm (La)

Lithium in ppm (Li)
Magnesium in wt % (MgO)
Manganese in wt % (MnO)
Molybdenum in ppm (Mo)
Sodium in wt % (Na2O)

Niobium in ppm (Nb)
Neodymium in ppm (Nd)
Nickel in ppm (Ni)
Phosphorus in wt % (P2O5)
Lead in ppm (Pb)

Praseodymium in ppm (Pr)
Scandium in ppm (Sc)
Samarium in ppm (Sm)
Tin in ppm (Sn)
Strontium in ppm (Sr)

Tantalum in ppm (Ta)
Terbium in ppm (Tb)
Thorium in ppm (Th)
Titanium in wt % (TiO2)
Uranium in ppm (U, ICP)

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Attention: Tom Sneddon
PO #/Project:
Samples: 4

Report No: 06-1252
Date: October 26, 2006

ICP6.3 Total Digestion

Column Header Details

Vanadium in ppm (V)
Tungsten in ppm (W)
Yttrium in ppm (Y)
Ytterbium in ppm (Yb)
Zinc in ppm (Zn)

Zirconium in ppm (Zr)

SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories
125 - 15 Innovation Blvd., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 2X8
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General Properties Ltd
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Sample Number	Ag ppm	Al2O3 wt %	Ba ppm	Be ppm	CaO wt %	Cd ppm	Ce ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Dy ppm	Er ppm	Eu ppm	Fe2O3 wt %	Ga ppm	Gd ppm	Hf ppm
CG515/LS4	<0.2	17.6	2230	2.4	4.80	0.8	163	19	120	3	3.0	2.6	2.6	7.28	22	6.2	4.5
SITE 1-SAM 1	0.3	15.2	805	1.8	0.83	0.8	48	19	89	46	2.9	2.2	1.4	5.40	18	4.1	3.4
SITE2-SAM 1	0.4	11.5	674	1.5	0.40	0.8	42	8	100	21	1.3	1.2	0.7	4.51	14	1.9	3.0
SITE 1-SAM 1 R	0.3	15.1	805	1.7	0.82	0.9	49	20	87	46	3.0	2.2	1.4	5.35	18	4.3	3.2

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Sample Number	Ho ppm	K2O wt %	La ppm	Li ppm	MgO wt %	MnO wt %	Mo ppm	Na2O wt %	Nb ppm	Nd ppm	Ni ppm	P2O5 wt %	Pb ppm	Pr ppm	Sc ppm	Sm ppm	Sn ppm
CG515/LS4	1.1	3.20	86	30	2.76	0.074	<1	3.16	9	65	26	0.675	19	16	12	8.6	3
SITE 1-SAM 1	0.8	1.73	25	31	1.29	0.047	1	0.77	8	23	45	0.125	15	5	14	3.9	<1
SITE2-SAM 1	0.5	1.57	23	33	0.840	0.027	1	0.57	8	16	27	0.115	16	4	8	2.6	<1
SITE 1-SAM 1 R	0.9	1.72	25	31	1.29	0.045	1	0.77	8	24	42	0.125	14	5	14	4.0	<1

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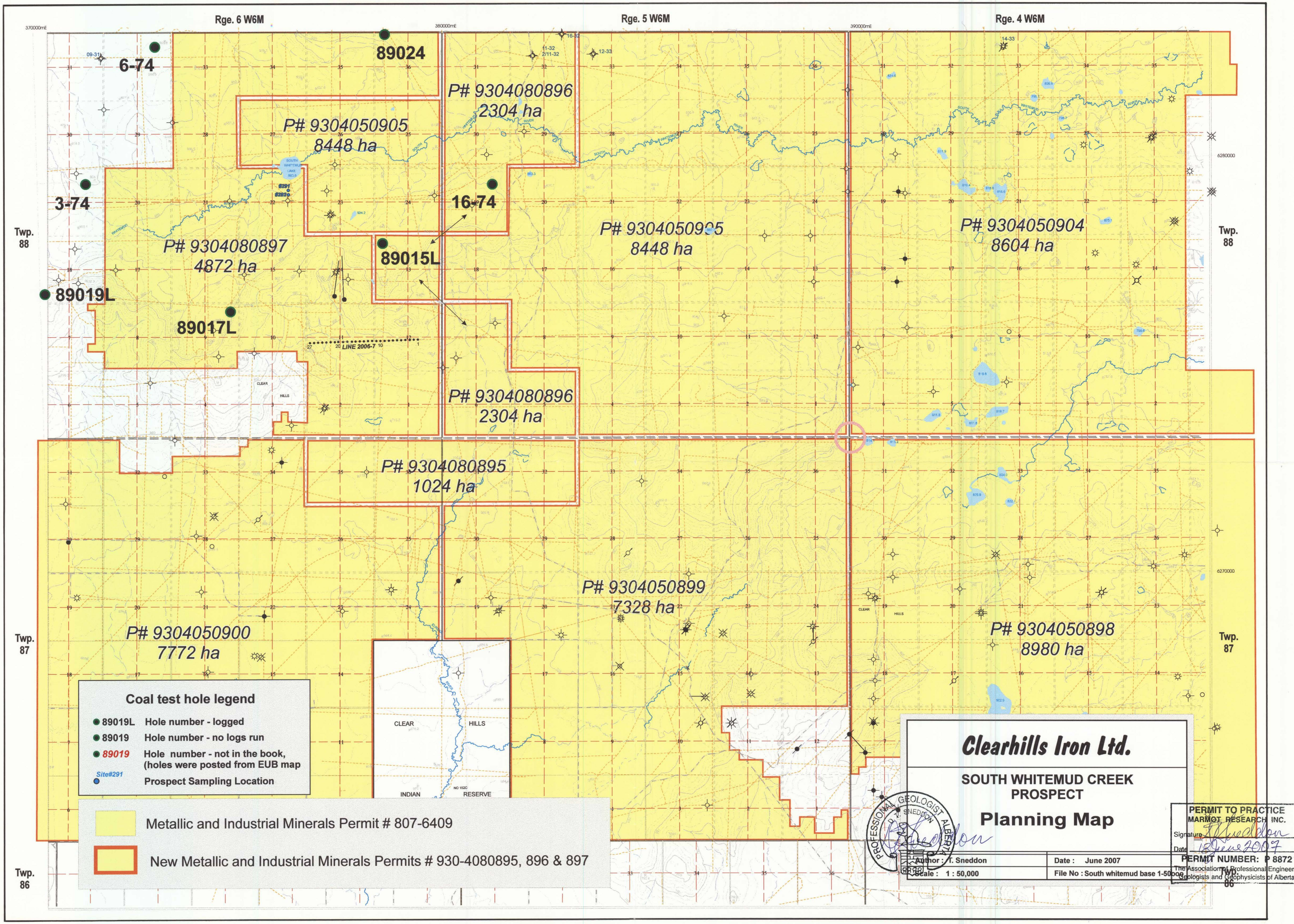
ICP6.3 Total Digestion

Sample Number	Sr ppm	Ta ppm	Tb ppm	Th ppm	TiO2 wt %	U, ICP ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Yb ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
CG515/LS4	1190	<1	0.6	15	1.04	2	131	<1	23	1.8	90	155
SITE 1-SAM 1	109	<1	<0.3	7	0.650	2	165	<1	23	2.4	108	105
SITE2-SAM 1	99	<1	<0.3	7	0.442	<2	145	<1	11	1.4	85	88
SITE 1-SAM 1 R	108	<1	<0.3	7	0.666	2	164	<1	23	2.4	104	105

Total Digestion: A 0.125 g pulp is gently heated in a mixture of HF/HNO3/HClO4 until dry and the residue is dissolved in dilute HNO3.
The standard is CG515.



Rge. 6 W6M
Rge. 5 W6M
Rge. 4 W6M
Twp. 88
Twp. 87
Twp. 86
6-74
89024
3-74
16-74
89015L
89019L
89017L
LINE 2006-7
CLEAR
HILLS
INDIAN
RESERVE
P# 9304080896
2304 ha
P# 9304050905
8448 ha
P# 9304080897
4872 ha
P# 9304050905
8448 ha
P# 9304050904
8604 ha
P# 9304080896
2304 ha
P# 9304080895
1024 ha
P# 9304050899
7328 ha
P# 9304050900
7772 ha
P# 9304050898
8980 ha
Coal test hole legend
89019L Hole number - logged
89019 Hole number - no logs run
89019 Hole number - not in the book, (holes were posted from EUB map
Site#291 Prospect Sampling Location
Metallic and Industrial Minerals Permit # 807-6409
New Metallic and Industrial Minerals Permits # 930-4080895, 896 & 897
Clearhills Iron Ltd.
SOUTH WHITEMUD CREEK PROSPECT
Planning Map
Author : T. Sneddon
Scale : 1 : 50,000
Date : June 2007
File No : South whitemud base 1-50000
PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST
D. T. SNEDDON
ALBERTA
PERMIT TO PRACTICE
MARMOT RESEARCH INC.
Signature
Date 18 June 2007
PERMIT NUMBER: P 8872
The Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta