

CRAIGMONT MINES LIMITED

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

OF

DIAMOND DRILLING

ON THE

BETTY CLAIM : RECORD NUMBER 181

NICOLA MINING DIVISION

NTS SHEET 92 1/2

N 50°12' E 120°59'

OWNED AND OPERATED BY CRAIGMONT MINES LIMITED

REPORT PREPARED BY

GERALD R. SANFORD - CRAIGMONT MINE GEOLOGIST

5 OCTOBER 1978

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO.

6934

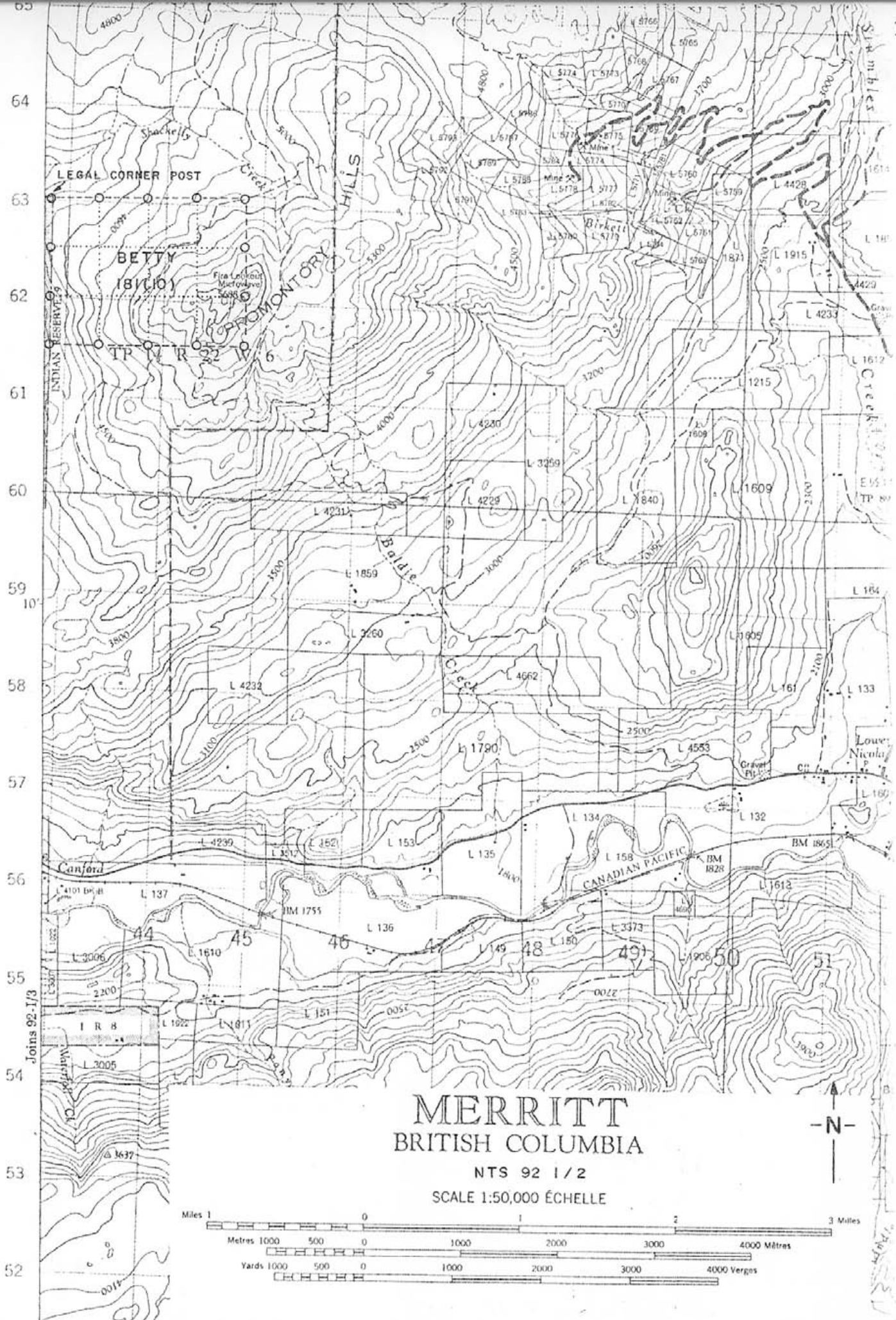
GEOLOGICAL REPORT OF DIAMOND DRILLING
ON THE BETTY MINERAL CLAIM

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LEGAL CORNER POST

BETTY
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MONTMONTORY HILLS

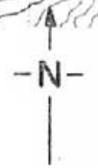
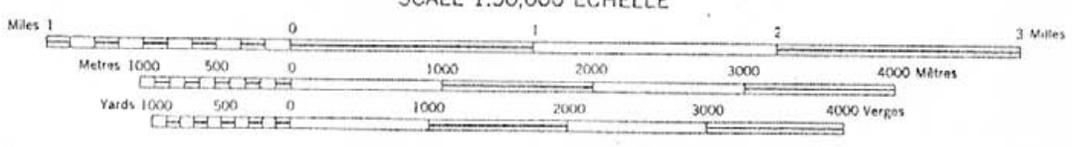
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GEOLOGICAL REPORT OF DIAMOND DRILLING ON THE
BETTY MINERAL CLAIM

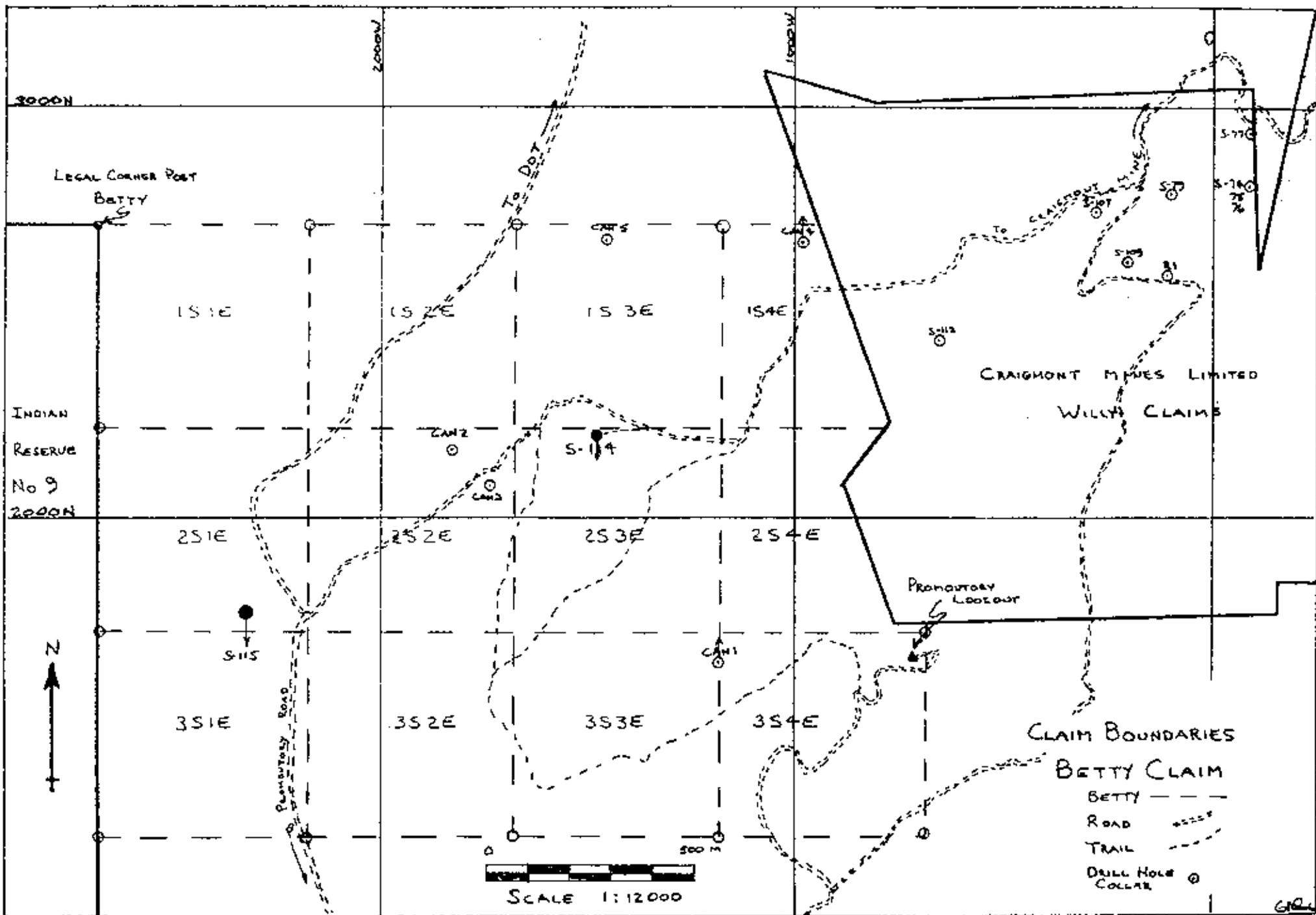
INTRODUCTION

Location and Access

The Betty claim of 12 units covers the western flank of Promontory Hill. The forestry lookout and microwave tower are just within the eastern claim boundary. Indian Reserve No. 9 is the western boundary with the legal corner post being placed exactly at the northeast corner of the reserve. The eastern claim boundary overlaps Craigmont Mines Limited Willy Claims. See Dwg. GE-A-72A. The relief is locally rugged, and varies from 1734 metres at the summit of Promontory Hill to 1300 metres at the legal corner post.

The portions of the claim lying north of Promontory Hill are densely forested with second growth jackpine from a fire some thirty years ago. The south and western portions are open fir and pine forest, typical of the dry interior. The western half of the claim has been logged within the last ten years.

Four-wheel drive roads and trails branching off of the Promontory Lookout road and a similar road from Craigmont's open pit, 5 km to the east, provide access. A good logging road also leads to No. 8 Highway at Dot.



Property Description

The Betty Claim is a modified grid restake of portions of Canex-Placer's Betty Lou Group. The claim was staked in October 1976 by C.C. Rennie after purchasing the ground from Placer Development who had held it since the early sixties. Craigmont optioned the ground from Rennie in mid-1978.

Canex drilled five holes (CAN 1-5) Dwg. GE-A-72A, as well as doing geological mapping, vertical field magnetic surveys and limited induced polarization surveys. After Craigmont optioned the ground, a pulse electromagnetometer (PEM) survey was done over the entire Betty Claim on north-south lines at 600 foot/183 metre centers during June and July 1978. The pulse EM work was done in conjunction with geological mapping and diamond drilling started in August.

No mineralization of any significance has been uncovered in this area. However, the area is geologically complex and is in the same general geological environment as the Craigmont orebodies.

Summary of Work Done

Drilling - One wire line diamond drill hole, NQ size, 370.6 metres long.

List of Claims

Hole S-114 was collared and bottomed on Betty 2S 3E. The hole was drilled from 16 August 1978 to 13 September 1978 and was collared and completed NQ size.

DETAILED TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

Geological Setting

The Promontory Hill area is a complex north westerly trending, steeply dipping volcanogenic pile of Triassic Nicola Group rocks, bounded to the west and south by the Nicola River, east by the Guichon Creek Valley and north by the Jurassic Guichon Batholith. This area of some 7,000 hectares containing sequences of andesites, dacites and volcanogenic greywackes, all with interbedded limy/limestone horizons is intruded by the multistage Guichon Batholith and several small, complex intrusions. One of the limestone bands, in proximity to a small intrusion and well within the contact aureole of the Guichon Batholith becomes the host rock for the Craigmont skarn deposits.

Nearly 20% of the Promontory Hill area is covered by a veneer of Cretaceous Kingsvale Group agglomerate and flow rocks up to 200 metres thick. These volcanic rocks cover the eastern portions of the area,

and masked portions of the Craigmont orebody.

The geology and origin of the Craigmont deposit is very complex, is still incompletely understood, and is open to considerable discussion. However, the orebodies appear to lie within a limestone/limy horizon between a southern dacite - northern volcano clastic sediment (greywacke) contact.

The main exploration technique has been to investigate the mine limestone and other limestones in areas which appear favorable, especially those within the contact aureole of the Batholith (± 800 metres south), and near the small intrusive plugs. These plugs may be fingers from the batholith or synvolcanic feeders to the Nicola Group.

Purpose of Diamond Drilling

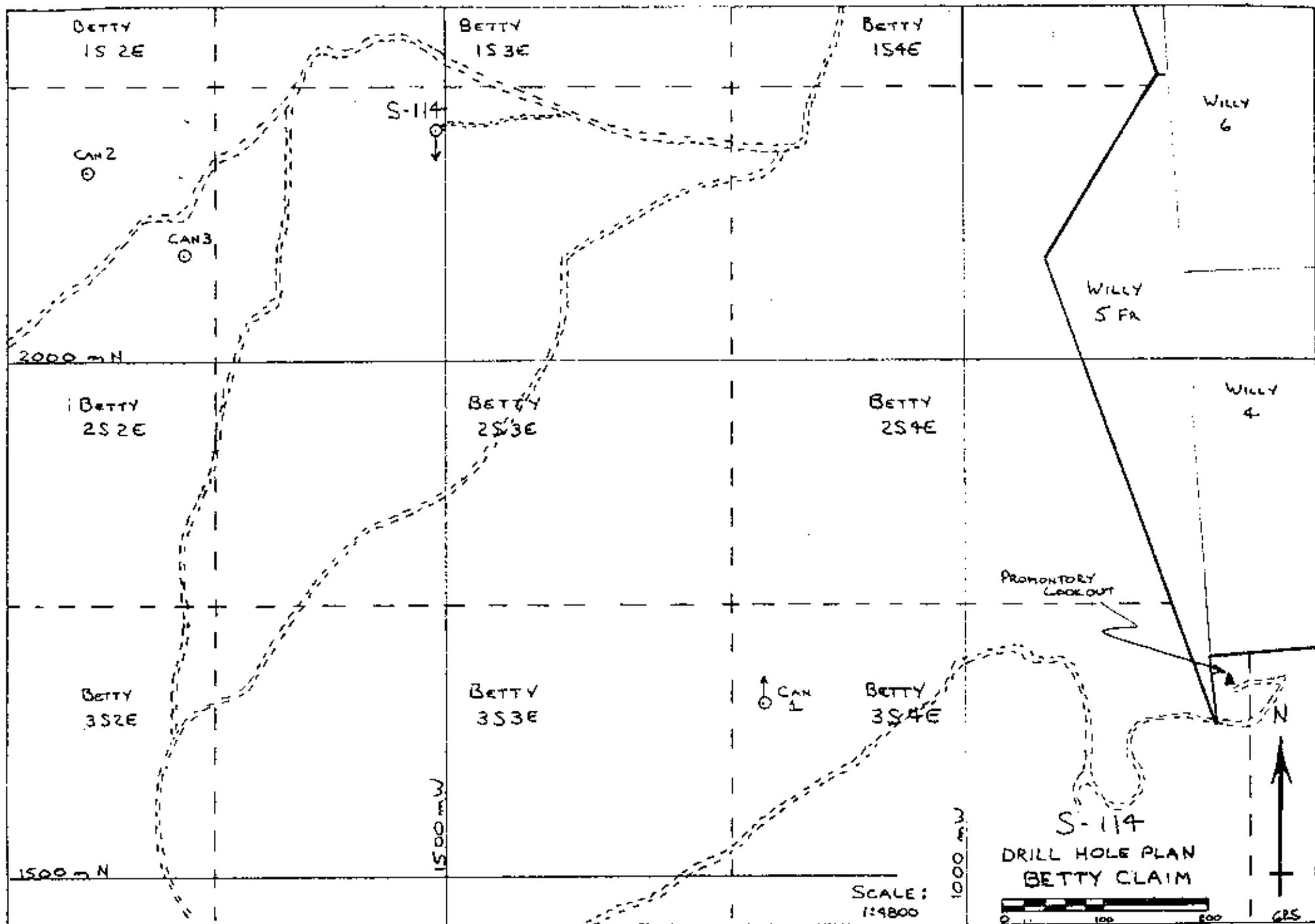
The contact aureole strip from the Craigmont orebodies westerly for 2000 metres is completely masked by the Kingsvale Group. Craigmont's Willy Claims cover some 1200 metres along strike of the first exposures of Nicola rocks to the west of the Kingsvale capping. The Betty Claim covers the next 2000 metres of exposure.

Except for a 450 metre north westerly off-set due to faulting (See Geological Report of Diamond Drilling on the Willy Group of Mineral Claims, Craigmont Mines Limited, 16 June 1978), the Guichon

Batholith contact is generally east-west from the Eric showing near Craigmont's mill site to the western limit of the Willy Claims. At this point, the batholith noses into the Nicola rocks and the contact swings south and westerly through Betty 1S2E, 2S1E, 3S1E and into Indian Reserve 9. Here it disappears under retaceous Spences Bridge Group volcanic sequences. See Dwg. GE-A72A.

Hole S-114 was collared on Craigmont true north-south Section 5000 W. See Dwg. GE-A-72B. This hole was designed to cut at depth, a near vertical massive limestone reef and fringing interbedded clastic lime silts/grits/siltstones outcropping along line 5000 W. It was expected that the hole would bottom in a crystal rich quartz-feldspar porphyry. This porphyry outcrops across the south-western flank of Promontory Hill and is also found at the bottom of holes CAN 2 and 3 at depths of 268 metres and 183 metres respectively.

All drilling was done under contract by Connors Drilling Limited. The total price paid to Connors included all aspects of drilling - set-up, footage fee, water supply, down-the-hole supplies lost or consumed, field cost for mixing mud, testing, etc., core boxes, supplies left in the hole at Craigmonts request. Connors also supplied a D-6 Cat for road construction and maintenance, site preparation and reclamation, plowing snow and moving drills.



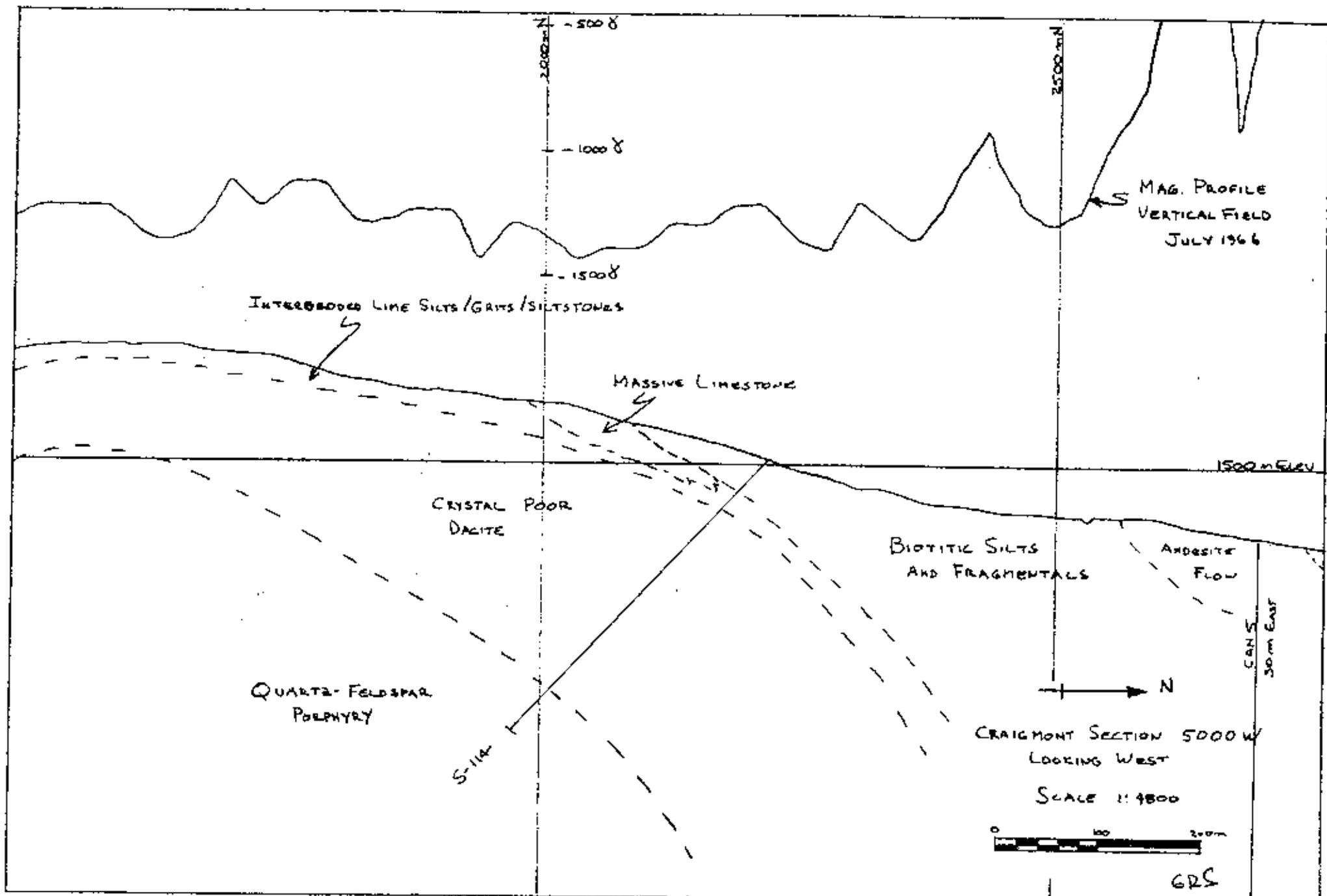
DWG GE-A-72 B

Payment was based on a monthly rental plus an hourly use charge. The cat rental charges for this drill hole are somewhat high, but at this point in the drill program, only one drill rig was being used, and all rental costs were applied to this machine.

Results and Interpretations

Hole S-114 was collared 115 metres north of limy outcrops exposed by earlier trenching along section 5000 W. See Dwg. GE-A-72C. The hole cut 2 metres overburden, 42 metres of banded biotitic silts and clastic sediments with some limy argillites, 22 metres of mostly white/grey crystalline limestone with clastic interbands, 247 metres of crystal poor dacitic fragmentals, 0.5 metres of impure white limestone and bottomed in 56 metres of the expected crystal rich quartz feldspar porphyry. Two dark hornblende plagioclase dikes, one and two metres wide were intersected within the crystal poor dacite fragmental. Portions of this dacitic fragmental interval appeared intrusive.

The hole intersected the major limy zone much earlier than was anticipated. Dips near vertical in surface outcrops flattened to 30° immediately under the surface and consequently the limestone was not cut at a significant depth below surface, i.e. not below surface geophysical detection limits.



DWG GE-A-72C

The apparent vertical dips reflected a local depositional condition with the gross structure generally conforming to the domal shape of the crystal poor dacites overlying the porphyry intrusion (See Dwg. GE-A-72C). The contorted beddings and fault gouge at the contact of the limestones with the crystal poor dacites indicates a non-conformable contact.

The crystal poor dacite is mostly a minimally reworked extrusive with scattered intrusive sections. In the envisioned volcanic environment, intrusive/extrusive actions would be commingled and contemporaneous with the actual determination of intrusive/extrusive rock types not being critical as long as it is realized that they can be commingled. Any limy intervals within this crystal poor unit would represent very local events.

Based on field evidence, the crystal rich porphyry is contemporaneous with and genetically related to the crystal poor dacitic pyroclastics. The porphyry probably reflects a volcanic neck/dome on the flanks of which accumulated volcanic debris, sediments and carbonate reefs.

Verbal discussions have recently been held with W.J. McMillan who has been working in the Promontory Hill area for the B.C. Department of Mines. His field investigations and subsequent laboratory analysis indicate that the crystal poor dacites and the quartz-

feldspar porphyry contain from 65-77% SiO_2 , and are actually sodic rhyolites.

Drill Hole Co-Ordinates

The collar of the drill hole was surveyed by transit and chain and tied into Craigmont's grid. The collar co-ordinates are:

Latitude	2220.24 m
Departure	1521.17 m W
Elevation	1509.75 m
Azimuth	$179^{\circ}50'$
Dip	$-47\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$
Length	370.6 m

Down the hole survey data is shown on the drill logs. No copper mineralization was noted and no core was assayed.

Core Storage

The drill core is currently stored at the Craigmont Mine site.

CONCLUSIONS

The quartz feldspar porphyry is much more extensive aerially at depth than in outcrop and represents a rhyolite dome underlying Promontory Hill. As the porphyry is contemporaneous with the

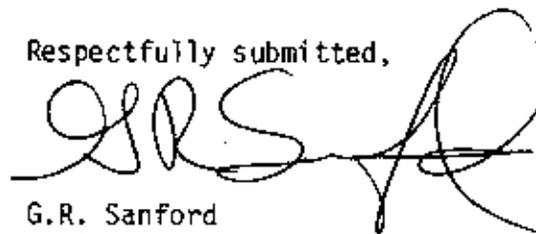
surrounding pyroclastic/intrusive sequences, it will not be an ore former. This intrusive is simply a part of the Nicola Volcanic pile while ore concentrations in this environment are related to younger intrusions.

The 22 metres of limestones intersected near the top of drill hole S-114 could become a host for Craigmont type skarn ore at depth. However, subsequent detailed mapping and additional diamond drilling suggests that the reef is much smaller than initially envisioned and is probably wedging out in all directions.

Even if the reef is not wedging out, the underlying porphyry puts a depth limitation over much of the Betty claim. If Craigmont type ore is present within this depth interval, it would be detectable by surface geophysical techniques. The only possibility for Craigmont type ore is now at depths greater than 300 metres, and nearer to the Guichon batholith. A possible down dip extension of the intersected limestone is the only known major limy horizon within this volume.

It was initially planned to submit the drill logs of an additional hole, S-115, but this drilling has taken longer than expected and is unfinished as of this date.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'G.R. Sanford', written over a horizontal line.

G.R. Sanford
Senior Mine Geologist

/cc

Itemized Cost Statement

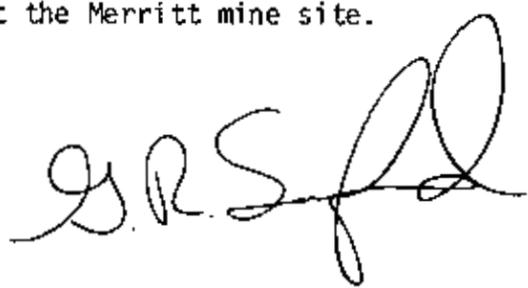
All contract drilling by Connors Drilling Limited

370.6 metres of NQ drilling 16 August 1978 - 13 September 1978	\$31,854.00
Cat Rental and usage (prorated)	<u>\$ 3,646.00</u>
Total:	<u>\$35,500.00</u>
Cost/Metre	\$ 95.79
Supervision, Core Logging and Report Preparation by G.R. Sanford	<u>\$ 500.00</u>
TOTAL COST	<u><u>\$36,000.00</u></u>

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Gerald R. Sanford, of 1901 Parker Drive, Merritt, B.C.
state that:

- 1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1969, obtaining a Bachelor of Applied Science Degree in Geological Engineering.
- 2. I am registered as an Engineer in Training with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.
- 3. I have been continuously employed in the mining industry since graduation from University.
- 4. I am currently employed by Craigmont Mines Limited as the Senior Mine Geologist at the Merritt mine site.


 A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'G.R. Sanford', with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

G.R. Sanford
Senior Mine Geologist

APPENDIX I

CORE LOGGING STANDARDS

APPENDIX ICORE LOGGING STANDARDS

As far as possible, terminology in these logs conforms to accepted Geological Standards, i.e. No mine terms are used.

Particle Sizes

Clastic Sediments

Clay	< 1/256 mm
Silt	1/256 - 1/16 mm
Sand	1/16 - 2 mm
Grit	2 - 4 mm
Pebble	4 - 16 mm

Pyroclastics

Tuffs (Fine ash)	< 1/4 mm
Lithic Tuff (Coarse ash)	1/4 - 4 mm
Lapilli Tuff	4 - 32 mm

Igneous Rocks

Fine Grained	< 1 mm
Medium Grained	1 - 5 mm
Coarse Grained	5 - 30 mm

ROCK TYPE

Limestone: Carbonate rocks containing 10% impurities.

Impure limestone: 10 - 50% impurities

Limy Rock: 50 - 90% impurities.

Clastic Sediment: Sediments consisting of rock and crystal fragments in a clastic matrix subdivided according to grain size.

Biotitic Unit: Clastic and limy rocks containing >10% chocolate brown, generally fine grained biotite matrix. Subdivided according to composition of host, i.e. dacite lapilli in biotitic matrix.

Greywacke: Clastic rocks of predominately sand sized fragments in a dark silty matrix.

Dacite: Light coloured pyroclastic and flow rocks commonly containing quartz phenocrysts.

Andesite: Dark coloured pyroclastic and flow rocks commonly containing pyroxene phenocrysts.

Skarn: Any rock containing > 30% skarn minerals.

Skarnified Rock: Any rock containing 10 - 30% skarn minerals.

Dioritization: Dioritic texture in clastic rocks as a result of recrystallization.

APPENDIX II
DIAMOND DRILL LOGS
HOLE S-114

--- DIAMOND DRILL LOG.

Grid No. Betty Claim Property Craigmont Mines Limited Section No. 5000W Hole No. S-114

Started 16 August 1978	Bearing 179°50'	Dip -47°42'	Lat. 2220.24 m	Elevation 1509.75m	Location Betty 2S, 3E
Completed 13 September '78	Length 370.6m	Surface Hole X	Dep. 1521.17m	Level	Logged by G.R. Sanford
Standpipe NQ	Casing .6m left	Underground Hole	Remarks Survey Data Last Page		1/8

FOOTAGE		Core Re- covered %	Description	Assay			Average Value
From	To						
0	1.8		Overburden				
1.8	2.4	98	Massive, very coarse grained feldspathic grit. Angular fragments to 5mm, average 3mm, of feldspar (70%) and purple biotitic silt (25%). Virtually no matrix. Limonite stained fractures. Joints to 10cm.				
2.4	6.4	98	Dark grey, sporadically bedded, weakly limy argillite (75%) and purplish biotitic siltstone (10%) with bands and clots of white crystalline limestone (15%). Some limestone pebbles and light greenish dacite lapilli. Bedding variable average 60° to core axis (TCA). Limonite stained fractures. Joints to 10cm.				
6.4	26.8	98	Dark grey biotitic dacitic fragmental. Grains generally 2mm diameter, broken, veined and altered in sections. Patches and veinlets of epidote (5%) ± actinolite (2%), also partial replacement of fine grained biotitic silt matrix. Scattered sparse (<15%) feldspar and quartz crystals. Broken and limonite stained 6.4 - 12.8. Joints +10cm.				
26.8	27.1	50	Gouge.				
27.1	34.4	98	Weakly banded, black limy argillite with 20% sporadic grey, finegrained limestone bands. Bands 70° TCA (to core axis). Broken, gouged and carbonate veined. Limonite stained fractures. Joints to 5cm.				
34.4	42.5	98	Dark grey to greenish aphanitic biotitic greywacke - silt - argillite. Fragments average 1-2mm diameter. 10% scattered lapilli to 5cm				

--- DIAMOND DRILL LOG.

Grid No. _____ Property _____ Section No. _____ Hole No. S-114

Started	Bearing	Dips	Lat.	Elevation	Location
Completed	Length	Surface Hole	Dep.	Level	Logged by
Standpipe	Casing	Underground Hole	Remarks		

2/8

FOOTAGE		Core Re- covered	Description	Assay			Average Values
From	To						
			diameter of 6.4 - 26.8. Scattered carbonate veinlets with epidote rims. Matrix locally bleached, epidotized. Limonite stained fractures. Joints +10cm.				
42.5	44.2	98	Banded black limy argillite. 10% bands of grey, finegrained crystalline limestone (average 3mm wide) and 10% bands of biotitic silt. Bands at 30° TCA. 3% pyrite as veinlets and partings. Joints to 10cm.				
44.2	65.8	98	Predominately white to grey crystalline limestone (60%) with alternating mixed bands of massive finegrained black pyritic argillite (15%), light to dark green dacite lapilli (avg. 3mm diameter) in a limy biotitic matrix (15%) and dark green biotitic silt (10%). One half of dacite lapilli elongate. Bandings generally 75° TCA. From 65.2 on, mainly parallel TCA, broken and gouged. 52.4 - 178 light green, weakly porphyritic hornblende dacite dike. Upper contact contorted. Bleached around pyrite grains and hornblende crystals. Joints +10cm.				
65.8	67.1	75	Mainly gouge of next interval.				
67.1	71.3	95	Light grey, weakly quartz-feldspar porphyritic dacitic fragmental. Grains average 2-5mm diameter. Quartz subrounded, feldspars subangular. Some dark silty fragments. 5% scattered fragments of limy argillite. 3% pyrite in fractures, minor epidote. Limonite stained. Minor gougry sections. Joints to 10cm.				

-- DIAMOND DRILL LOG.

Grid No. _____ Property _____ Section No. _____ Hole No. S-114

Started	Bearing	Dips	Lat.	Elevation	Location
Completed	Length	Surface Hole	Dep.	Level	Logged by
Standpipe	Casing	Underground Hole	Remarks	3/8	

FOOTAGE		Core Re- covered	Description	Assay				Average Value
From	To							
71.3	78.9	90	Sparse (15% crystal) quartz-feldspar porphyritic fragmental as above, but badly broken and gouged with heavy limonite stain. 1-2% pyrite, Joints to 5cm.					
78.9	80.2	90	Brecciated, partly limonite stained, weakly feldspar porphyritic dacite fragmental with epidote rich (10%) matrix. Dacite fragments to 1cm, subrounded, 2% sericite, 1% chlorite. Joints to 5cm.					
80.2	83.8	90	Well jointed, limonite stained, grey-buff quartz-feldspar porphyritic dacite. Veinlets of quartz, carbonate, epidote (3%). 1% pyrite on fractures. Non fragmental, becoming more intrusive appearing. Joints to 5cm.					
83.8	87.8	90	Limonite stained, gougy interval of veined and fractured quartz feldspar porphyry dacite. Fragments of light grey dacite porphyry in a matrix of epidote (10%), sericite (5%), pyrite (3%) ± chlorite. Epidote is fracture related. Joints to 5cm.					
87.8	103.6	98	Dark-medium grey feldspar (15%) ± quartz (1-2%), porphyritic dacite with aphanatic matrix, biotitic in sections. Crystals subangular 2mm X 4mm. Limonite stained fractures, 1% pyrite. 3% epidote in clots, 1% chlorite, 2% sericite. Sections weakly mottled due to fracture related alteration. Appears intrusive. Joints + 10cm.					
103.6	122.2	90	Light greenish grey porphyritic dacite. Appears intrusive. 5-10% euhedral plagioclase 2mm X 4mm, trace rounded quartz in a patchy,					

-- DIAMOND DRILL LOG.

Grid No. _____ Property _____ Section No. _____ Hole No. S-114

Started	Bearing	Dip	Lat.	Elevation	Location
Completed	Length	Surface Hole	Dep.	Level	Logged by
Standpipe	Casing	Underground Hole	Remarks		4/8

FOOTAGE		Core Re- covered	Description	Assay			Average Values
From	To						
			pervasively altered aphanitic matrix (epidote 5%, sericite 2%, pyrite 1%). Alteration is veinlet controlled. 107.3 - 110.3, 30cm broken core recovered; 119.2 - 121.0, 1.2m broken core recovered. Joints +10cm.				
122.2	135.6	95	Middle grey green porphyritic dacite as above. Slightly less feldspar. Only minor matrix alteration (2% epidote). Minor brecciation along fractures. Scattered augite? crystals. 1% pyrite. Joints to 10cm.				
135.6	150.0	95	Middle to dark greenish grey unaltered sparse feldspar porphyry. Minor clots and fracture filling epidote (1%). Crystals 2 X 5 mm, subangular. Bleaching along fractures. 1% pyrite. Joints to 5cm, broken sections.				
150.0	161.5	95	Patchy textured, dark greenish grey-buff sparse feldspar porphyry ± quartz. Fracture related bleaching. Buff patches near closely spaced fractures. 1% pyrite. Joints < 5cm, broken.				
171.5	170.1	95	As above. Notable pyrite in bleached zones as single crystals or veinlets. Veinlets of chlorite (1%), epidote (1%). Joints to 10cm.				
170.1	175.0	95	As 150.0-161.5. Abundant bleaching associate with epidote-chlorite-pyrite or chlorite pyrite veinlets (<2%). Still appears intrusive. Joints +10cm.				
175.0	178.3	95	Dark greenish grey, slightly mottled, sparse feldspar (5%), quartz (5%, eyes) porphyry, crystals to 3mm. Patchy, pervasive sericite (5%).				

--- DIAMOND DRILL LOG.

Grid No. _____ Property _____ Section No. _____ Hole No. S-114

Started		Bearing	Dip	Lat.	Elevation	Location		
Completed		Length	Surface Hole	Dep.	Level	Logged by		
Standpipe		Casing	Underground Hole	Remarks				
							5/8	
FOOTAGE		Core Re- covered	Description	Assay				Average Values
From	To							
			epidote-chlorite (Trace). Texture suggestive of fragmental. Joints +10cm.					
178.3	183.2	95	As above, middle grey. Buff-pink coloration due to pervasive hematization? 2% pyrite, trace sericite. Joints to 5cm.					
183.2	194.2	98	Light green dacite fragmental. Sections weakly feldspar porphyritic. Fragments to 1cm, average 0.5cm of dark green, partly rounded dacite. Light green coloration partly due to pervasive sericite (10%), carbonate (5%), epidote (5%) alteration of matrix. Minor quartz veins, epidote clots, veinlets. Gradation from 192 on into next interval. Joints +10cm.					
194.2	201.5	98	Dark grey green quartz-feldspar-porphyry fragmental with clots, patches, veinlets of epidote (5%), chlorite (2%) and quartz veins (5%). 1% pyrite. Joints +10cm.					
201.5	212.5	90	As above. Local fragmental texture due to fracturing and minor alteration. 2% quartz veins. Last 15cm pink. 5cm dike of next interval at 685.5. Joints to 5cm broken.					
212.5	213.4	98	Very fine grained, dark green hornblende plagioclase porphyry dike. (<15% crystals). Upper contact 20° TCA, lower 5-10° TCA. Carbonate veinlets. Joints +10cm.					
213.4	226.2	95	Light grey-buff sparse quartz-feldspar porphyry dacite. Less than 10% crystal. 2% clots, veinlets of epidote-chlorite. Minor quartz veins. Vague fragmental texture in sections. Joints <5cm.					

-- DIAMOND DRILL LOG.

Grid No. _____ Property _____ Section No. _____ Hole No. S-114

Started		Bearing	Dips	Lat.	Elevation	Location		
Completed		Length	Surface Hole	Dep.	Level	Logged by		
Standpipe		Casing	Underground Hole	Remarks			6/8	
FOOTAGE		Core Re-covered	Description	Assay				Average Values
From	To							
226.2	243.8	95	As above. Strongly jointed, badly broken. Local bleaching associated with strong fracturing. Weakly porphyritic, 2% quartz eyes. Local patches to 5% feldspar. Minor epidote [±] chlorite, sericite. Joints < 5cm.					
243.8	245.4	98	Fine grained, black, hornblende [±] feldspar porphyry dike. 15cm chill margin (phenocryst free). Pyrite rimmed carbonate cavities (1%). Joints +10cm.					
245.4	252.4	95	Mottled, grey green, partly blotchy bleached sparse feldspar [±] quartz porphyry dacite. Locally fragmental texture. Veinlets of chlorite-pyrite (<1%) with halos of epidote (2%). Rare quartz veins. Brecciated and carbonate veined 249.6 - 250.9, 5% epidote 251.5 - 252.1. Joints to 10cm.					
252.4	258.2	98	Fragmental texture rock consisting of angular feldspar-quartz porphyry fragments to 8mm, average 4mm, in a spotty epidote (15%), sericite (10%) matrix. Sharp irregular upper contact. Texture could be a result of intense veining rather than transport. Joints + 10cm.					
258.2	261.5	95	Light grey, badly broken from 259.7 - 261.5 siliceous fragmental. Some dacitic fragments, 5% limy fragments. Joints +10cm to 259.7, then joints < 5cm.					
261.5	264.3	75	Badly broken dark grey green quartz feldspar porphyry fragmental, 5% epidote clots. Quartz veined. Joints < 5cm.					

--- DIAMOND DRILL LOG.

Grid No. _____ Property _____ Section No. _____ Hole No. S-114

Started	Bearing	Dips	Lat.	Elevation	Location
Completed	Length	Surface Hole	Dep.	Level	Logged by
Standpipe	Casing	Underground Hole	Remarks	7/8	

FOOTAGE		Core Re- covered	Description	Assay				Average Values
From	To							
264.3	265.5	80	Gouge zone. Mud and fragments of previous interval. Joints <2cm.					
265.5	299.9	95	Blotchy textured brown-green siliceous fragmental with feldspar crystals.					
			All gradations from massive sparse porphyry to veined and bleached to breccia texture. Patches and clots of green chlorite-sericite altered matrix and fragments. Rock fragments to +2cm, generally 2-3mm.					
			1% each - epidote, chlorite, sericite, pyrite. Broken to 273.1, Joints +10cm.					
299.9	300.2	50	Gouge zone. Joints <2cm.					
300.2	313.3	90	Light grey green crystal poor (<2%) porphyry. Badly shattered throughout, locally gouged. Weakly altered, 1% each of pyrite, chlorite, epidote. Very siliceous appearing, possibly tuff. 311.2 - 312.1 mostly gouge. Joints to 5cm.					
313.3	313.9	98	White, finegrained crystalline impure limestone. 20% green dacite fragments and minor quartz fragments <2mm diameter. Minor epidote, chlorite, pyrite. Joints +10cm.					
313.9	314.6	98	Gouge zone. Mostly mud. Fragments of next interval. Joints <2cm.					
314.6	370.6	98	Light green, crystal rich, quartz-feldspar porphyry. Rounded quartz, subrounded plagioclase, average 2mm diameter. 40% of rock is crystal, quartz > feldspar. Matrix altered - sericite + epidote, chlorite.					
			314.6 - 319.1 Complete alteration of matrix.					

--- DIAMOND DRILL LOG.

Grid No. _____ Property _____ Section No. _____ Hole No. S-114

Started	Bearing	Dips	Lat.	Elevation	Location
Completed	Length	Surface Hole	Dep.	Level	Logged by
Standpipe	Casing	Underground Hole	Remarks	8/8	

FOOTAGE		Core Re-covered	Description	Assay				Average Values
From	To							
			319.1 - 324.0 Blotchy alteration.					
			324.0 - 343.6 Unaltered, grey. Some zoned chlorite-pyrite. Quartz veins with sericitic alteration halos.					
			343.2 - 355.7 60% bleaching and sericitization, fracture related. Somewhat broken.					
			355.7 - 357.2 90% sericitization of matrix, related to fairly intense fracturing. 2% pyrite.					
			357.2 - 357.8 Mostly gouge.					
			357.8 - 370.6 20% patchy sericitization in partly bleached and sericitized crystal rich quartz-feldspar porphyry. All together 80% altered.					
			Joints vary. Generally +5cm, but some +10cm.					
			END AT 370.6					
			<u>Survey Data</u>					
				Dip	Azim	Method		
			Collar	-48°	180°	Transit		
			152.4	-51	180°	Tropari		
			246.9	-48	?	Tropari		
			365.5	-51	?	Tropari		
			Other than first 70m, ground very hard on bits.					