GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL, GEOPHYSICAL AND DIAMOND DRILL REPORT ON THE CHANCE MINERAL CLAIM GROUP

for

Adriatic Resources Corp.

Owner-Operator

NTS 93L/10E

Omineca Mining Division

Latitude 54°34'N

Longitude 126°44'N

January 18, 1985

Robert Holland, B.Sc.
Holland Geoservices Ltd.

84-1421-13364

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Province of British Columbia

Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TYPE OF REPORT/SURVEY(S)	TOTAL COST
Geological, Geophysical, Geochemical, Diamond Drilling	$88735.82

AUTHOR(S) Robert Holland SIGNATURE(S) R. Holland

DATE STATEMENT OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT FILED May 8/84 YEAR OF WORK 84

PROPERTY NAME(S) Chance Group

COMMODITIES PRESENT Ag, Cu, Au, Pb, Zn

B.C. MINERAL INVENTORY NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN 251

MINING DIVISION Omineca NTS 93L/10E

LATITUDE 54° 34' N LONGITUDE 126° 44' W

NAMES and NUMBERS of all mineral tenures in good standing (when work was done) that form the property [Examples: TAX 1-4, FIRE 2 (12 units); PHOENIX (Lot 1706); Mineral Lease M 123; Mining or Certified Mining Lease ML 12 (claims involved)]:

Last Chance 1 & 2 4883 (11) 2 claim units

Chance 1 5928 (3) 16 unit

OWNER(S)

(1) Adriatic Resources Corp. (90%) (2) Alina Fraser (10%)

MAILING ADDRESS

1158 Powell St.
Vancouver B.C.

OPERATOR(S) (that is, Company paying for the work)

(1) Adriatic Resources Corp. (2)

MAILING ADDRESS

SUMMARY GEOLOGY (lithology, age, structure, alteration, mineralization, size, and attitude):

Hazelton Group tuffs, breccias and tuffaceous sediments intruded by late Cretaceous dykes and stocks. Quartz-carbonate-tetrahedrite ± galena ± sphalerite ± pyrite veins ~~[illegible]~~ and stringer zones (generally near vertical) up to 4 meters wide, trending northerly. Average vein width approx. 19cm.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS WORK G.E.M. 1972 p.392-417, MMAR 1937 p.C11-12, MMAR 1925 p.141

(over)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	COST APPORTIONED
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground	1:2500 2.7sq. Km	all	11985.82
Photo			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic	130 Km	all	4250.00
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ....)			
Soil	826 for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As	all	9000.00
Silt			
Rock	254 for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au	all	8450.00
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core	781 meters, 24 holes, EW	~~Cha~~ all	55050.00
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralogic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Topographic (scale, area)			
Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Road, local access (kilometres)			
Trench (metres)			
Underground (metres)			
		TOTAL COST	88735.82

FOR MINISTRY USE ONLY	NAME OF PAC ACCOUNT	DEBIT	CREDIT	REMARKS:
Value work done (from report)				
Value of work approved				
Value claimed (from statement)				
Value credited to PAC account				
Value debited to PAC account				
Accepted Date	Rept. No.			Information Class


LOCATION MAP
fig. 1
CHANCE CLAIM GROUP
BRITISH COLUMBIA
SCALE 1 6,336,000 or 1 inch equals 100 miles
Whitehorse
Watson Lake
Fort Nelson
Fort St John
Dawson Creek
Prince Rupert
Terrace
Smithers
Houston
Burns Lake
Prince George
Quesnel
Williams Lake
Kamloops
Vancouver
Victoria
Queen Charlotte Islands
Vancouver Island
Stewart
Kitimat
Hazelton
Mount Robson 12972
Mount Waddington 13104
Mount Columbia 12294
Jasper
Calgary

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Chance mineral claim group, owned by Adriatic Resources Corp. (90%) and Alina Hunter (10%), lies on the northwestern flank of Grouse Mountain, near Smithers, B.C. The property adjoins, to the north, the Copperhill zinc-copper-silver prospect currently being developed by Ramm Ventures Ltd. and Teck Corp. Mineral reserves of 1,080,000 tonnes of low grade mineralization have been outlined thus far on the Copperhill property and current work indicates a good potential to substantially increase these reserves.

Mineralization exposed on the Chance claims consists of narrow, often high grade silver veins, vein breccias and stringer zones, with important values in copper, gold and locally zinc and lead. The sulfides consist of mainly tetrahedrite, with locally important sphalerite, galena, pyrite and chalcopyrite, in a quartz-carbonate gangue. Vein widths range from stringers to 106 centimeters, with local, mineralized stringer zones up to 4 meters wide (apparent widths).

The Julia vein system has been traced for at least 200 meters and consists of at least three parallel veins, 7 to 41 centimeters wide, with values up to 185.52 oz/ton silver, 3.96% copper and 0.138 oz/ton gold. These veins have not been tested along strike or below 30 meters depth. At the Christina showing, drilling intersected a 106 centimeter section (apparent width) grading 1.98 oz/ton silver, 4.73% zinc, 0.11% copper, 0.64% lead and 0.005 oz/ton gold. Little has been done to test the orientation or continuity of this zone. Mineralization at the Paola showing consists of a 2 meter wide, strongly oxidized zone with disseminated malachite or chalcopyrite-tetrahedrite stringers in a bleached and altered horizon. Mineralization appears not

to be vein-related. The zone to depth is strong but very highly broken (poor recovery) and poorly mineralized. Surface grades averaged 1.97 oz/ton silver and 0.36% copper. Several other occurrences, including the Gwenda veins, showed good grades on surface but lack of continuity or grades to shallow depths.

Five significant E.M. conductors were delineated, three of which coincide with major topographical linears and a fourth with a weak linear zone. One of these linears is associated with the Paola showing and a second with a 4.15 meter pyritic section in a 11.27 meter altered-breccia (fault?) zone (apparent widths). Two zones were not tested. The known mineralized zones did not respond to the survey due to their low sulfide content. A test line over the Ruby zone to the south, however, produced a strong response.

Numerous silver-copper-arsenic-zinc soil geochemistry anomalies were outlined, mainly in the central claims area. Included in this is the broad, 1150 meter long, north trending, Monica anomalous zone. Three widely spaced drill holes in this zone encountered no important mineralization. A strong silver response, with weaker copper-arsenic-zinc, was also outlined over the Julia veins and potential northern extensions.

Mineralization within the Julia vein system is good, however, the veins, where currently tested, are narrow. The structure appears strong and may widen at depth or along strike. In addition, a convergence of the three main veins could produce a mineable structure. Apparent widths and grades at the Christina showing are encouraging, but further work is required to test its importance. Mineralization at

the Paola showing appears to weaken at depth, however, stronger mineralization may occur along the strike of the related E.M. conductor-topographical linear. This type of mineralization may be similar to that exposed to the south on the Copperhill prospect.

The E.M. conductor-topographical linear association is encouraging in that these may represent important zones of structural weakening (shearing) and hence potential zones of major sulfide deposition. The presence of abundant pyrite, brecciation, alteration and veining in one of these zones is even more encouraging. The favorable geochemical response over the Julia vein appears to confirm the effectiveness of soil geochemistry as an exploration tool in this area. The large, much stronger Monica anomalous zone is thus of further interest dispite the negative results in drilling only a small portion of this zone.

Mineralization in the Grouse Mountain area is widespread and appears to be the result of a large scale, fracture-controlled, hydrothermal event, likely related to the extensive intrusive activity in the area. The intrusive source is probably buried at depth, with the numerous dykes and stocks exposed at surface representing off-shoots of this. Similar genesis has been suggested for the nearby Equity Silver Mine, and some similarities in mineralization, dyking and host rock can be made between the two areas. It is suggested that an Equity-type mineral system could occur within the Grouse Mountain area, if sufficient structural preparation exists to allow concentration of mineralizations into major fracture systems or fault zones.

Further work is warranted to follow up target areas defined by the first phase of exploration. Phase two should

include I.P. testing of targets, followed, if results are favorable, by a more extensive I.P. survey, backhoe or cat trenching, and diamond drilling. Phase three, if warranted, would include extensive drill testing to define tonnage and grade.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Chance claim group is located on Grouse Mountain, 34 kilometers southeast of the town of Smithers, and 20 kilometers north northwest of the town of Houston in north central British Columbia. The claims lie at the northwestern end of the relatively flat summit area, at elevations from 3600 to 4800 feet (1097 to 1463 meters). The terrain is generally gentle to moderate within the claims but moderate to steep to the east or west.

The Yellowhead Highway, a major northern arterial route connecting Smithers and Houston with points east and west, passes within 3 kilometers of the property. Access to the claims is via a rough four wheel drive road up the southwest flank of the mountain to the summit area. A branch of this road extends to the center of the property, eight kilometers from the highway by road. This road is generally not serviceable from late October until early June due to snow conditions. Daily air service is available to Smithers from Vancouver and Prince George. Major helicopter and railway facilities can also be found in both Smithers and Houston.

CLAIM STATUS

The Chance claim group is comprised of the following

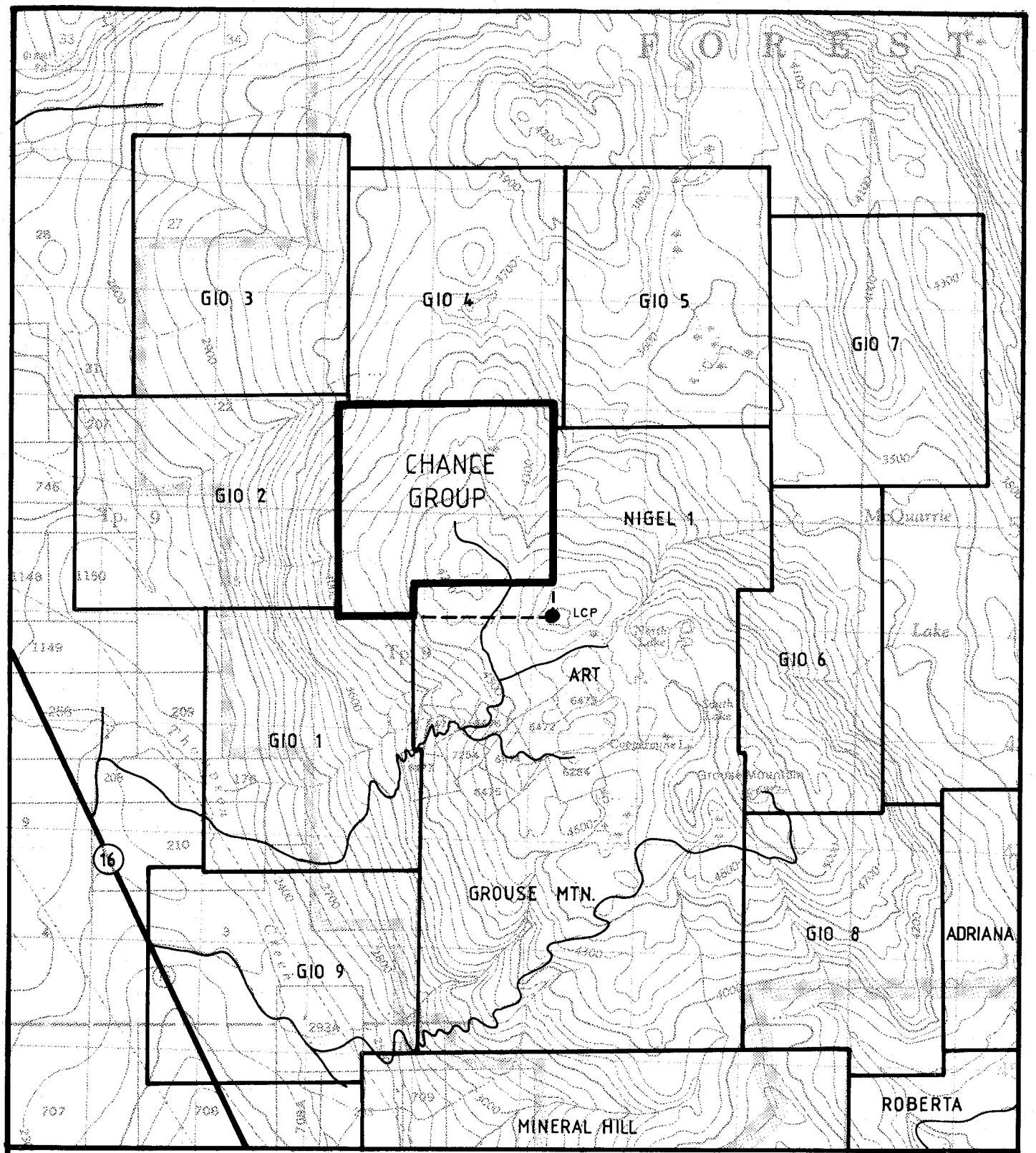
contiguous mineral claims located in the Omineca Mining Division of British Columbia (see figure 2):

Name	Record No.	No. of Units	Record Date
Last Chance 1	4883	1	Nov. 8, 1982
Last Chance 2	4884	1	Nov. 8, 1982
Chance 1	5028	16	Mar. 9, 1983

INTRODUCTION

Mineral exploration activity in the Smithers-Houston area began as early as 1899, and by 1914, a large number of mineral occurrences had been located throughout the region. Development work on many of these prospects continued until the late 1920's, and then sporadically to the present. The region has produced several significant mines, including the Duthie, Cronin-Babine, Nadina and currently the Equity Silver Mine near Houston, B.C. Values for these deposits are principally in silver, with copper, lead, zinc and some gold. Published reserves for the Equity Silver Mine as of December 31, 1983, were 21,410,000 tonnes averaging 3.46 oz/ton silver, 0.36% copper, and 0.029 oz/ton gold.

Interest in the Grouse Mountain area began in 1914 with the discovery of copper-zinc-silver mineralization near Coppermine Lake. Work then concentrated on the Ruby showing, approximately 1600 meters south of the Chance claims, where extensive exploration and development occurred intermittently to the present day. Work on the Ruby included over 1100 meters of crosscutting and drifting in 2 adits and over 8400 meters of diamond drilling to 1983. Published reserves from the Ruby zone are 360,000 tonnes of 0.38% copper, 4.23% zinc, and 0.88 oz/ton silver, with an additional 720,000 tonnes of lower grade material in extensions to this zone. Current work, including diamond drilling, is



ADRIATIC RESOURCES CORP.

CHANCE CLAIM GROUP

CLAIM MAP

DATE : JAN. 1985	NTS 93L / 10E
SCALE 1 : 50.000	FIG Nº 2

being carried out by Teck Corp. of Vancouver under option from Ramm Ventures Ltd., and recent results suggest a good potential to substantially increase current reserves.

Mineralization in the area of the Chance claims was first discovered in 1925 at the Cornucopia (Gwenda) vein, and over the next four years, work included numerous hand trenches, an open cut and two short adits. Selected assays to 204 oz/ton silver, 1.70 oz/ton gold, and 6.50% copper were reported. A copper-silver showing (Paola) was also tested by trenching and an open cut at this time. In 1935, the Last Chance vein (Julia) was discovered and extensively developed from 1935 to 1940, by hand trenches, stripping and a 15 meter long adit. Grades ranged from 4.0 to 312.0 oz/ton silver (averaged 73.2 oz/ton silver), and up to 0.33 oz/ton gold and 4.0% copper. The vein was traced for 100 meters, ranging from 8 to 50 centimeters in width. More recently, work on the property included geological mapping, road construction and bulldozer trenching during the period 1964 to 1972.

The property was restaked in 1981-82 and subsequently acquired by Adriatic Resources Corp.(90%) in 1982. A program of geological mapping and sampling, soil geochemistry and a VLF electromagnetic survey was conducted over the claim area, on behalf of Adriatic Resources Corp., in June-July 1984. Positive results were followed up in September-October 1984 by shallow diamond drilling. Both programs were carried out under the supervision of Holland Geoservices Ltd., and the results of this work are detailed in this report.

GRID CONTROL

A flagged and compassed line grid was established over

most of the Chance claim group area, as shown in figure 3. Thirteen lines were run 900 meters east and west from a central, 2100 meter long, north-south baseline. Lines were spaced 150 meters apart with stations at 50 meter intervals. In addition, in the central portion of the claim, a more detailed grid was established with 25 meter stations along 50 meter spaced lines, running 200 to 500 meters east and west from the baseline. Several other smaller mini-grids were also set up in various areas of the claims.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Grouse Mountain area is underlain largely by tuffs, breccias, and related tuffaceous sedimentary rocks belonging to the lower to middle Jurassic aged Hazelton Group. In regions to the north and west of Grouse Mountain, the Hazelton Group is subdivided into three stratigraphic units consisting of lower and upper volcanic packages (Telkwa formation) with an intermediate sedimentary package (Smithers formation). The Telkwa formation is comprised of largely variegated, red, maroon or grey green breccia, tuff and flows of intermediate composition. The Smithers formation includes greenish grey to dark grey greywackes, argillites, tuff, limestone, and related volcanically derived sediments. The Hazelton Group rocks are largely undivided on Grouse Mountain, although areas of predominantly sedimentary stratigraphy have been reported and may represent Smithers formation.

Intruding the Hazelton rocks are at least two small feldspar porphyry granodiorite stocks, likely part of the late Cretaceous aged Bulkley Intrusive event which is widespread in this region. Related to the stocks are numerous, generally north to northwest trending biotite-feldspar porphyry dykes, ranging from 1 meter to over 200 meters in width.

These dykes are generally recessive weathering and appear to be restricted mainly to the summit and northeastern flank of Grouse Mountain. In addition, numerous narrow, grey, granular lamprophyre dykes have also been reported in the area, mainly spatially associated with the biotite-feldspar porphyries.

Apparently post dating the aforementioned intrusives are bladed or trachytoidal feldspar porphyry dykes. The most prominent of these is a 10 to 100 meter thick body exposed along the southwest flank of the mountain and traceable for over 6000 meters, in a north to northwest direction. This unit is similar to intrusions found in the Equity Silver Mine area south of Houston, B.C., which are believed to be Eocene in age. Parallel to and crosscutting the trachytoidal feldspar porphyry for much of its length is a tablet or crowded feldspar porphyry dyke ranging from 10 to 50 meters thick. This dyke postdates and cuts mineralization exposed at the Ruby zone (Ramm Ventures-Teck Corp.). Other similar dykes are also exposed on the northern flank of the mountain.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The geology of the Chance claim group is shown in figure 3. The Hazelton stratigraphy can be subdivided into two lithological units, with the eastern and southeastern part of the claim underlain by a relatively uniform, fine grained, maroon tuff sequence (unit A) characterized by numerous gritty white fragments. These rocks are often massive with little layering, but commonly with weak to moderately developed cleavages (often two or more). The rest of the claim area is underlain mainly by a variegated sequence of tuffs, lapilli tuffs and tuffaceous greywackes and argillites (unit B) ranging from dark grey to green and

maroon, fine grained to sandy or gritty, and massive to thinly bedded or laminated. Included in this sequence is a distinctive massive, green to dark green tuff or tuffaceous flow (unit B2) which is very abundant in the central part of the claims.

Several intrusive dykes were noted within the claims, the most prominent being the regionally important trachytoidal feldspar porphyry (unit 1) which cuts across the southwest corner of the property. This dyke contains abundant bladed andesine phenocrysts, up to 100mm long by 5mm thick, strongly aligned, subparallel to the dyke walls. The matrix is near aphanitic, dark grey to black and comprised of plagioclases (55%), alkali feldspar (25%), clinopyroxene-chlorite (15%) and magnetite-pyrite (5%) (Church 1972). This dyke strikes north-northwest, dipping moderately west, and appears to range from 30 to 70 meters thick within the claim area.

The crowded feldspar porphyry dyke (unit 2), which parallels and cuts unit 1, is comprised of abundant, randomly oriented, tabular andesine phenocrysts, 3 to 20mm in diameter, in a sandy matrix of mainly alkali feldspar with lesser plagioclase, pyroxene, chlorite, quartz and magnetite (Church 1972). This unit ranges from 20 to 30 meters thick through the property and is likely genetically related to unit 1.

In the northeastern corner of the property is a small stock, likely originally of granodiorite composition, measuring up to 700 meters by 450 meters. These rocks (unit 3A) are very strongly silicified and altered with much of the original texture and mineralogy destroyed. They now consist of remnant pale greenish feldspar grains in a

cream to pink or pale green colored siliceous matrix. A small dyke or body of similar but less silicified material is also exposed in the vicinity of grid coordinates 3+50N, 3+25W. Here fine clear quartz and whitish feldspar grains have been preserved. A much less altered granodiorite stock has been mapped several kilometers south of the claims and may be similar to the original texture and mineralogy of these two bodies. This stock is comprised of medium grained plagioclase-alkali feldspar-biotite-hornblende?-quartz with up to 10% plagioclase phenocrysts to 10mm.

At least two biotite-feldspar porphyry dykes (unit 3) have been outlined along the northern edge of the claims. These are comprised of numerous, poikilitic, chloritized biotite plates, to 10mm, and lesser, finer, kaolinized plagioclase laths, in a fine sandy matrix of alkali feldspar-plagioclase-biotite. Both dykes trend northerly, dip near vertically, and are up to 15 meters wide. They are also recessive weathering, often traceable as distinct linear depressions. The westernmost dyke terminates in a small bulb-like body which may well be a plug or tip of a buried stock. The dykes appear to be related to the nearby silicified stock and probably emanate from the same source at depth.

In the vicinity of the Julia vein, two short, fine textured, sandy brown weathering, dark grey lamprophyre dykes, 1 to 2 meters wide, have been exposed, one of which cuts the mineralization. The dykes trend 105°, dipping 75-80° south, and are comprised of fine andesine laths (up to 75%) with equal amounts of interstitial pyroxene, biotite and magnetite (Church 1972). A third lamprophyre dyke is exposed near grid coordinates 1+50N, 3+50E. This dyke is coarser grained (coarse sandy textured), 3 to 4 meters wide and appears to trend 160°.

STRUCTURE

Few bedding orientations have been made on the Chance claims due to the difficulty of obtaining these from surface exposures. Major lithological contacts, however, generally trend northeast and drill data indicates an overall northwesterly dip, possibly at 30° to 60°. Layering is more prominent south of the claims area, and rocks in this vicinity dip southerly at 10° to 30°. A broad regional dome or anticlinal structure is suggested for the Grouse Mountain area.

Cleavages are commonly well developed within unit A stratigraphy, and in many places at least two subparallel fabrics can be seen. These cleavages are often wavy and variable, and generally do not part well, making accurate measurement difficult. The most prominent direction is 75° to 120° dipping 70° to 85° south, in the southernmost part of the property, changing to 100° to 130° dipping 50° to 85° south a few hundred meters northeast. Also well developed in the south and associated with the first, is a cleavage at 80° to 120° dipping 50° to 80° north. This fabric is only locally developed further northeast where it trends 110° to 140° dipping 50° to 70° north. Other cleavages occur locally but are generally not regionally important.

The Hazelton rocks are generally well broken and a number of important fracture patterns can be seen as abundant small and occasional larger topographical linears as summarized below. The larger linears are often delineated by creek gullies or linear swamp chains, and likely represent strong fracture or shear zones.

1) 110-140° - strong throughout the claims but strongest in the northwest where it includes a number of prominent creek gullies

2) 30-60° - strong throughout the claims, but strongest in the east

3) 140-170° - locally strong, mainly in the northwest and southeast, but also includes a 700 meter long swamp chain in the northeast

4) 60-80° - locally strong, mainly in the southern half

5) 170-190° - weak but with several prominent linears in the southeast, including a 400 meter long swamp chain

6) 80-110° - very weak, mainly in the southeast

ALTERATION

The Hazelton Group rocks in the Grouse Mountain area are commonly infilled by abundant fine, generally barren, quartz-carbonate stringers and veinlets, often with associated epidote or chlorite. The larger veins and stringer zones, including those mineralized, often show weak to moderate, light green (sericitic) alteration envelopes up to several 10's of centimeters wide, locally with fine disseminated pyrite. Pervasive sericitic alteration is also locally common on a larger scale, particularly in areas of unit A stratigraphy. Stringer and breccia zones commonly show moderate to strong silicification often accompanied by a strong pale grey bleaching and alteration (kaolinization?). Larger silicified patches and beds are also locally common, and several pale green siliceous tuff units intersected by drill may represent selectively silicified horizons. Epidote quartz and minor chlorite alteration also is common to locally strong as disseminations, stringers, clots and patches, particularly in more strongly volcanic lithologies (unit B_2 and A). This alteration pre-dates the veining and other alteration and is often replaced by it.

MINERALIZATION

Mineralization is widespread in the summit area of Grouse Mountain and can be broken down into two principal types: a) zinc-copper-silver, and b) silver-copper-gold. The zinc-copper-silver mineralization consists of abundant to near massive pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite in quartz-carbonate rich zones and lenses along fairly continuous structures (shears?). Silver values are generally low with the main values in copper-zinc. Most of the mineral occurrences on the Copperhill property, including the Ruby zone, belong to this group. The silver-copper-gold type of mineralization consists of mainly tetrahedrite with locally important sphalerite-galena and minor chalcopyrite in narrow quartz-carbonate shear veins. Values for these occurrences are principally silver with lesser copper, gold and local zinc and lead. Many of these veins are short and erratically mineralized or barren, however, some, such as the Julia veins, appear well mineralized and continuous. Most of the Chance group occurrences, as well as those to the south on Mineral Hill, appear to belong to this group. Figures 3 and 4 show the locations of known mineral occurrences and surface workings on the Chance claims.

a) Julia Veins

The Julia veins, formerly the Last Chance vein, occur near the center of the claim area and consist of at least three narrow parallel vein structures traceable for at least 200 meters (see figure 4). Veining often occurs along narrow but strong shears which trend 010° to 030° and generally dip 80° to 90° to the east. In the vicinity of trench T-8 (south end of veins) the shear dips 50° to 60° east. Some narrow splay veinlets and locally important disseminated mineralization have also been noted adjacent to the veins.

In addition, several stringer zones have been intersected, at least two of which contain significant mineralization over widths of up to 4 meters. Mineralization exposed on surface consists almost entirely of tetrahedrite blebs and clots, with local minor pyrite and traces of chalcopyrite, in a quartz-carbonate gangue. Honey colored sphalerite and galena are locally important in several drill intersections north of the surface workings.

A total of 25 samples were collected from the surface exposures of the main Julia vein during 1984, and an additional 6 samples were taken adjacent to the vein (see Appendix 1A for summary of assays). Vein sampling returned values ranging from 0.52 to 185.52 oz/ton silver and up to 3.96% copper, 0.138 oz/ton gold, with no appreciable lead and local zinc up to 0.92%. These samples were collected over a 100 meter length across widths ranging from 7 to 45 centimeters. The arithmetic average width of this sampling was 19cm with grades averaging 41.81 oz/ton silver, 0.97% copper and 0.031 oz/ton gold. Four of the six wall rock samples also assayed interesting grades ranging from 0.95 to 4.13 oz/ton silver with minor copper and gold. Two surface samples of a stringer zone exposed just south of the vein area (see figure 4) assayed 5.72 and 1.27 oz/ton silver, 0.021 and 0.015 oz/ton gold and 0.17 and 0.06% copper over widths of 1.5 and 1.0 meters respectively.

b) Gwenda Vein

The Gwenda vein, formerly called the Cornucopia vein, occurs approximately 300 meters east of the Julia veins, and includes a number of small fracture vein systems. The main Cornucopia vein is exposed for 6 meters in the open cut and ranges from 10 to 30 centimeters in width, striking 20° to 30° and dipping easterly at 40°. Surface mineralization is generally strongly rusty and leached, a 27 centi-

meter sample of which assayed 1.47 oz/ton silver and 0.014 oz/ton gold. Several unoxidized dump samples show mineralization to consist of fine disseminated tetrahedrite-lesser chalcopyrite and honey colored sphalerite in quartz-carbonate. Two grab samples of this material assayed 24.52 and 1.42 oz/ton silver, 1.01 and 0.11% copper, 0.022 and 0.004 oz/ton gold and 0.25 and 8.41% zinc respectively.

Several very narrow. poorly mineralized veins are exposed in the two adits located 40 meters east of the open cut. One of these veins, exposed in the shorter adit, is up to 20cm wide in the portal area before pinching out to west. This vein trends 10^{o} dipping 35^{o} east with some sparse tetrahedrite mineralization, a grab sample of which assayed 0.20 oz/ton silver and 0.084 oz/ton gold.

c) Christina Showing

In the northeastern part of the claims, near grid coordinated 7+00N, 2+25E, a number of cat trenches have been dug around the edge of a small swamp. A silicified stringer zone has been exposed in one of these trenches, with associated mineralized debris containing sphalerite, tetrahedrite and minor pyrite-galena. Three grab samples of this material averaged 4.83 oz/ton silver, 0.14% copper, 0.005 oz/ton gold, 1.90% zinc and 0.04% lead. A fourth selected grab sample assayed 33.98 oz/ton silver, 0.87% copper, 0.046 oz/ton gold, 1.91% zinc and 0.09% lead.

d) Paola Showing

The Paola showing is located near grid coordinates 5+00S, 4+00E in the southeast part of the claims. Here, an altered and bleached zone within unit A maroon tuffs is exposed on a small point of land which projects into a major north-south chain of swamps (topographical linear).

The alteration zone occurs over a width of at least 8 meters at surface, and appears to strike northerly and dip westerly at 30° to 40°. Within this zone is a 2 meter wide section, exposed in the open cut, containing disseminated malachite staining. Four samples of this mineralization averaged 0.36% copper and 1.97 oz/ton silver over widths of 1.0 to 1.2 meters.

e) Other Showings

Several other mineral showings have been investigated within the Chance claim group. One of these occurs near grid coordinates 2+00N, 0+75W, where a 5 to 8 centimeter shear vein has been uncovered in a hand trench. This vein strikes 133°, dipping 45°N, and contains abundant galena-tetrahedrite-sphalerite in quartz-carbonate. Two 7 centimeter samples of this material averaged 51.73 oz/ton silver, 0.33% copper, 0.047 oz/ton gold, 3.75% lead, and 2.79% zinc. A nearby 12 centimeter silicified stringer zone also assayed 1.58 oz/ton silver, 0.40% zinc with minor gold, lead and copper. A similar 0-10 centimeter vein, striking 150°, dipping 30°E was also exposed by hand trenching near grid coordinates 2+50N, 0+50W. Three samples of this vein averaged 21.14 oz/ton silver, 0.44% copper, 1.63% lead and 3.92% zinc. Two of the samples also averaged 0.011 oz/ton gold while the third reportedly ran 2.58 oz/ton gold.

Trenching and open cutting were also reported on two silicified stringer occurrences in the vicinity of grid coordinates 3+00S,4+50E. Mineralization consists of sparse disseminated tetrahedrite-sphalerite-pyrite and no significant grades were reported from seven samples collected.

VLF ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

Recent work in the Copperhill prospect (Borovic 1981)

has indicated favorable results in tracing sulfide zones using VLF electromagnetics (E.M.) and the Fraser filter technique. The Fraser filter technique is an averaging system utilized to eliminate geological noise, and consists of adding adjacent values, then subtracting alternate sums starting from west to east. Filtered values are then plotted and contoured.

The Chance grid area was surveyed in July 1984 using a Phoenix Geophysics Ltd. VLF-2 electromagnetic receiver tuned to the Seattle submarine frequency of 24.8 kHz. Readings were taken at 25 meter intervals over most of the grid, with some of the more outlying areas done at 50 meter intervals. A test line was also run over the surface exposure of the Ruby mineral zone on the Copperhill property. Filtered values were plotted and positive values were contoured at 5 unit intervals. Results are shown in figure 5.

The test line over the Ruby zone produced a distinct, strong response with values to 48 units. At least five prominent, north to northwest trending conductive zones were also delineated on the Chance claims as summarized below:

1) an 800 meter long, north northwest trending zone, with values to 28 units, located in the northeast claims area and corresponding to a major topographical linear. This zone is open to the north.

2) a 650 meter long, north trending zone, with values to 31 units, coinciding in part with a broad swampy linear in the north central claim area.

3) a 300 meter long, northwest trending zone, with values to 30 units, located along a prominent linear creek gully in the north central claims area.

4) a 550 meter long, north trending zone, with values to 22 units, located on a major topographical linear in the southeast claims area. This conductor passes through the

Paola showing area and is open to the south. A very weak apparent extension of this zone can be traced to the north for an additional 500 meters, passing near the Gwenda vein.

5) a series of three adjacent 50 to 150 meter long, north trending zones, with values to 18 units, located in the southwestern claims area. These conductive areas follow no prominent topographical linears and appear in part to be off the claims.

A sixth weaker conductor was also delineated just north of the Julia vein and adjacent to two small lead-zinc-silver showings in the central claims area. This zone occurs in an area of cat trenching and is probably a result of graphitic argillites noted in the vicinity.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

A total of 826 soil samples were collected over most of the Chance grid area. Samples were taken, as nearly as possible, from the 'B' soil horizon (15-25 centimeter depth), using a prospector's 'grub hoe', and an effort was made to avoid organic rich, leached or disturbed material. Each sample was stored in a labelled brown kraft soil bag and shipped to Acme Analytical Labs in Vancouver, B.C. for analysis for copper, lead, zinc, silver and arsenic. A 0.5 gram, -80 mesh size fraction of each sample was digested with 3 milliliters of 3-1-3 $HCl-HNO_3-H_2O$ (aqua regia) at 95°C for one hour, then diluted to 10 milliliters with water. Each solution is then analysed by standard I.C.P. techniques, with results being reported in parts per million (ppm). All soil results are tabulated, by element and location, in figures 6-10.

No statistical treatment of data has been done, however, careful examination of the results has indicated fairly reliable anomalous population breakdowns for each element

as summarized below:

population	silver	copper	lead	zinc	arsenic
background	0-.8	0-50	0-35	0-250	0-35
anomalous	.9-2.0	51-100	36-60	251-500	36-100
highly anomalous	2.0+	100+	60+	500+	100+

It should be noted that these levels are approximate, however, reasonable changes up or down do not significantly affect the size or distribution of anomalous zones.

Soil results were generally good, with numerous strong, often coincidental anomalies for silver, copper, zinc and arsenic. These are concentrated in a large zone in the central and central southwest regions of the property, including the area surrounding the Julia vein system. Lead showed an overall poor response with a few scattered, generally weak responses.

A strong, north northeast trending silver response was outlined over the Julia vein exposures and extensions to the north, with values to 52.8 ppm. Arsenic also showed a weak response (up to 125 ppm) while copper and zinc were weak to strongly anomalous, not over the vein exposures, but on south and north extensions, with values to 254 ppm copper and 852 ppm zinc. Strong, but spotty and often non-coincidental anomalies of silver, copper, zinc and arsenic are common up to 350 meters north northeast of the Julia veins and may represent extensions of this zone. Values to 6.6 ppm silver, 1174 ppm zinc, 332 ppm arsenic and 166 ppm copper were obtained in this area.

West of the Julia occurrences, approximately 200 meters, is a linear belt of abundant weakly to strongly anomalous silver, copper, zinc and arsenic values, trending north for approximately 1150 meters. This belt, which is 50 to 200

meters wide, has been referred to as the Monica anomaly. Silver and copper show the most widespread responses, forming a continuous zone from grid line 0+50S to 5+00N (550 meters) with values to 4.3 ppm silver and 340 ppm copper. Arsenic is also very strong and continuous between grid lines 0+50S and 2+50N (300 meters) with values to 1403 ppm. Zinc is generally spotty but coincidental with stronger copper-silver-arsenic zones, and has values to 1605 ppm. The northern end of the Monica anomaly is also coincidental, in part, with the southern end of one of the E.M. conductors and lies on a broad, weak topographical linear trend. The south end of the Monica anomaly has a much spottier distribution of anomalous values, however, it is quite strong and continuous for silver and arsenic, with weak copper and zinc, between grid lines 2+00S and 3+50S (150 meters). Values to 6.9 ppm silver, 352 ppm arsenic, 653 ppm zinc and 149 ppm copper were obtained in this area.

Several other anomalies of note were delineated within the central claims area. These include a moderate copper-silver response with weak zinc and arsenic, coincidental with a strong E.M. response, along the creek near grid coordinates 4+00N, 0+00E. Also of significance is a moderate arsenic-copper-weak silver anomaly along a creek linear extending northwest from grid coordinates 1+00N, 2+75W. Two adjacent, small but strong zinc-lead-silver±arsenic responses were obtained near two small galena-sphalerite-tetrahedrite veins north of the Julia syatem. Here values to 3558 ppm zinc, 185 ppm lead, 3.7 ppm silver and 131 ppm arsenic were received.

Outside the central regions of the property, the anomalies are generally weak and scattered, although still usually coincidental for copper-silver±zinc. No significant anomalous arsenic values occur in these areas. Of interest

is a broad zone of copper-silver enrichment which occurs along the headwaters of a major creek (topographical linear) located in the southeast part of the claims, Here values to 280 ppm copper and 1.9 ppm silver were received.

DIAMOND DRILLING

A program of shallow diamond drilling was completed on the Chance claim group during September-October 1984. A total of 721 meters (2367 feet) of EW core size drilling was done in 26 holes, using a Winkie drill rig under contract from Four Star Drilling Ltd. of Abbotsford, B.C. Most holes were drilled at -45° and none exceeded 33 meters vertical depth. The purpose of this program was to test a number of target areas outlined by prior geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys. Mineralized and potentially mineralized core was split in the field and sent in for geochemical analysis or assay for copper, silver, gold, lead and zinc. Economically important drill assays are summarized in Appendix 1B. Logs of drill core are contained in Appendix 2. All drill intercept widths discussed in the following sections are apparent widths unless otherwise specified. Core is stored on the property.

a) Julia Veins

Eight holes were drilled in the vicinity of the Julia veins as shown in figure 4. The main surface-exposed vein was intersected in six of the holes with widths ranging from 15 to 58cm (11 to 41cm estimated true width). At least two other similar parallel veins were also intersected with widths to 52cm (39cm true width). Intersected grades ranged from minor up to 55.72 oz/ton silver, 2.30% copper and 0.135 oz/ton gold, with local zinc and lead to 8.57% and 6.87% respectively. The veins are still open to both the north and south as well as to depth.

In addition to the veins, drill hole 84-26 intersected an altered stringer zone at least 3.81 meters wide containing pyrite-tetrahedrite-sphalerite. A 2.23 meter section of this averaged 8.57 oz/ton silver, 0.014 oz/ton gold, 0.25% copper and 0.27% zinc. The remaining 1.58 meters averaged 1.06 oz/ton silver and 0.24% zinc with minor gold and copper. Hole 84-6 was drilled to test a similar zone exposed on surface but failed to intersect it.

b) Gwenda Vein

Three holes (84-21, 22, 23) were drilled to test the vein exposed in the open cut (see figure 3). All three holes intersected the vein near surface, however, only low grade mineralization was encountered, with the best assay only 0.31 oz/ton silver and 0.010 oz/ton gold.

c) Christina Showing

The Christina showing was tested by two drill holes. Hole 84-13 was inclined at -45° to 015° and intersected 106 centimeters of mineralization grading 1.98 oz/ton silver, 0.11% copper, 0.005 oz/ton gold, 4.73% zinc and 0.64% lead within a silicified breccia zone. Hole 84-14 was drilled to -70° on the same site and heading as 84-13. Some weak mineralization was encountered, however, this hole intersected different lithologies and failed to encounter the silicified breccia.

d) Paola Showing

The Paola showing was tested by two drill holes. Hole 84-10 was drilled at -45° to 108° and encountered 8.08 meters of altered maroon tuff similar to the showing area. Within this section was 2.20 meters of very strongly broken rock, with very poor recovery, containing at least a 27 centimeter chalcopyrite-tetrahedrite stringer zone. A 77 centimeter sample assayed 0.91 oz/ton silver, 0.16% copper, 0.35% zinc and

0.010 oz/ton gold. Hole 84-11 was drilled -90° from the same site as 84-12 and encountered, within the same altered horizon, 1.99 meters of strongly broken and rusty rock with poor recovery (40%). No mineralization was noted. Core recovery and drilling problems due to broken rock plagued both these holes.

e) Other Showings

Three short holes (84-17, 18, 19) were drilled on the small galena-tetrahedrite-sphalerite vein near 2+50N, 0+50W. These holes intersected a small irregular stringer zone with strong pale grey alteration, and local tetrahedrite and minor sphalerite-galena. Low grade mineralization was encountered in Hole 84-17 over a 2.59 meter section, with assays up to 1.26 oz/ton silver and up to 0.016 oz/ton gold. The vein was intersected in the two other holes but was narrow and only weakly mineralized.

Hole 84-25 was drilled to intersect the small galena-tetrahedrite-sphalerite vein near 2+00N, 0+75W. The vein was not intersected, however, weakly graphitic argillite was encountered, with local sphalerite-galena stringers. An 85 centimeter section, including a 28 centimeter stringer zone, averaged 1.45 oz/ton silver, 0.96% zinc, 0.32% lead, with minor copper and gold.

f) E.M. Conductors

Two E.M. conductive zones were also tested by drilling. Hole 84-15 was collared at 4+05N, 0+06E and drilled -44° at 242°. No significant assays were recorded, however, a strongly altered and brecciated stringer zone, 11.27 meters wide, was intersected under a prominent creek gully. This zone included a 4.15 meter wide section running 10-20% very fine pyrite stringers and disseminations. Hole 84-16 was drilled 062° from the same site and encountered nothing of

significance.

The second E.M. conductor was tested by Hole 84-20, drilled -44° to 258° from 6+00N, 1+97W. This hole encountered a thick, very hard silicified tuff unit with a 1.52 meter wide possible fault contact. No signigicant mineralization was noted. This hole may have been drilled too far west to fully test the conductive zone.

g) Monica Anomaly

Three holes were drilled to test several prominent sections of the Monica soil geochemistry anomaly. Hole 84-7 was drilled easterly to test a 4.3 ppm silver, 1605 ppm zinc, 668 ppm arsenic and 255 ppm copper response at 0+50S, 1+25W. Hole 84-8 was drilled westerly to test a 3.3 ppm silver, 1530 ppm zinc, 565 ppm arsenic and 285 ppm copper high at 0+00N, 2+00W. No significant mineralization was encountered in either of these holes, although a 1.18 meter wide brecciated stringer zone was intersected in Hole 84-8. Hole 84-9A (84-9 was abandoned) was drilled easterly to test a strong silver-arsenic soil response at 2+50S, 2+75W. Several veins, vein breccias, and stringer zones, up to 30 centimeters wide, were intersected over a 4.25 meter silicified section. Only one of these zones was significantly mineralized, this being a 30 centimeter stringer zone assaying 1.36 oz/ton silver with minor copper.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Phase 1 of exploration on the Chance mineral prospect has produced sufficiently positive results to warrant further development. Phase 2 should include an orientation induced polarization (I.P.) survey over some of the more favorable targets, including the Julia, Christina and Paola showings and pyritic E.M. conductor. If results show a favorable

response in these areas, the survey can be expanded to test these and other targets in more detail. Backhoe or bull-dozer trenching is also recommended with follow up deeper diamond drilling.

Estimated Cost of Phase 2

Orientation I.P. Survey	10 days @ $1250.00/day	$12500.00
Detailed I.P. Survey	20 days @ $1250.00/day	25000.00
Drill Site Prep.	30 hours @ $50.00/hr	1500.00
Diamond Drilling	2000 feet @ $25.00/ft	50000.00
Assaying	50 samples @ $20.00 each	1000.00
Trenching	100 hours @ $50.00/hr	5000.00
Mobilization and Transportation		4000.00
Supervision	20 days @ $250.00/day	5000.00
Equipment and Supplies		5000.00
Camp Costs		3000.00
Report and Evaluation		3000.00
Contingencies @ 10%		11500.00
	Total	$126500.00

This represents the maximum cost, assuming favorable results from the I.P. orientation.

Phase 3 would include follow up diamond drilling, to define tonnage and grade, contingent of positive Phase 2 results.

HOLLAND GEOSERVICES LTD.
13451 - 112 A AVENUE, SURREY, B.C. V3R 2G7 • (604) 584-6800

November 27, 1984

STATEMENT OF COSTS

The following expenditures were made on the Chance 1 and Last Chance 1 and 2 mineral claims by Holland Geoservices Ltd., on behalf of Adriatic Resources Corp. Work was carried out during the period June 6 to October 31, 1984.

Analytical Costs	
826 soil samples @ $4.60/sample	3799.60
146 rock and core geochem @ $10.69/sample	1560.75
108 rock and core assays @ $19.64/sample	2121.50
Camp Costs (room and board)	
77 man-days @ $15.74/day	1211.95
Diamond Drilling	
2367 feet @ $18.00/foot	42606.00
mobilization	1000.00
labour - 70 hours @ $15.00/hr	1050.00
Equipment Rental and Insurance	
VLF EM - 25 days @ $25.00/day	625.00
insurance, freight	109.25
Field Equipment and Supplies	2573.31
Helicopter	
2.0 hours @ $415.00/hour	830.00
fuel - 209 liters @ $.57/l	119.13
Shipping	344.50
Transportation	
gas	873.24
truck rental - 2.5 mo @ $1200.00/mo	3000.00
Labour Costs	
R. Holland, geologist 86.5 days @ $250.00/day - June 6, 7, 9, 11-15, 18-30, July 1-4, 8, 10-25, 31, Aug. 3, 4, 20-25, 28, 29, Sept. 5-13, 17-29, Oct. 1-5, 8, 10-22, 30, 31	21625.00
R. Wahl, field assistant 35 days @ $150.00/day - June 14-30, July 1-4, 8-21, Aug. 3, 4	5250.00
Office Costs (telephone, typing, copying, office supplies)	1036.59
Total	$88735.82

QUALIFICATIONS

I, Robert Holland of 13451 - 112A Avenue, Surrey, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1976) and hold a B.Sc. degree in geology.

2. I am currently employed as a consulting geologist with Holland Geoservices Ltd. of 13451 - 112A Avenue, Surrey, British Columbia.

3. I have been employed in my profession by various mining exploration companies for the past nine years.

4. The information contained in this report was obtained as a result of field work carried out under my supervision by Holland Geoservices Ltd. in 1984.

5. Neither Holland Geoservices Ltd. nor myself have any interest, direct or indirect, in the property described, however, I do hold 30,000 common trading shares of Adriatic Resources Corp.

Robert Holland

Robert Holland, B.Sc.
consulting geologist

APPENDIX 1

SUMMARY OF MINERALIZATION

A - SURFACE WORKINGS (1984)

B - DIAMOND DRILLING (1984)

SUMMARY OF MINERALIZATION

A - SURFACE WORKINGS (1984)

1) Julia vein - adit (see figure 4)

sample #	from portal(m)	width (cm)	Cu %	Ag (oz/ton)	Au (oz/ton)	Pb %	Zn %
728	0	15	0.04	1.82	0.001	--	--
750	2.2	18	0.03	1.32	0.001	--	--
749	3.2	16	3.96	185.52	0.076	--	--
748	5.0	16	1.43	43.73	0.037	--	--
747	6.0	14	2.30	90.28	0.060	0.01	0.36
746	7.0	16	1.11	33.67	0.027	--	--
751	7.0(H)	20	0.04	1.37	0.001	--	--
745	8.5	13	0.89	27.09	0.034	--	--
744	10.0	13	0.82	34.06	0.020	--	--
741	11.5	14	2.29	99.37	0.105	0.01	0.38
742	11.6(F)	45	0.02	0.95	0.001	--	--
740	13.0	45	0.28	12.42	0.016	--	--
743	14.0	16	0.10	4.30	0.002	--	--
739	15.2	23	0.02	0.94	0.048	--	--

(F) - footwall sample (H) - hanging wall sample

2) Julia vein - trenches (see figure 4)

sample #	trench	width (cm)	Cu %	Ag (oz/ton)	Au (oz/ton)	Pb %	Zn %
714	T3(N)	37	0.01	0.34	0.001	--	--
715	T3(S)	11	0.33	10.81	0.003	--	--
716	T4(N)	10	2.93	128.39	0.028	0.01	0.92
717	T4(M)	18	0.06	1.78	0.002	--	--
718	T4(M)	40	0.02	0.52	0.001	--	--
720	T4(S)	12	0.01	0.52	0.001	--	--
721	T4A	13	3.28	142.36	0.138	0.02	0.38
722	T4A(H)	22	0.06	4.13	0.004	--	--
723	T4A(F)	18	0.03	1.22	0.002	--	--
724	T4B	16	0.08	6.08	0.014	--	--
725	T5	23	0.02	0.67	0.001	--	--
727	T6A	12	0.74	50.02	0.024	--	--
731	T7	7	1.20	51.88	0.031	--	--
732	T8(N)	27	1.85	96.08	0.096	--	--
733	T8(N)	15	0.49	21.40	0.020	--	--
729	0+57W 0+63S	150	0.17	5.72	0.021	--	--
730	0+57W 0+62S	100	0.06	1.27	0.015	--	--

(F) - footwall sample (H) - hanging wall sample
(N) - north end (M) - middle (S) - south end

3) Gwenda vein

sample #	location	width (cm)	Cu %	Ag (oz/ton)	Au (oz/ton)	Pb %	Zn %
801	open cut dump	grab	0.11	1.43	0.004	0.23	8.41
802	open cut dump	grab	1.01	24.52	0.022	0.01	0.25
804	north adit	grab	--	0.20	0.084	--	--
851	open cut	26cm	0.04	1.47	0.014	0.01	0.03

4) Christina showing

sample #	location	width (cm)	Cu %	Ag (oz/ton)	Au (oz/ton)	Pb %	Zn %
702	cat trench	selected grab	0.87	33.98	0.046	0.09	1.91
703	cat trench	avg. grab	0.15	4.58	0.005	0.03	1.31
807	cat trench	selected grab	0.17	8.38	0.004	0.02	0.93
808	cat trench	avg. grab	0.11	4.54	0.007	0.08	3.45

5) Paola showing

sample #	location	width (cm)	Cu %	Ag (oz/ton)	Au (oz/ton)	Pb %	Zn %
754	open cut (S)	120	0.32	1.84	--	--	--
755	open cut (N)	120	0.54	2.61	--	--	--
756	open cut (S)	120	0.17	1.00	--	--	--
757	+10m S of open cut	100	0.41	2.41	--	--	--

6) Other showings

sample #	location	width (cm)	Cu %	Ag (oz/ton)	Au (oz/ton)	Pb %	Zn %
735	2+02N 0+78W	7	0.06	62.08	0.050	3.70	3.38
809	2+02N 0+78W	7	0.60	41.38	0.043	3.81	2.20
737	2+08N 0+75W	12	0.03	1.58	0.006	0.12	0.40
736	2+46N 0+50W	8	0.43	21.13	0.013	1.74	2.95
810	2+46N 0+50W	10	0.43	19.41	0.009	0.34	2.74
738	2+49N 0+48W	5	0.46	22.88	2.580	2.82	6.06

SUMMARY OF MINERALIZATION

B - DIAMOND DRILLING (1984)

sample #	hole	starting depth(m)	width (cm)	Cu %	Ag (oz/ton)	Au (oz/ton)	Pb %	Zn %
760	84-1	17.98	12	--	1.18	--	--	--
762		30.20	22	--	1.25	--	--	--
763		30.42	17	0.06	1.50	0.009	--	--
764	84-2	16.69	7	0.24	7.03	0.006	--	--
771		21.91	7	0.13	6.64	0.009	--	--
772		28.94	51	2.30	55.72	0.135	--	--
774		41.54	16	0.05	2.25	0.003	--	--
778	84-4	23.38	21	1.04	48.46	0.045	0.02	0.81
824		27.98	92	--	0.14	0.020	--	--
781		39.01	49	0.02	0.93	0.001	0.01	0.91
785		42.61	27	0.62	44.94	0.059	6.87	8.57
788		44.32	52	0.02	0.61	0.013	0.16	0.67
789	84-5	15.91	30	0.41	23.03	0.014	0.47	0.60
794		23.47	30	0.02	0.51	0.009	--	--
795		29.90	31	0.03	0.93	0.022	0.03	0.47
868	84-9A	17.07	30	0.04	1.36	0.001	0.01	0.01
833	84-10	15.48	77	0.16	0.91	0.001	0.04	0.35
853	84-13	5.06	55	--	0.13	0.019	--	--
843		8.05	48	0.10	1.54	0.004	0.43	4.62
844		8.53	58	0.12	2.34	0.005	0.82	4.82
864	84-14	6.71	57	--	0.62	--	--	0.10
893	84-17	3.35	43	0.02	0.81	0.016	0.01	0.02
894		3.78	55	0.03	1.26	0.002	0.01	0.05
896		4.72	34	0.03	1.23	0.001	0.01	0.06
900		12.01	27	0.07	0.22	0.001	0.06	2.10
910	84-18	5.21	22	--	0.50	0.006	--	--
916	84-19	4.18	79	0.02	0.52	0.003	--	0.05
927	84-24	26.64	18	0.03	1.70	0.001	0.05	0.80
914	84-25	11.95	24	0.03	1.35	0.003	0.43	0.32
915		12.23	61	0.01	0.43	0.001	0.19	0.45
920	84-26	3.66	64	0.02	0.50	0.001	0.01	0.02
921		4.30	49	0.06	1.89	0.001	0.01	0.33
929		4.79	45	0.03	0.94	0.001	0.01	0.46
930		5.24	76	0.32	13.83	0.023	0.08	0.67
932		6.51	29	0.26	9.14	0.016	0.01	0.06
933		6.80	67	0.34	12.24	0.011	0.01	0.08
935		10.00	58	0.55	30.10	0.031	3.26	3.65
941		21.49	52	0.11	3.70	0.002	0.02	0.06
942		22.01	27	0.02	0.56	0.004	0.03	0.03
879	84-22	8.17	24	0.03	0.67	0.018	0.01	0.04

APPENDIX 2

DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

DRILL HOLE RECORD HOLE NUMBER 84-1 PAGE: 1 of 2

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Sept.7/84 COMPLETED Sept. 9/84

COORDINATES 0+12E 0+05S CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG 295° COLLAR DIP -45° LENGTH 33.22m

OBJECTIVES To test vein to depth LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
0-1.07m	Overburden
1.07-33.22m	Massive Green Tuff - 5-15% dark grey to black subrounded fragments and 10-15% indistinct light green fragments, both up to 2mm, in a fine grained green matrix. Matrix and green fragments strongly altered to chlorite-sericite-±epidote. Epidote-quartz-carbonate and white quartz-carbonate ± chlorite stringers common, the latter locally to 15mm wide. Increased epidote-sericite, decreased chlorite common adjacent to epidote-quartz-carbonate stringers. Minor grey quartz veinlets. Minor pyrite adjacent to larger quartz-carbonate-chlorite veinlets. Core recovery 98%.
	2.74-3.66m - swarm of epidote-quartz-carbonate stringers at 0-10°, increased epidote alteration
	7.16-8.38m - numerous quartz-carbonate veins, 3-15mm wide, subparallel at 45-60°
	8.38m - 5cm+ quartz-carbonate vein
	16.47-18.40m - light green to grey with increased sericite, decreased chlorite alteration with minor pyrite stringers and disseminations. Several quartz-carbonate veins to 7cm at 45-80°.
	17.25-17.40m - 15cm brecciated quartz-carbonate-chlorite-sericite vein @ 40° with slickersided footwall contact. 2-3% disseminated and stringer pyrite.
	17.98-18.10m - 12cm zone @ 45° of fine chlorite-sericite-quartz with strongly altered tuff fragments and 4-5% pyrite disseminations and stringers associated with the fragments.
	20.75-19.47m - numerous sections, 6-46cm wide, of abundant epidote-quartz-carbonate stringers
	20.80m - 15mm pink quartz veinlet @ 80° in epidote rich section
	30.08-30.20m - 12cm white quartz-carbonate vein with pyritic, altered tuff fragments common
	30.20-30.42m - 1-3% disseminated pyrite increasing with depth
	30.42-30.59m - 17cm quartz-carbonate-chlorite vein with numerous altered tuff fragments and 4-5% pyrite disseminations, blebs and stringers. Several irregular tetrahedrite clots to 4mm.
	30.59-30.89m - pale brown alteration decreasing with depth, local disseminated pyrite
	31.78m - 2-3cm quartz-carbonate-chlorite vein
33.22m	E.O.H.

DRILL HOLE RECORD HOLE NUMBER 84-2 PAGE: 1 of 3

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Sept. 9/84 COMPLETED Sept.13/84

COORDINATES 0+48N 0+38E CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG 267° COLLAR DIP -46° LENGTH 43.89m

OBJECTIVES To test vein to depth LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
0-1.68m	Overburden
1.68-3.41m	Lapilli Tuff - massive, light green with 20-50% subangular green clasts up to 5mm in a fine grained pale green matrix. Clasts weakly aligned parallel core axis. No significant sulfides. Recovery about 95%.
3.41-5.58m	Massive Green Tuff - 2-10% subangular black clasts up to 3mm in a fine grained green matrix. Strong chloritic and sericitic alteration. Minor epidote. Occasional white quartz-carbonate stringer and veinlet up to 5mm. No significant sulfides. Recovery 98%.
	4.54-5.58m - up to 30% pale green sericitic? blotches, up to 5mm, with yellowish epidote-carbonate cores, increased hardness and quartz-carbonate veining up to 2cm.

DRILL HOLE RECORD HOLE NUMBER 84-2

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Sept.9/84 COMPLETED Sept.13/84

COORDINATES 0+48N 0+38E CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG 267° COLLAR DIP -46° LENGTH 43.89m

OBJECTIVES To test vein to depth LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
5.58-10.58m	Tuff - green to light green aphanitic to gritty textured, massive. Contains sections similar to 1.68-3.41m. Commonly similar to 3.41-5.58m but without black clasts. White quartz-carbonate veining locally common to 1cm. Locally broken with occasional rusty fracture associated with larger veins. No significant sulfides. Recovery 93%.
	6.86-7.99m - pale green to pale grey, aphanitic with very fine stringers. Tension fractures common near contacts and are filled with soft clear greenish sericite?. Contacts sharp planar at 60°.
	8.80-9.88m - altered to pale green (sericite?)
	8.99-9.17m, 10.30-10.58m - harder with increased veining and some silicious clots and patches
	9.17-9.24m - strongly rusty, soft, gravelly (shear?)
10.58-43.89m	Massive Green Tuff - similar to 3.41-5.58m, stringers and veinlets occasionally contain epidote, minor disseminated epidote. No significant sulfides. Recovery 97%.
	12.91m - 5mm fine grained grey quartz-pyrite-epidote-carbonate stringer at 20°
	15.40-16.05m - increased veining subparallel @ 60-70°, less than 2% black clasts, lighter color
	16.28-16.69m - some pyrite stringers, increased sericitic alteration
	16.69-16.76m - 7cm quartz-carbonate vein with tetrahedrite and pyrite blebs, 15cm light green altered envelopes decreasing away from vein.
	16.76-17.47m - occasional grey quartz-pyrite-chlorite-biotite stringers @ 0-30°
	17.47-18.23m - numerous quartz-pyrite stringers @ 0-20° with chlorite-biotite rimmed epidote-carbonate clots, increase with depth forming breccia zone.
	17.80m - 6cm quartz-carbonate-epidote vein with pyrite-chalcopyrite specks
	18.36m, 18.72m - 2cm and 5-10mm quartz carbonate veins @ 55° with some tetrahedrite; sheared contacts
	18.93-20.13m - strongly silicified with 35-50% quartz; some fine grained pyrite-tetrahedrite blebs. Veining generally 0-10°; upper contact sheared @ 55°, lower contact @15°.
	20.13-21.40m - narrow shear zone at 0-5° with some silicification and veining parallel. Strongly broken locally. Recovery 75%.
	21.40-22.02m - some quartz veining @ 0-10°, black clasts 0-2%.
	22.00m - 5mm quartz-carbonate vein at 20° in 3cm rusty zone.
	22.05-22.11m - 6cm quartz-carbonate vein @ 55° with chlorite-tetrahedrite blebs, 3cm altered envelopes (light green)
	22.11-25.69m - increased veining @ 50-60° to 1cm; epidote common disseminated and in veins
	23.56m - 15mm vein at 30° with grey quartz-pyrite selvages
	28.94-29.45m - 51cm quartz-carbonate vein with abundant tetrahedrite-pyrite, some chalcopyrite and abundant altered wall rock fragments. Some banding and shearing @ 55-65°. Light green alteration envelopes up to 60cm decreasing away from vein.
	30.02-33.37m - increased fine quartz-carbonate-epidote stringers (commonly 0-20°) with some pyritic clots
	37.64-38.10m - faintly laminated at 45°, strengthening and decreasing to 20° with depth
	38.10-38.34m - strong sericite-epidote-silica enrichment with some quartz veining and fine grained pyrite
	38.34-41.48m - abundant disseminated epidote and epidote-carbonate and/or black biotite clots, medium green color, minor pyritic stringers
	41.48-41.70m - 6cm bleached zone with pyrite and 16cm quartz-carbonate-some tetrahedrite vein @ 60° with abundant siliceous wall rock fragments and chloritic stringer
	42.52-43.59m - 5-10mm laminated quartz-epidote-chlorite vein at 0°
	43.84m - 1.5cm fine grained pyrite rimmed quartz-epidote clot.
43.89m	E.O.H.

DRILL HOLE RECORD HOLE NUMBER 84-3 PAGE: 1 of 2

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Sept. 14/84 COMPLETED Sept. 15/84

COORDINATES 1+05N 0+25E CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG 286° COLLAR DIP -43° LENGTH 16.55m

OBJECTIVES To test extension of mineralized vein to N LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
0-1.83m	Overburden
1.83-2.62m	Lapilli Tuff - pale greenish grey with very abundant buff, grey and pale green, subrounded fragments up to 5mm in similar, sandy textured, clastic matrix. Quartz-chlorite stringers and irregular veinlets common often with pyrite. Rusty adjacent to major fractures. Recovery about 95%.
2.62-4.48m	Gritty Tuff - fine grained, dark grey to grey, clastic matrix with abundant, rounded, white, grey and occasional angular, tabular, black fragments to 2mm. Clasts often aligned parallel to faint fabric @ 30° decreasing to 20° with depth. Occasional white quartz-carbonate stringers and veinlets to 2mm generally at 50° to core axis. No significant sulfides. Recovery 95%. 3.78m - at least 3cm rusty broken quartz-carbonate vein at 50° 4.24-4.48m - fine grained, dark grey with few clasts, increased veining - sharp contact at 20°
4.48-8.08m	Lapilli Tuff - similar to 1.83-2.62m but with quartz-carbonate stringers and little rusty alteration. Minor disseminated pyrite locally. Recovery 98%. 4.48-4.85m - quartz-carbonate stringer zone with at least 6cm broken vein with some intermixed black graphite? and green sericite and lesser pyrite and tetrahedrite?. Occasional light brown sphalerite? bleb. 5.97-6.64m - less abundant clasts, faint lamination at 15-25° 6.10-6.64m - 1-3% fine pyrite stringers and rusty quartz veinlets parallel laminae 6.64-8.08m - clasts greatly decreased with faint fabric at 5-25°
8.08-11.80m	Grey Tuff - fine grained, poorly laminated, hard, light to dark grey, with silica rich lighter colored laminae and numerous fine white quartz-carbonate stringers to 3mm. Larger stringers often parallel at 45°. Laminae at 0-20° locally to 30° (possibly cross bedding). Upper contact sharp at 40°, lower contact irregular to 25°. Minor disseminated pyrite. Recovery 98%. 10.55-10.89m - fine grained, light green tuff with contacts similar to above. Some pyrite near contacts.
11.80-16.40m	Green Tuff - very fine grained, massive, soft, light green with numerous fine white quartz-carbonate stringers, generally subparallel at 40-60°, decreasing to 20-30° with depth. Lower contact sharp and planar at 20°. Minor pyrite as stringers parallel veining and local disseminations. Recovery 95%. 11.80-12.13m - similar to 4.48-8.08m 13.26-14.47m - 1-3% pyrite
16.40-16.55m	Grey Tuff - similar to 8.08-11.80m with laminae at 0°. Recovery 97%.
16.55m	E.O.H.

DRILL HOLE RECORD HOLE NUMBER 84-4 PAGE: 1 of 4

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Sept.15/84 COMPLETED Sept.20/84

COORDINATES 1+05N 0+25E CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG 106° COLLAR DIP -44° LENGTH 45.63m

OBJECTIVES To test soil geochem anomaly LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
0-2.35m	Overburden
2.35-12.50m	Tuff - variable, light green to dark grey color (mainly grey), fine grained to sandy or gritty texture, often with faint laminae or fabric at 50° increasing to 60-70° by 6.55m. Several black graphite-quartz-carbonate rich bands up to 5cm. Lithological contacts often sharp at 50°. White quartz-carbonate stringers common to 3mm, locally abundant forming weak crackled zones. Minor fine grained disseminated pyrite, locally to 1%. Recovery 95%. 2.44-2.58m - at least 14cm rusty, broken stringer zone with at least one 3cm vein, some pyrite 6.71m - 2cm weakly rusty vein at 70°, barren
12.50-16.09m	Lapilli Tuff - light green to greenish grey, fine sandy matrix with abundant subangular pale to light green and buff colored fragments to 5mm, occasionally to 10mm. Weak planar fabric at 45° to massive. Some quartz-carbonate stringers and veinlets to 5mm. Locally minor disseminated pyrite. Recovery 95%. 14.48-15.30m - fine grained with few fragments; faint lamination at 30-40° 15.30-16.09m - similar to 2.35-12.50m
16.09-17.40m	Grey Tuff - very fine grained, light grey, with abundant sand to coarse grit size (locally to 5mm), subrounded, buff to locally pale green colored fragments. Grey to black bands and faint laminae up to 3cm at 60-70° common with black bands enriched in graphite-quartz-carbonate. Some quartz-carbonate veinlets to 3mm often parallel at 65° (not parallel banding). No significant sulfides. Recovery 98%.
17.40-23.59m	Light Green Tuff - similar to 16.09-17.40m except light green color with white to light green fragments. Fine grained sandy bands and laminae common to 3cm at 60-65°. No graphitic bands and only minor fine quartz-carbonate stringers often parallel banding. No significant sulfides. Recovery 80% due to local core loss. 18.53-20.06m - darker green, coarser matrix with rounded clasts to 3cm of light green tuff, with sandy black fragments, increasing to abundant at 19.39m. Gradational contacts. 20.06-20.63m - similar to 18.53-20.06m but fragments decreased to grit size. Gradational contacts. 22.31-23.38m - moderate to strongly broken with 65% recovery (includes 1cm vein, bleaching, soft alteration with abundant stringers at 0-10°) 23.38-23.59m - at least 21cm broken vein with abundant pyrite-tetrahedrite. Recovery 80%?.
23.59-40.36m	Massive Green Tuff - fine grained, green to greyish green, chlorite-sericite rich matrix with abundant sand size, black to dark green and locally white fragments. Quartz-carbonate stringers locally abundant often with chlorite enriched walls (larger stringers). Stringers often subparallel at 30-45°. Fine disseminated and lesser stringers of epidote common to locally abundant, often associated with chlorite enrichment. No significant sulfides. Recovery 97%. 27.98-30.18m - bleached light greenish to yellowish grey with numerous large veins, containing chlorite and some sericite and pyrite, up to 4cm wide at 30° (not parallel) 30.91-33.35m - 1-3cm quartz-epidote-chlorite-carbonate vein at 0-5°, quartz often pink 37.00-38.22m - larger, less abundant black clasts, decreasing to depth, numerous epidote rich clots to 7mm increasing to abundant, epidote enrichment of matrix to 37.58m (light green) 37.30m - 2cm vein with abundant hematite? after pyrite? 38.22-39.53m - similar to 37.00-38.22m but greatly decreased black (dark green) fragments, and abundant epidote clots and locally abundant rounded white quartz or quartz-epidote clots to 7mm. Fine grained, dark silver-grey mineral (hematite?, sphalerite?)

DRILL HOLE RECORD HOLE NUMBER 84-4 PAGE: 4 of 4

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Sept.15/84 COMPLETED Sept.20/84

COORDINATES 1+05N -+25E CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG 106° COLLAR DIP -44° LENGTH 45.63m

OBJECTIVES LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
	common in quartz clots and occasional stringer, occasionally with some red alteration (hematite?) and locally some honey colored sphalerite (best mineralization 39.01-39.50m)
	39.53-40.36m - similar to 38.22-39.53m but with few epidote clots and increased black fragments. Two dark red-green bands up to 4cm (hematite alteration).
40.36-42.92m	Banded Tuff - similar to 17.40-23.59m but green to light green with abundant diffuse light green, pale brown, yellow, buff and maroon color banding at 65-80° from 1mm to 5cm thick. Abundant quartz-carbonate-minor pyrite veinlets to 3mm subparallel at 55° cross cutting banding. Larger yellowish to buff colored zones often parallel veining (alteration zones) and contain abundant fine pyrite stringers. Occasional red hematite rich quartz stringer. Recovery 98%.
	41.70m - 4mm honey colored sphalerite bleb
	41.94-42.12m - 9cm pyritic yellow altered band at 30°
	42.21m - 15cm maroon band
	42.61-42.88m - 27cm breccia zone filled by quartz-carbonate with abundant galena, honey sphalerite and lesser tetrahedrite and pyrite, all within a 50cm buff colored, pyritic, altered zone
42.92-45.63m	Massive Green Tuff - similar to 23.59-40.36m but sandy matrix, finer black and dark green fragments, abundant veinlets parallel at 50° and local zones of pale green to buff alteration. Some small weak breccia zones filled by quartz-carbonate. Pyrite locally abundant as fine grained blebs in altered and breccia zones to 44.78m. Recovery 97%.
	45.30-45.63m - strong buff (clay?) alteration, no sulfides
	44.50m - at least 5mm quartz-carbonate-galena-sphalerite-pyrite stringer at 0°
45.63m	E.O.H.

DRILL HOLE RECORD HOLE NUMBER 84-5 PAGE: 1 of 2

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Sept.21/84 COMPLETED Sept.22/84

COORDINATES 0+55S 0+07W CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG 306° COLLAR DIP -46° LENGTH 39.78m

OBJECTIVES To test mineralization to depth LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
0-1.37m	Overburden
1.37-17.89m	Massive Green Tuff - sandy textured with occasional gritty black to dark green fragments. Rounded clots of epidote, epidote rimming quartz, quartz and locally chlorite rich, common to abundant up to 1.5cm. Locally mottled, pale green alteration. Fine white quartz-carbonate stringers to 2mm, occasionally to 5mm, common. Some fine discontinuous chloritic stringers and fractures. Locally broken along chloritic fractures. No significant sulfides. Recovery 97%.
	1.37-7.01m - only minor clots and no pale green alteration, darker green color
	9.11m - 6cm white quartz vein
	15.91-16.21m - 30cm vein with galena-tetrehedrite-sphalerite, some banding at 30°, lower contact at 55°
	15.03-17.89m - no epidote or quartz clots, chloritic clots minor to locally abundant
	17.37-17.89m - bleached to light green with some short wispy grey stringers, generally at 0-5°
17.89-19.78m	Breccia - similar to 17.37-17.89m but strongly and finely shattered and impregnated by pale greenish to white quartz stringers and clots, and lesser wispy black (chloritic?, graphitic?) stringers and bands mainly at 0-10°. Locally cut by numerous quartz-carbonate veinlets, 1-2mm, often at 55°.
	19.29-19.78m - fragments grade to finer grained, light greenish grey color

DRILL HOLE RECORD HOLE NUMBER 84-5 PAGE: 2 of 2

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Sept.21/84 COMPLETED Sept.22/84

COORDINATES 0+55S 0+07W CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG 306° COLLAR DIP -46° LENGTH 39.78m

OBJECTIVES LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
19.78-23.36m	Light Green Tuff - fine grained, soft, light green to greenish grey, with abundant pale green to white siliceous stringers and narrow streaks at 0-30°. Locally brecciated pale grey fragments. Locally abundant black graphitic stringer zones. Locally minor pyrite. Recovery 95%.
23.26-30.21m	Grey Tuff - massive, fine sandy texture, medium grey, hard, numerous quartz-carbonate stringers and small breccia zones. Local sections similar to 17.89-19.78m. Pyrite, minor to locally abundant in some brecciated sections. Recovery 95%. 23.53m - 10cm vein at 40° with minor sphalerite, pyrite and trace galena 24.38m - 9cm vein 27.10-28.90m - similar to 17.37-17.89, gradational 29.60-29.90m - similar to 19.78-23.26m 29.90-30.21m - pale grey, fine grained, hard with very abundant pyrite stringers at 0°. Minor tetrahedrite-sphalerite in quartz-carbonate veinlets to 5mm.
30.21-39.78m	Massive Green Tuff - similar to 1.37-17.89m, green to light green color. No significant sulfides. Recovery 97%. 30.21-31.79m - similar to 1.37-7.01m, hematite stain common, locally silicified 30.97-31.22m - 25cm vein with abundant chloritic stringers, some pyrite, minor tetrahedrite 31.79-32.49m - altered to buff color with strong silicification and abundant stringers and includes 7cm and 6cm vein similar to 30.97-31.22m; no epidote or quartz clots 32.49-33.68m - similar to 15.03-17.89m with small sections of 31.79-32.49m 38.40-39.78m - altered to light to pale green color
39.78m	E.O.H.

DRILL HOLE RECORD HOLE NUMBER 84-6 PAGE: 1 of 2

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Sept. 23/84 COMPLETED Sept.25/84

COORDINATES 0+53S 0+72W CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG 119° COLLAR DIP -46° LENGTH 30.18m

OBJECTIVES To test mineralization in cat trench LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
0-1.37m	Overburden
1.37-5.49m	Massive Green Tuff - fine grained, light green to green with abundant angular, sandy to gritty, dark green to black (chloritic?) fragments and numerous rounded epidote, quartz cored epidote and locally chloritic clots to 7mm, occasionally to 2cm. Locally mottled texture with abundant shapeless epidote-quartz patches and clots. Minor fine quartz-carbonate stringers to 1mm. Locally broken. No significant sulfides. Recovery 94%.
5.49-8.17m	Massive Light Green Tuff - similar to 1.37-5.49m but lighter green with fewer and finer dark green fragments, abundant fine sandy, yellowish (epidote) fragments, and locally ragged green fragments or clots to 1.5cm long. No significant sulfides. Recovery 97%. 5.49-5.67m - several ragged but rounded clasts to 6cm of 1.37-5.49m 5.67-5.85m - some fine discontinuous quartz-pyrite-minor chalcopyrite stringers and clots 7.71-8.17m - grades to greenish grey
8.17-17.56m	Grey Tuff - similar to 5.49-8.17m but grey to greenish grey color and coarser grained (sandy) with finer grained sections. No significant sulfides. Recovery 95%. Lower contact sharp and planar at 60°. 14.51-17.56m - abundant wispy black (graphitic?) bands, streaks and breccia zones at 45-65° Two 1cm quartz-carbonate veinlets at 65°.

DRILL HOLE RECORD HOLE NUMBER 84-6 PAGE: 2 of 2

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Sept.23/84 COMPLETED Sept.25/84

COORDINATES 0+53S 0+72W CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG 119° COLLAR DIP -46° LENGTH 30.18m

OBJECTIVES LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
17.56-30.18m	Massive Green Tuff - similar to 1.37-5.49m with increased epidote-quartz±chlorite clots and mottled patches, local disseminated epidote alteration. Some epidote in minor quartz-carbonate stringers, several veins to 2cm generally at 45°
	17.56-20.27m - darker color, no quartz-epidote clots
	20.27-20.70m - abundant rounded, black, chloritic clots to 4mm, occasionally with quartz cores.
30.18m	E.O.H.

DRILL HOLE RECORD HOLE NUMBER 84-7 PAGE: 1 of 2

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Sept.26/84 COMPLETED Sept.28/84

COORDINATES 0+48S 1+38W CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG 097° COLLAR DIP -45° LENGTH 42.89m

OBJECTIVES To test soil geochem anomaly LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
0-0.55m	Overburden
0.55-2.29m	Green Tuff - massive, fine grained, greyish-green with abundant, indistinct green patches and sections of weak epidote alteration, and abundant wispy white quartz-carbonate stringers and clots. Pyrite, 1-2%, as fine disseminated crystals generally concentrated in greyish green. Recovery 82%.
2.29-4.82m	Pale Green Tuff - similar to 0.55-2.29m but lighter color, harder with strong quartz-sericite alteration (silicified), occasional quartz-carbonate veinlet to 5mm and locally minor pyrite as disseminations and wispy stringers. Recovery 90%.
	2.44-2.59m - 15cm quartz-carbonate patch with minor tetrahedrite and yellow sphalerite and locally numerous wispy pyrite stringers.
4.82-7.77m	Grey Tuff - similar to 0.55-2.29m but medium to dark grey with local fine white sandy texture. Pyrite up to 1%. Locally broken with 94% recovery.
	4.82-5.09m - intense stringer zone
	5.09-5.49m - light grey, hard, moderately siliceous
	7.68-7.77m - pale grey, soft, brecciated, strongly altered with abundant white talc?
7.77-42.89m	Massive Green Tuff - fine grained with abundant sandy dark green to black fragments. Epidote and quartz-carbonate stringers common to locally numerous. Epidote also common as clots, disseminations and occasional patches. No significant sulfides. Recovery 97%.
	7.77-8.44m - soft, light green gouge and strongly altered material. 46cm of core lost. Probable shear zone.
	9.51-9.72m, 11.86-12.80m, 27.28-27.55m - intense epidote-quartz alteration
	14.14-14.81m, 18.90-21.49m - moderate to strong epidote alteration, hard with some quartz
	16.25-16.40m - 15cm quartz-carbonate-epidote stringer zone at 50°
	17.31-18.14m - 0-2cm pink quartz-epidote vein at 0-20°, with slickersided walls
	21.49-26.97m - strong light green (sericitic?) alteration, locally abundant rounded epidote-quartz clots to 5mm, weak to moderate epidote alteration
	27.55-30.94m, 32.28-33.04m - abundant shapeless epidote-quartz patches, clots and stringers
	33.04-33.53m - brecciated and infilled by large shapeless light green altered patches
	35.53-35.29m - 6cm vein at 70° with minor tetrahedrite and abundant hematite stain along edges and 10cm light olive green alteration envelopes with abundant disseminated pyrite and occasional hematite stringer
	36.27-36.42m - 15cm vein with minor tetrahedrite
42.89m	E.O.H.

DRILL HOLE RECORD HOLE NUMBER 84-8 PAGE: 1 of 2

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Sept.29/84 COMPLETED Oct.1/84

COORDINATES 0+01S 1+79W CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG 273° COLLAR DIP -45° LENGTH 38.10m

OBJECTIVES To test soil geochem anomaly LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
0-0.91m	Overburden
0.91-11.95m	Maroon Tuff - fine grained, massive with abundant angular dark green fragments (shards?) and lesser red fragments. Dark green fragments weakly aligned at 30-40°. Abundant fine white quartz-carbonate stringers. Weak green alteration. No significant sulfides. Locally broken with 91% recovery.
	0.91-1.16m, 3.41-3.69m, 5.03-6.19m - very strong epidote-quartz alteration with numerous fine red stringers
	3.11-9.75m - strong green to dark green alteration with remnant maroon (3.11-5.03m, 8.17-9.75m)
	6.19-6.49m - moderate epidote-quartz alteration
	6.71-7.32m - strongly broken with poor recovery
	8.17-9.36m - strongly brecciated and inpregnated by quartz-carbonate; abundant reddish stringers
	9.75-11.95m - moderate greenish alteration
11.95-18.35m	Light Green Siliceous Tuff - fine grained with abundant angular white gritty fragments; moderate to strong rusty alteration with abundant rusty stringers and fragments with only occasional unaltered patches. Numerous white to rusty quartz-carbonate stringers and veinlets to 5mm. Locally abundant white siliceous patches and clots. No significant sulfides. Locally broken with 95% recovery.
	11.95-13.50m - strongly rusty and broken stringer zone
	13.87m - 3mm tetrahedrite-chalcopyrite bleb in narrow veinlet
18.35-38.10m	Maroon Tuff - similar to 0.91-11.95m with greatly decreased green fragments and increased red fragments; abundant finer grained sections; weak to locally moderate green alteration. No significant sulfides. Recovery 97%.
	19.69-19.78m, 20.42-21.40m, 22.40-23.44m, 25.57-25.88m, 26.21-26.40m, 26.46-26.82m - similar to 11.95-18.35m but without rusty alteration and with few stringers and veinlets, less siliceous, increased white fragments.
	23.44-25.09m, 27.22-28.22m - finer grained, unaltered, red color
	28.22-30.18m, 34.59-36.70m - very abundant gritty red and light green fragments
38.10m	E.O.H.

DRILL HOLE RECORD HOLE NUMBER 84-9A PAGE: 1 of 3

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Oct.4/84 COMPLETED Oct.7/84

COORDINATES 2+52S 2+94W CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG 100° COLLAR DIP -47° LENGTH 39.17m

OBJECTIVES To test soil geochem anomaly LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
0-3.20m	Overburden
3.20-12.19m	Tuffaceous Argillite - variable light to dark grey to green, thick to occasionally thinly bedded at 50-60°, aphanitic to fine sandy texture and occasionally gritty, often hard. Includes tuffs and some lapilli tuff sections. Individual lithologies vary from few millimeters to over one meter thick. Quartz-carbonate stringers and veinlets common. Pyrite, minor to locally 1% disseminated. Recovery 96%.
	3.35-5.79m - fine grained sandy, light green tuff with occasional finer grey tuff and green lapilli tuff sections
	5.79-6.00m - 1-7% pyrite blebs and stringers in dark grey argillite
	6.40-6.64m, 10.49-11.00m - green lapilli tuff
	11.13-11.28m - sand seam

DRILL HOLE RECORD HOLE NUMBER 84-9A PAGE: 2 of 3

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Oct. 4/84 COMPLETED Oct.7/84

COORDINATES 2+52S 2+94W CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG 100° COLLAR DIP -47° LENGTH 39.17m

OBJECTIVES LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
12.19-16.73m	Lapilli Tuff - massive, hard, greyish green with very abundant, sandy to gritty, green to white and lesser grey fragments in a finer sandy matrix. Occasional quartz-carbonate stringers and veinlets. Pyrite minor to 2% disseminated. Recovery 97%.
	12.19-12.34m - 3% pyrite
	13.01-13.11m - sand seam (34cm of sand recovered)
	14.94-15.18m - dark grey argillite
16.73-19.90m	Tuffaceous Argillite - similar to 3.20-12.19m. Pyrite minor to 2%, generally hard, quartz-carbonate veinlets common at 70°, local banding (faint) at 40-50°. Recovery 97%.
	16.73-17.37m - similar to 3.35-5.79m
	17.07-17.37m - several rusty veins to 7cm including at least 2cm vein with abundant tetrahedrite
	17.37-17.52m - sand seam
	17.52-17.68m - abundant veining to 2cm
	18.93-19.90m - hard, very fine grained, pale grey, often faintly laminated to 40°
19.90-24.87m	Siliceous Tuff - fine grained, pale to light green, hard, with numerous quartz-carbonate veinlets, patches and clots. No significant sulfides. Recovery 98%.
	19.90-20.18m - 28cm quartz-carbonate-chlorite vein
	20.18-20.51m, 20.97-21.12m, 23.41-23.84m - fine grained, dark grey, less siliceous
	21.12-21.32m - 20cm quartz-carbonate breccia
24.87-27.13m	Lapilli Tuff - similar to 12.19-16.73m but finer grained with sandy sections, weak fabric and alignment of fragments at 45-50°. No significant sulfides. Recovery 98%.
	24.87-25.45m - dark grey, sandy texture
27.13-29.87m	Green Tuff - similar to 3.35-5.79m, green to dark green to greenish grey color with some faint laminations at 45-50°, hard, finer grained with depth. Gradational with above. No significant sulfides. Recovery 98%.
29.87-33.41m	Sandy Tuff - light green, composed entirely of coarse sandy green, light green and white fragments. Grades to finer grained, dark green over 40cm at both contacts. No veining. No significant sulfides. Recovery 100%.
	33.01m - 2cm sandy gouge
33.41-39.17m	Variable Tuff - pale to dark grey, buff, greenish grey or pale green, fine grained, local abundant bright green to dark grey sandy clasts, commonly thin laminated at 55°, local fine sandy sections, local fragments to 2cm. Minor quartz-carbonate stringers @ 70°. No significant sulfides. Recovery 98%.
	33.41-33.71m - breccia zone of altered, dark green rimmed, brown fragments infilled by grey quartz-biotite-pyrite (up to 5%); 2cm vein at 50°.
39.17m	E.O.H.

DRILL HOLE RECORD HOLE NUMBER 84-10 PAGE: 1 of 2

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Sept.27/84 COMPLETED Sept.29/84

COORDINATES 4+79S 3+92E CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG 108° COLLAR DIP -45° LENGTH 26.79m

OBJECTIVES To test mineralization to depth LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
0-0.91m	Overburden
0.91-10.21m	Maroon Tuff - fine grained with abundant, grit size, green, pale maroon, red and buff colored, angular to subrounded fragments, occasionally to 10mm (mainly red fragments), massive with local very weak alignment of larger fragments at approximately 60°. Abundant subparallel planar fractures (cleavage?) at 60-80°. Minor white quartz-carbonate stringers, generally less than 2mm. No significant sulfides. Locally broken with overall recovery of about 75%.
	4.79-5.64m - light green with larger, more abundant fragments and numerous wispy dark green chloritic stringers
	5.64-6.40m - partly altered to light green decreasing with depth
	6.40-6.89m - redder color with abundant rusty alteration clots, patches and fragments, decreasing with depth
	6.89-10.21m - strongly broken with 54% recovery
	9.91-10.21m - abundant stringers (breccia)
10.21-18.29m	Altered Maroon Tuff - similar to 0.91-10.21m but harder, silicified and altered to light green, rusty or pink. No gritty fragments. Locally abundant quartz-carbonate-chlorite stringers, stringer zones and breccia zones. Strongly broken with short unbroken sections and an overall recovery of about 55%. Locally up to 1% very fine disseminated pyrite crystals.
	10.36-10.51m, 10.61-11.13m - similar to 9.91-10.21m, very poor recovery
	10.51-10.61m, 11.13-11.30m - at least 10cm and 17cm rusty to pale green quartz-carbonate-chlorite veins
	15.48-16.25m - at least 27cm zone of quartz-carbonate veining with chalcopyrite stringers and local tetrahedrite. Broken with very poor recovery.
	16.46-17.68m - gravelly with less than 10% recovery, at least one fragment similar to 15.48-16.25m
18.29-19.45m	Maroon Tuff - similar to 6.40-6.89m without larger rusty clots and patches. Broken to locally gravelly. Recovery 67%. No significant sulfides.
19.45-26.03m	Light Green Tuff - hard, siliceous, fine grained with numerous white to rusty fragments to 1mm. Possibly altered maroon tuff. Fine white to rusty quartz-carbonate stringers common. Abundant rusty alteration patches. Recovery 95%. No significant sulfides.
	19.45-20.24m - similar to 5.64-6.40m increasing with depth
26.03-26.79m	Altered Maroon Tuff - similar to 10.21-18.29m but less altered, generally maroon, light maroon to rusty with some light green sections. Gradational with above.
26.79m	E.O.H.

DRILL HOLE RECORD **HOLE NUMBER** 84-11 **PAGE:** 1 of 2

PROPERTY Chance Group **DISTRICT** Grouse Mountain **COMMENCED** Sept.30/84 **COMPLETED** Oct.1/84

COORDINATES 4+79S 3+92E **CORE SIZE** EW **TRUE BRG** ____ **COLLAR DIP** -90° **LENGTH** 34.44m

OBJECTIVES To test mineralization to depth **LOGGED BY** R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
0-0.49m	Overburden
0.49-14.60m	Maroon Tuff - fine grained with abundant grit size, green, pale maroon, red and buff colored angular to subrounded fragments, occasionally to 10mm (mainly red fragments); massive with local weak alignment of fragments at about 70°. Abundant subparallel planar fractures at 60-80° (cleavage?). Minor fine white quartz-carbonate±chlorite stringers. No significant sulfides. Local, weak to moderate, light green alteration. Recovery 78%, locally broken with poor recovery. 0.49-2.59m - strongly broken with about 45% recovery 6.31-6.98m - light green with coarser, more abundant fragments and abundant wispy chloritic stringers 6.98-7.71m - weak to strong light green alteration decreasing with depth, coarser more abundant fragments 7.71-10.82m - darker color with some rusty streaks, stringers and fragments 10.82-11.89m - strong light green alteration with abundant remnant maroon stringers, streaks and bands. 11.89-13.01m - increased reddish color 13.01-13.78m - strong greenish-grey alteration with some remnant patches and stringers, sharp contact at 55°
14.60-21.34m	Altered Maroon Tuff - similar to 0.49-14.60m but harder, siliceous, rusty to light maroon or light green color with no gritty fragments. Occasional quartz-carbonate-chlorite stringer in non-rusty sections. No significant sulfides. Locally broken with gravelly sections. Overall recovery 72%. 19.35-21.34m - very strongly rusty, broken and gravelly with local strong shearing. 40% core recovery with sections of less than 25% recovery.
21.34-24.87m	Maroon Tuff - similar to 0.49-14.60m but darker color becoming lighter with depth and only sandy white fragments. Several minor shear zones with 1-2cm of gouge. 23.87-24.87m - lighter color, hard, siliceous with numerous large, irregular, soft, light green clots
24.87-34.44m	Siliceous Maroon Tuff - similar to 21.34-24.87m but hard, siliceous, pink to pale green to greenish grey color with weakly rusty patches common. Occasional white quartz-carbonate vein or clots to 6mm. No significant sulfides. Recovery 98%. 26.91-27.40m - some disseminated pyrite-chalcopyrite associated with quartz-carbonate clots 27.40-27.92m - minor pyrite-chalcopyrite associated in occasional veinlet
34.44m	E.O.H.

DRILL HOLE RECORD **HOLE NUMBER** 84-12 **PAGE:** 1 of 1

PROPERTY Chance Group **DISTRICT** Grouse Mountain **COMMENCED** Oct.2/84 **COMPLETED** Oct.2/84

COORDINATES 4+40S 4+51E **CORE SIZE** EW **TRUE BRG** 253° **COLLAR DIP** -42° **LENGTH** 10.61m

OBJECTIVES To test for mineralization beneath trench **LOGGED BY** R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
0-0.76m	Overburden
0.76-10.61m	Maroon Tuff - fine grained with abundant sandy white to pale green fragments and occasional rounded green (chloritic) clots to 5mm. Occasional fine quartz-carbonate stringer to 2mm, locally to 1.0cm. Locally hard. No significant sulfides. Recovery 97%. 1.52-3.51m - numerous quartz-carbonate veinlets to 1.2cm 2.26-3.87m - strong dark green (chloritic) alteration replacing maroon
10.61m	E.O.H.

DRILL HOLE RECORD HOLE NUMBER 84-13 PAGE: 1 of 2

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Oct. 3/84 COMPLETED Oct. 4/84

COORDINATES 6+95N 2+26E CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG 015° COLLAR DIP -43° LENGTH 20.57m

OBJECTIVES To test Christina showing LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
0-2.13m	Overburden
2.13-2.83m	Light Green Tuff - fine grained, massive with about 30% fine disseminated greyish alteration (sericite-carbonate?) and numerous short, wispy, dark green, chloritic stringers and shapeless quartz cored clots. White quartz-carbonate stringers common to 2mm, occasionally to 5mm. Minor fine pyrite stringers.
2.83-9.11m	Grey Tuff - very fine grained, light to medium grey with occasional darker grey streaks and patches; massive to locally weakly banded at 35-45° with minor thin sandy bands. Abundant fine quartz-carbonate stringers. Locally broken. Recovery 95%. 4.05-6.34m - moderate to very strong buff alteration and numerous sandy dark green to black fragments aligned at 50°. Fragments very often altered green or grey or locally yellow-green (epidote). 4.63-4.75m, 4.88-5.73m - strongest alteration, abundant quartz-carbonate veining and patches to 2cm and up to 7% pyrite as fine disseminations and wispy stringers 4.75-4.88m - similar to 2.13-2.83m 4.88-5.03m - 15cm rusty vein at 30° with minor pyrite 5.03-6.07m - increased, larger fragments generally grey, green and white 6.34-7.38m - dark grey to black (graphitic) streaks and sections predominate with very abundant stringers and veinlets and 2-7% pyrite. Minor sphalerite (yellow) and galena in larger veinlets. 7.38-7.71m - grey to dark grey and laminated at 10-20°, minor galena and yellow sphalerite, abundant stringers and veinlets, minor pyrite 7.71-8.05m - silicified zone with some sphalerite-galena, pyrite minor to locally 2%, and a 5cm contact zone at 45° of abundant sphalerite (yellow) 8.05-9.11m - strongly silicified and brecciated with 5-15% yellow sphalerite as shapeless blebs, minor galena and pyrite in veinlets, and abundant veining commonly at 30° 8.35m - 3cm vein at 30° with some tetrahedrite 8.53-8.96m - increased silicification, veining and galena with some chalcopyrite 9.02-9.11m - abundant rounded quartz-carbonate clots to 2cm in dark grey matrix with 2-3% pyrite; lower contact slickensided at 50°
9.11-20.57m	Massive Lapilli Tuff - very abundant, rounded, indistinct, light greenish grey, grey and white fragments, from .1mm to 15mm and occasionally to 25mm, in a fine grained greenish grey matrix. Occasional quartz-carbonate stringers and veinlets to 5mm, locally to 20mm. No significant sulfides. Recovery 97%. 9.11-10.61m, 10.85-11.25m - finer grained, greatly decreased and finer fragments and abundant fine white specks (sericite?) 10.61-10.85m, 11.25-11.77m - dark grey color with finer grey to pale grey fragments and planar contacts at 55°
20.57m	E.O.H.

DRILL HOLE RECORD HOLE NUMBER 84-14 PAGE: 1 of 2

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Oct.4/84 COMPLETED Oct.7/84

COORDINATES 6+95N 2+26E CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG 015° COLLAR DIP -70° LENGTH 32.89m

OBJECTIVES To test Christina showing to depth LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
0-1.46m	Overburden
1.46-10.06m	Light Green Tuff - massive, very fine grained, light green to greenish grey. Fine quartz-carbonate stringers common. No significant sulfides. Recovery 97%.
	1.46-2.29m - sandy to gritty with rounded green fragments to 3mm and 30% fine disseminated brown alteration (sericite-carbonate?)
	2.29-2.56m - strongly rusty and altered breccia zone filled by quartz-carbonate; lower contact planar at 20°
	2.99-4.51m - pale grey with abundant wispy black chloritic stringers and patches, increased veining with up to 7% pyrite as blebs and short stringers (particularly 3.14-3.96m)
	4.51-8.56m - pale green, hard, siliceous with abundant veining to 1cm and locally abundant very fine black stringers. Pyrite minor to locally 1-3%.
	5.18-5.28m - 10cm vein, with minor tetrahedrite, at 50°
	5.47-6.16m - minor yellow sphalerite, galena and tetrahedrite associated with veinlets
	6.40-6.53m - 13cm vein with abundant black chlorite stringers and pyrite for 12cm in hanging wall
	6.86-7.02m - 16cm grey breccia zone with veining and abundant chloritic stringers; minor tetrahedrite-galena
	7.25m - 3cm vein, with some yellow sphalerite-minor galena, at 55°
	8.56-8.90m - very abundant rounded white gritty fragments
	8.90-9.57m - numerous dark green to black gritty fragments
	9.57-9.78m - grey with occasional sandy bands at 50°
10.06-32.89m	Massive Green Tuff - green to dark green with numerous sandy to gritty, black to dark green, angular fragments in a fine sandy matrix. Epidote stringers and quartz-carbonate stringers and shapeless patches common to locally abundant. Epidote common locally as disseminations. Locally abundant indistinct green gritty fragments. Locally minor pyrite associated with veining. Recovery 98%.
	16.15-17.37m - strong epidote-quartz alteration and numerous quartz-carbonate-epidote patches to 5cm
	17.37-18.59m - abundant pale green to white angular gritty fragments - contact at 40°
	18.59-24.14m - abundant fine disseminated pale brown alteration (sericite?)
	23.32m - 7-20mm galena rich vein at 50°
	25.15-25.25m - 10cm gravelly zone
	25.15-25.45m - silicified zone
	25.60-32.89m - lighter green color
	29.20-29.69m - quartz-cored epidote rich clots and veinlets to 3cm common
32.89m	E.O.H.

DRILL HOLE RECORD HOLE NUMBER 84-15 PAGE: 1 of 2

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Oct. 8/84 COMPLETED Oct.12/84

COORDINATES 4+05N 0+06E CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG 242° COLLAR DIP -44° LENGTH 35.05m

OBJECTIVES To test EM conductor and soil geochem anomaly LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
0-2.59m	Overburden
2.59-11.77m	Altered Green Tuff - fine grained, massive, hard, light to yellowish green, moderate to strong epidote-quartz alteration with abundant related quartz-carbonate stringers to 2mm and numerous hematite stained patches. Softer, dark green to green, unaltered to weakly altered sections abundant up to 1.5m wide. Recovery 98%. No significant sulfides.
	2.59-3.51m - strongly broken, 50% recovery
	4.27-4.39m - strongly broken and gravelly
	11.09m - 4cm sandy gouge

DRILL HOLE RECORD HOLE NUMBER 84-15 PAGE: 2 of 2

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Oct.8/84 COMPLETED Oct.12/84

COORDINATES 4+05N 0+06E CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG 242° COLLAR DIP -44° LENGTH 35.05m

OBJECTIVES LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
11.77-15.06m	Massive Green Tuff - similar to unaltered sections of 2.59-11.77m with numerous to abundant, white to light green clots, blebs and stringers of quartz-sericite±epidote alteration. Locally numerous sandy black fragments. Epidote decreases with depth to minor. No significant sulfides. Recovery 98%.
	14.33-14.63m - 30cm silty gouge
15.06-26.33m	Altered and Brecciated Tuff - similar to 11.77-15.06m but moderately to very strongly altered to pale grey, grey, buff or light green color (clay alteration?), soft to locally hard. Local sandy or gritty fragments common. Moderately to strongly brecciated and replaced by quartz-carbonate stringers, veins and patches. Often strongly broken with sections of poor recovery. Local unaltered or weakly altered, unbrecciated sections. Overall recovery 75%. Pyrite variable up to 20% as very fine disseminations and stringers.
	15.06-16.12m - unbrecciated, but numerous fine stringers, no sulfides
	16.12-17.98m - no sulfides
	18.44-21.12m, 21.30-22.59m - 10-20% pyrite, strongly broken often with poor recovery.
	22.59-25.88m - unbrecciated, numerous stringers, hard, moderate to strong quartz-sericite alteration with patches of strong clay alteration, 3-5% pyrite
26.33-31.09m	Altered Green Tuff - similar to 22.59-25.88m, light green color with locally abundant gritty white fragments, abundant quartz-carbonate stringers, veinlets and patches. Locally brecciated. Pyrite 0-3% associated with veining. Recovery 95%.
	30.54-30.94m - similar to 15.06-16.12m - strongly broken with poor recovery.
31.09-35.05m	Massive Green Tuff - similar to 11.77-15.06m with abundant sandy black fragments and greatly decreased alteration. Numerous quartz-carbonate stringers. Minor pyrite. Recovery 99%.
	31.09-31.24m - soft, strong clay alteration, broken, possibly a shear zone
	31.24-31.49m - light green alteration
	34.75-35.05m - 1-3% pyrite
35.05m	E.O.H.

DRILL HOLE RECORD HOLE NUMBER 84-16 PAGE: 1 of 1

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Oct.12/84 COMPLETED Oct.14/84

COORDINATES 4+05N 0+05E CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG 62° COLLAR DIP -44° LENGTH 28.50m

OBJECTIVES LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
0-1.98m	Overburden
1.98-28.50m	Massive Green Tuff - fine grained with abundant sandy, angular black fragments. Weak to strong epidote-quartz alteration as rounded or shapeless clots and disseminations up to 60%. Numerous fine quartz-carbonate stringers and minor veinlets to 5mm. No significant sulfides. Recovery 98%.
	2.19m - 5cm rusty vein, with disseminated pyrite, at 55°
	3.47-3.70m - 13cm vein at 70° with 5cm altered envelopes (pale green or rusty)
	3.70-4.11m, 4.97-6.71m, 9.94-10.21m, 21.92-23.01m - abundant short sections of strong pervasive alteration often with fine hematitic stringers
	13.78-14.63m - abundant dark green chloritic clots associated with epidote-quartz clots
	18.90-19.20m, 19.35-19.48m - two 5cm veins at 70° flanked by strong pale yellow-green alteration and 2-7% pyrite (upper vein only)
	23.10-23.38m - several stringers and veinlets to 1cm contain yellow sphalerite and possibly some tetrahedrite
	23.01-24.32m - abundant streaks and bands of light green (sericitic) alteration at 60°
	24.32-25.39m, 26.24-28.50m - strong light green alteration; no epidote-quartz alteratio

DRILL HOLE RECORD HOLE NUMBER 84-17 PAGE: 1 of 1

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Oct.16/84 COMPLETED Oct.17/84

COORDINATES 2+46N 0+40W CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG ____ COLLAR DIP -90° LENGTH 19.63m

OBJECTIVES To test exposed mineralization to depth LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
0-1.10m	Overburden
1.10-10.82m	Lapilli Tuff - fine grained, grey to greenish grey, massive to locally faintly laminated at 45-55° with numerous indistinct rounded fragments to 5mm. Locally hard. Very fine quartz-carbonate stringers common with occasional veinlets to 3cm at 30-60°. Minor to locally 2% fine disseminated pyrite. Minor sphalerite in larger veinlets. Recovery 95%.
	2.07-5.55m - grades to pale grey with abundant veins, stringers and patches containing 2-7% pyrite and minor to locally abundant tetrahedrite with trace to minor sphalerite and galena
	6.34m - 1cm vein at 55° with some sphalerite-galena
	8.17m - 5cm shear with talc rich gouge
	9.57-10.36m - abundant sandy fragments, 1-2% pyrite, hard
10.82-19.63m	Graphitic Argillite - fine grained, grey to dark grey, thin laminated at 50-60° with some fine sandy seams and sections. Some light greenish tuffaceous bands. Abundant planar fractures at 65° (cleaveage?). Locally abundant quartz-carbonate stringers, veinlets, and bands. Pyrite minor to locally up to 5%. Recovery 95%.
	11.52-12.47m - abundant quartz stringers and veinlets with wispy graphitic streaks, bands and stringers
	12.01-12.28m - 27cm of numerous clots and stringers of yellow sphalerite
	12.86-13.56m - abundant light green to grey pyritic fragments in a siliceous light grey matrix
	14.08-15.12m - strongly graphitic and fissile

DRILL HOLE RECORD HOLE NUMBER 84-18 PAGE: 1 of 1

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Oct.17/84 COMPLETED Oct.17/84

COORDINATES 2+46N 0+40W CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG 270° COLLAR DIP -44° LENGTH 6.92m

OBJECTIVES To test surface mineralization to depth LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
0-1.68m	Overburden
1.68-6.92m	Lapilli Tuff - hard, fine grained, greenish grey to grey with numerous grey fragments to 3mm, locally to 2cm, aligned at 0-10°. Fine quartz-carbonate stringers and planar fractures common often at 65°. Local, minor disseminated pyrite. Recovery 98%
	1.68-2.68m - broken and rusty with fabric at 0°, increased fragments
	2.68-2.74m - 6cm strongly broken, rusty zone at 60°, possible vein
	5.21-5.43m - pale grey alteration with increased veining, some pyrite and minor tetrahedrite-chalcopyrite
	6.19-6.71m - pale grey alteration with increased veining and some sphalerite
6.92m	E.O.H.

DRILL HOLE RECORD HOLE NUMBER 84-19 PAGE: 1 of 1

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Oct.17/84 COMPLETED Oct.18/84

COORDINATES 2+46N 0+40W CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG 090° COLLAR DIP -44° LENGTH 12.59m

OBJECTIVES To test surface mineralization at depth LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
0-1.04m	Overburden
1.04-9.36m	Lapilli Tuff - hard, fine grained, greenish grey with numerous indistinct grey to greenish grey fragments to 3mm, weakly aligned at 85°. Occasional fine quartz-carbonate stringer. Local minor disseminated pyrite. Recovery 98%.
	4.18-4.94m - pale grey alteration, some pyrite and minor galena-sphalerite-tetrahedrite in stringers
	4.69m - 12cm rusty vein at 40° with minor remnant tetrahedrite
	5.55-9.36m - fragments very indistinct or absent
	7.92-8.16m - 24cm zone of veining and patches, includes 6cm vein at 40°
9.36-12.59m	Graphitic Argillite - fine grained, light to dark grey, thinly laminated at 50-60° with graphite in darker laminae. Fine quartz-carbonate stringers common often parallel laminae. Pyrite minor as locally concentrated disseminations and stringers associated with quartz. Local traces of sphalerite. Recovery 95%.
	9.36-10.30m - grey to light grey with only minor graphite
	12.31-12.59m - abundant pyrite clots
12.59m	E.O.H.

DRILL HOLE RECORD HOLE NUMBER 84-20 PAGE: 1 of 2

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Oct.9/84 COMPLETED Oct.12/84

COORDINATES 6+00N 1+97W CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG 258° COLLAR DIP -44° LENGTH 37.03m

OBJECTIVES To test E.M. conductor LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
0-4.72m	Overburden
4.72-19.78m	Altered Maroon Tuff - fine grained with numerous gritty, maroon fragments and fine quartz-carbonate stringers, to 3mm, and clots. Moderately to locally strongly altered to green and lesser greenish grey (chlorite) with remnant patches and sections of maroon. Locally abundant, short, dark green, chloritic stringers and lesser epidote stringers. Weakly to strongly rusty sections common with broken zones and associated pale maroon alteration. Recovery 91%. No significant sulfides.
	6.10m - 4cm rusty vein at 60°
	8.53m - 6cm vein with fine hematitic and chloritic stringers and silicified wall rock, at 85°
	8.38-8.53m, 9.08-9.17m - strong, soft, light green alteration
	19.51-21.03m - strongly broken and gravelly, possible fault contact
19.78-37.03m	Light Green Siliceous Tuff - fine grained, massive, hard with abundant fine white fractures and locally common fine indistinct quartz-carbonate stringers and minor veinlets to 6mm. Fine chloritic stringers and blebs minor to locally abundant. Locally abundant gritty white fragments or sandy texture (in less siliceous sections). Locally abundant quartz clots and patches (in more strongly siliceous sections). Often faintly mottled texture. No significant sulfides. Recovery 97%.
	19.78-22.13m, 24.20-26.82m - weakly to moderately rusty, some broken sections
	22.13-24.20m - moderately to strongly rusty with broken sections
	27.89m - 3mm chalcopyrite bleb in quartz veinlet
	36.21-37.03m - increased veining
	36.97m - 6mm quartz-chalcopyrite bleb
37.03m	E.O.H.

DRILL HOLE RECORD · HOLE NUMBER 84-21 PAGE: 1 of 1

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Oct.14/84 COMPLETED Oct.14/84

COORDINATES 0+68S 3+16E CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG 297° COLLAR DIP -45° LENGTH 14.78m

OBJECTIVES To test surface mineralization LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
0-0.76m	Overburden
0.76-10.76m	Massive Green Tuff - fine grained with numerous sandy, black, angular fragments and weak to strong epidote-quartz alteration as disseminations and patches. Abundant fine quartz-carbonate stringers and minor veinlets to 2cm. Locally broken and rusty to 3.35m. Local minor fine disseminated pyrite. Recovery 95%.
	3.05-5.18m - weak to moderate disseminated pale green (sericite?) alteration with local hematite stain
	5.46m - 35mm vein at 60° with disseminated pyrite
	5.58-5.70m - up to 2% pyrite with some tetrahedrite-chalcopyrite
	5.70-5.85m - 15cm vein with some fine tetrahedrite-pyrite
	6.34-6.41m - 7cm rusty vein
	9.45-10.76m - strong olive green alteration with strong breccia sections, broken sections, and abundant fine hematitic stringers
10.76-14.78m	Massive Light Green Tuff - similar to 0.76-10.76 but with increased epidote-quartz alteration, lighter color and only minor quartz-carbonate stringers. Locally common fine, short black chloritic stringers. No significant sulfides. Recovery 99%.
14.78m	E.O.H.

DRILL HOLE RECORD HOLE NUMBER 84-22 PAGE: 1 of 1

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Oct.15/84 COMPLETED Oct.15/84

COORDINATES 0+68S 3+16E CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG _____ COLLAR DIP -90° LENGTH 15.67m

OBJECTIVES To test surface mineralization to depth LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
0-0.55m	Overburden
0.55-15.67m	Massive Green Tuff - fine grained, green to dark green with numerous sandy, dark green to black fragments and weak to locally moderate disseminated epidote-quartz alteration. Quartz-carbonate stringers common, locally to 2cm, with larger ones at 45-55°. No significant sulfides. Recovery 98%.
	0.61-4.91m - moderate to very strong epidote-quartz alteration
	7.40-10.15m - weak to strong, lighter greenish grey (sericite?) alteration with local stringer zones containing tetrahedrite-pyrite-chalcopyrite
	7.50-7.71m - 21cm vein at 45°, with altered wall rock and minor tetrahedrite-pyrite-chalcopyrite
	8.17-8.41m - 24cm strong yellowish altered zone with 1-7% pyrite and 7cm zone of veining containing some tetrahedrite-pyrite-chalcopyrite
	10.88m - 1cm vein with tetrahedrite-hematite
	11.83m - 1cm by 5cm epidote-pyrite rich clot with some chalcopyrite
	12.68-13.72m - moderate to strong light green alteration
	15.27-15.67m - abundant rounded black fragments to 5mm in strong epidote-quartz alteration
15.67m	E.O.H.

DRILL HOLE RECORD HOLE NUMBER 84-23 PAGE: 1 of 1

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Oct.16/84 COMPLETED Oct.16/84

COORDINATES 0+67S 3+16E CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG 320° COLLAR DIP -45° LENGTH 8.53m

OBJECTIVES To test surface mineralization to depth LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
0-0.46m	Overburden
0.46-8.53m	Massive Green Tuff - fine grained with abundant sandy, dark green to black fragments and occasional fine quartz-carbonate stringers. Epidote-quartz alteration is weak to locally very strong as disseminations, stringers and local clots and patches. No significant sulfides. Recovery 98%.
	3.26-3.57m - strong, patchy, light green (sericite?) alteration
	4.75-5.21m - strong hematite staining
	5.36m - 2cm vein at 25°
	5.79m - 3cm vein at 85° with trace tetrahedrite in rusty fractures
	5.88-6.37m - abundant pale green (sericite?) stringers and siliceous clots and patches
	6.37-6.64m - 28cm vein with altered wall rock fragments, up to 5% pyrite in wall rock and adjacent to vein; some tetrahedrite-chalcopyrite in vein
	7.10-7.40m, 8.11-8.32m - strong light green alteration
	8.24m - 4cm vein at 50°
8.53m	E.O.H.

DRILL HOLE RECORD HOLE NUMBER 84-24 PAGE: 1 of 2

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Oct.18/84 COMPLETED Oct.20/84

COORDINATES 1+32N 0+35E CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG 098° COLLAR DIP -46° LENGTH 41.51m

OBJECTIVES To test extension of Julia vein LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
0-0.98m	Overburden
0.98-18.47m	Greenish Grey Tuff - hard, variable, generally well bedded, fine grained to sandy textured often with gritty fragments to 1cm, greenish grey with grey to dark grey bands common. Sandy sections are generally massive up to 1m thick. Thin graded bedding common at 60-65° in finer sections. Thin, wispy, graphitic laminae locally common in darker bands. Occasional fine quartz-carbonate stringer and minor larger veins. Local disseminated pyrite. Recovery 98%.
	8.93m, 9.14m - 1cm and 2cm veins at 30°
	10.55-12.07m - abundant quartz patches, stringers and veins and up to 2% pyrite
	11.40-11.73m - 33cm quartz-carbonate-sericite breccia zone
	11.86-12.07m - strongly graphitic (quartz-graphite-carbonate) with numerous sphalerite clots and pyrite stringers
	12.89-14.63m - 1-3% pyrite with minor sphalerite, increased stringers
	16.82-17.50m - 1-3% pyrite
	15.76-18.47m - numerous graphitic sections
	18.44m - 3cm band of 4% pyrite
18.47-23.04m	Lapilli Tuff - fine grained, massive, light green to greenish grey with very abundant similar fragments to 1cm. Occasional quartz-carbonate stringer. Local minor pyrite. Recovery 99%.
	20.63m - 4cm vein at 55°
23.04-26.82m	Greenish Grey Tuff - similar to sections of 0.98-18.47m, generally fine grained with grey to dark grey sandy sections, locally gritty, less well bedded, local minor graphite. Recovery 97%. Local minor disseminated pyrite.
	25.45-26.64m - grey to dark grey, 0-3% pyrite, minor sphalerite in veinlets
	26.64-26.82m - 18cm vein at 45° with numerous sphalerite blebs and abundant chlorite stringers, strongly broken

DRILL HOLE RECORD HOLE NUMBER 84-24 PAGE: 2 of 2

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Oct.18/84 COMPLETED Oct.20/84

COORDINATES 1+32N 0+35E CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG 098° COLLAR DIP -46° LENGTH 41.51m

OBJECTIVES LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
26.82-33.31m	Light Green Tuff - fine grained with faint sandy bands at 60° containing numerous black to dark green grains. Fine quartz-carbonate stringers common to 30.57m. No significant sulfides. Recovery 99%.
	27.16-27.64m - strongly broken quartz-carbonate breccia zone, minor pyrite
33.31-41.51m	Massive Green Tuff - similar to 26.82-33.31m but no sandy banding and numerous sandy dark green to black fragments. Rounded quartz cored epidote rich clots, often with chloritic rims, minor to abundant. Minor stringers.
	34.81m - pyrite and minor chalcopyrite in 1cm epidote-quartz clot
	38.80m - 8cm light green altered zone with quartz patches and some fine pyrite-tetrahedrite? stringers
41.51m	E.O.H.

DRILL HOLE RECORD HOLE NUMBER 84-25 PAGE: 1 of 2

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Oct.19/84 COMPLETED Oct.19/84

COORDINATES 2+10N 0+64W CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG 208° COLLAR DIP -44° LENGTH 17.95m

OBJECTIVES To test sufface mineralization LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
0-1.37m	Overburden
1.37-2.35m	Siliceous Tuff - fine grained, massive, pale green, hard with numerous faint white, clay altered, gritty fragments. Weak to moderately rusty with some fine disseminated and numerous hairline fractures of sericite?. Numerous indistinct pale green to white quartz (sericite?) stringers. No significant sulfides. Recovery 95%.
2.35-5.09m	Graphitic Argillite - dark grey to black, fine grained, hard, weakly to moderately graphitic, weakly silicified, often faintly banded at 80°. Fine quartz-carbonate stringers common to locally abundant and locally parallel banding. Cleaveage common also at 80°. Often broken. Minor pyrite stringers and blebs. Recovery 78%.
	4.02-4.27m - abundant sandy white fragments
	4.45-4.72m - similar to 1.37-2.35m but not rusty
5.09-6.92m	Siliceous Tuff - similar to 1.37-2.35m but not rusty. Local minor pyrite stringers. Recovery 97%.
	5.18-5.33m - 10% fine short pyrite stringers
6.92-16.82m	Graphitic Argillite - similar to 2.35-5.09m but often banded grey to black at 45-55° and generally weakly graphitic with some sandy sections. Uneven upper contact at 20°. Pyrite 2-5% locally to 7% as disseminations, stringers, bands and clots. Local minor sphalerite with galena in narrow stringer zones. Recovery 98%.
	7.92-8.66m, 10.64-11.70m - similar to 5.09-6.92m - uneven upper contact at 20°, lower planar at 70°
	10.45-10.66m - 21cm zone of 1% disseminated sphalerite
	11.70m - 7mm quartz-carbonate-pyrite-sphalerite-minor galena band at 70°
	11.95-12.23m - 28cm strong stringer zone with numerous sphalerite-lesser galena blebs, locally abundant siliceous breccia fragments to 3cm
16.82-17.95m	Tuffaceous Argillite - fine grained, grey to greenish grey, non graphitic, massive to locally dark grey banded at 45-55°. Locally sandy textured with minor black graphitic sections. Numerous fine stringers. Pyrite, 0-3% as disseminations and stringers. Recovery 99%.
17.95m	E.O.H.

DRILL HOLE RECORD HOLE NUMBER 84-26 PAGE: 1 of 2

PROPERTY Chance Group DISTRICT Grouse Mountain COMMENCED Oct.20/84 COMPLETED Oct.21/84

COORDINATES 0+76N 0+16E CORE SIZE EW TRUE BRG 092° COLLAR DIP -45° LENGTH 31.24m

OBJECTIVES To test Julia vein continuity LOGGED BY R. Holland

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION
0-3.35m	Overburden
3.35-12.50m	Light Grey Tuff - soft, fine grained, massive, light grey to grey to locally dark grey, often with numerous sandy to locally gritty white fragments. Darker sections generally slightly coarser grained. Abundant white quartz-carbonate stringers, veins and breccia zones, often at 0-30°. Pyrite 0-2% disseminated. Yellow sphalerite-tetrahedrite-pyrite-minor galena common to locally abundant in veins. Recovery 95%. 3.35-3.69m - strongly broken and gravelly, 45% recovery 5.24-6.00m - increased veining at 20-30° with abundant sphalerite-pyrite-tetrahedrite 6.51-6.80m - 29cm stringer zone at 55° with abundant pyrite-tetrahedrite 6.80-7.47m - 67cm vein at 35° with abundant tetrahedrite 10.00-10.58m - 58cm rusty, broken vein with gravelly sections (40% recovery) and locally very abundant galena-sphalerite-tetrahedrite 12.41-12.50m - 9cm rusty vein at 35°
12.50-20.48m	Green Tuff - fine grained with abundant fine light green sandy fragments and sandy or gritty seams (black to dark green grains abundant) ranging up to 10cm thick at 50-60°. Occasional fine quartz-carbonate-black chlorite stringer. Local minor pyrite stringers and chalcopyrite-pyrite in veinlets often at 40-50°. Recovery 98%. 12.50-13.90m - several dark grey to black, locally graphitic, graded sections, 10-20cm thick 19.02-19.72m - abundant fine chloritic cracks 20.27-20.76m - minor sphalerite-tetrahedrite in siliceous patches, chlorite and epidote altered clots common
20.48-31.24m	Massive Green Tuff - similar to 12.50-20.48m but massive, without sandy or gritty seams and with numerous black to dark green sandy fragments. Local minor pyrite stringers and disseminations. Recovery 98%. 20.76-23.27m - moderate to strong light green (sericitic) alteration with increased veining, minor to 1% pyrite, and minor tetrahedrite disseminations, locally siliceous 21.49-22.01m - 52cm vein breccia zone with abundant tetrahedrite in 10cm section 22.16m - 4cm dark grey gouge zone at 35° 24.29-24.41m - 12cm quartz-sericite altered zone with 3cm vein 24.99-25.76m - weak hematitic stain 26.37-26.76m - 39cm zone of weak light green alteration with several veins to 2cm at 60°, minor tetrahedrite and up to 1% pyrite in veins and adjacent 26.82-31.24m - locally abundant fine epidote stringers, occasional hematitic stringer
31.24m	E.O.H.

ADRIATIC RESOURCES CORP.		
CHANCE CLAIM GROUP		
DETAILED AREA 'A' JULIA VEINS		
		NTS 93L 10 E
DATE: DEC.1984	SCALE 1:500	FIG. Nº 4

CHANCE 1
4W 4N

L10+50N

7+50W

3W 4N

BL 0+00E

2W 4N

7+50E

1W 4N

L10+50N

CHANCE 1
4N

L9+00N

L7+50N

L6+00N

4N
3N

L4+50N

L3+00N

L1+50N

4W
2N

L0+00N

L1+50S

L3+00S

4W
1

L4+50S

L6+00S

L7+50S

1W

L9+00S

CHANCE 1
4W

3N

1N

2N

2W

1W

CHANCE 1
LCP

3N 1E

3N 2W

3N 3W

ART 3N

G10 1
LCP

LAST CHANCE 1

LAST CHANCE 2

CHRISTINA SHOWING

Pb-Zn-Ag SHOWING

Pb-Zn-Ag SHOWING

DETAILED AREA 'A'
SEE FIG. 4

JULIA VEIN

GWENDA VEIN

Ag SHOWING

POALA SHOWING

SWAMP

ROAD

N

LEGEND

- 5 LAMPROPHYRE DYKE
- 3 BIOTITE – FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
  a) SILICIFIED AND ALTERED
- 2 CROWDED FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
- 1 TRACHYTOIDAL FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
- B POLYMICTIC TUFF, GREYWACKE, ARGILLITE
- A MAROON GRITTY TUFF

SYMBOLS

- CLAIM BOUNDARY – ACTUAL
- CLAIM BOUNDARY – OVERLAPPING
- BUILDINGS
- ROADS (4x4 + CAT)
- TRAILS
- TRENCHES
- ADIT
- SWAMPS
- CREEKS
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT, APPROX/ASSUMED
- DIAMOND DRILL HOLE

SCALE
0 125 250 M.

ADRIATIC RESOURCES CORP.

CHANCE CLAIM GROUP

GEOLOGY AND DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS

NTS: 93L/10E

DATE: AUG. 1984 | SCALE 1:2500 | FIG. Nº 3

WORK DONE BY HOLLAND GEOSERVICES LTD.

LEGEND

BACKGROUND	0 – 0.8 ppm
ANOMALOUS	09 – 2.0 ppm
HIGHLY ANOMALOUS	> 2.0 ppm

ALL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION (ppm)
CONTOUR INTERVAL AT 0.8, 2.0, 30 ppm

SYMBOLS

- CLAIM BOUNDARY–ACTUAL
- CLAIM BOUNDARY–OVERLAPPING
- BUILDINGS
- ROADS (4x4 + CAT)
- TRAILS
- TRENCHES
- ADIT
- SWAMPS
- CREEKS

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

13,364

SCALE
0 125 250 M.

WORK DONE BY HOLLAND GEOSERVICES LTD.

ADRIATIC RESOURCES CORP.

CHANCE CLAIM GROUP

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
SILVER

		NTS. 93L/10E
DATE: AUG. 1984	SCALE 1:2500	FIG. NO. 6

CHANCE 1
4W 4N

L 10+50 N

7+50 W

3W 4N

BL. 0+00 E

2W 4N

1W 4N

7+50 E

L 10+50 N

CHANCE 1
4N

L 9+00 N

L 7+50 N

L 6+00 N

4N
3N

L 4+50 N

L 3+00 N

L 1+50 N

4W
2N

L 0+00 N

L 1+50 S

L 3+00 S

4W
1

L 4+50 S

L 6+00 S

L 7+50 S

1 W

L 9+00 S

CHANCE 1
4W

3W

2W

1W

CHANCE 1
LCP

3N
2N
1N

LAST CHANCE 1

LAST CHANCE 2

SWAMP

ROAD

ART 3N

G10 1
LCP

3N 1E

3N 2W

3N 3W

N

6 – 10 VERY WEAK CONDUCTOR
11 – 15 WEAK CONDUCTOR
16 – 20 MODERATE CONDUCTOR
> 20 STRONG CONDUCTOR

CONTOUR INTERVAL AT 5, 10, 15, 20, 25

SYMBOLS

- CLAIM BOUNDARY – ACTUAL
- CLAIM BOUNDARY – OVERLAPPING
- BUILDINGS
- ROADS (4 x 4 + CAT)
- TRAILS
- TRENCHES
- ADIT
- SWAMPS
- CREEKS

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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SCALE

0 125 250 M.

WORK DONE BY HOLLAND GEOSERVICES LTD.

ADRIATIC RESOURCES CORP.

CHANCE CLAIM GROUP

VLF ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

24.8 KHz – SEATTLE
FRASER FILTER TECHNIQUE

		NTS. 93L/10E
DATE : AUG. 1984	SCALE 1:2500	FIG. № 5

LEGEND

BACKGROUND	0 – 50 ppm
ANOMALOUS	51 –100 ppm
HIGHLY ANOMALOUS	> 100 ppm

ALL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION (ppm)
CONTOUR INTERVAL AT 50 100 200 ppm

SYMBOLS

- CLAIM BOUNDARY–ACTUAL
- CLAIM BOUNDARY–OVERLAPPING
- BUILDINGS
- ROADS (4 x 4 + CAT)
- TRAILS
- TRENCHES
- ADIT
- SWAMPS
- CREEKS

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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0 125 250 M.

WORK DONE BY HOLLAND GEOSERVICES LTD.

ADRIATIC RESOURCES CORP.

CHANCE CLAIM GROUP

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
COPPER

		NTS. 93L/10E
DATE : AUG. 1984	SCALE 1:2500	FIG. № 7

LEGEND

BACKGROUND	0 – 35 ppm
ANOMALOUS	36 –100 ppm
HIGHLY ANOMALOUS	100 ppm

ALL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION (ppm)
CONTOUR INTERVAL AT 35, 100, 200 ppm

SYMBOLS

- CLAIM BOUNDARY–ACTUAL
- CLAIM BOUNDARY–OVERLAPPING
- BUILDINGS
- ROADS (4 x 4 + CAT)
- TRAILS
- TRENCHES
- ADIT
- SWAMPS
- CREEKS

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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SCALE 1:2500
0 125 250 M.

WORK DONE BY HOLLAND GEOSERVICES LTD.

ADRIATIC RESOURCES CORP.
CHANCE CLAIM GROUP

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
ARSENIC

		NTS. 93L/10E
DATE : AUG. 1984	SCALE 1:2500	FIG. № 8

LEGEND
BACKGROUND 0 - 250 ppm
ANOMALOUS 251 - 500 ppm
HIGHLY ANOMALOUS > 500 ppm
ALL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION (ppm)
CONTOUR INTERVAL AT 250, 500, 1000 ppm
SYMBOLS
CLAIM BOUNDARY-ACTUAL
CLAIM BOUNDARY-OVERLAPPING
BUILDINGS
ROADS (4x4 + CAT)
TRAILS
TRENCHES
ADIT
SWAMPS
CREEKS
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
13,364
SCALE
0 125 250 M.
LAST CHANCE 1
LAST CHANCE 2
SWAMP
ROAD
WORK DONE BY HOLLAND GEOSERVICES LTD.
ADRIATIC RESOURCES CORP.
CHANCE CLAIM GROUP
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
ZINC
NTS. 93L/10E
DATE: AUG. 1984
SCALE 1:2500
FIG. № 9

CHANCE 1
4W 4N

L10+50N

7+50W

3W 4N

BL 0+00E

2W 4N

1W 4N

7+50E

CHANCE 1
4N

L9+00N

L7+50N

L6+00N

4N
3N

3N

LAST CHANCE 1

L4+50N

SWAMP

L3+00N

SWAMP

L1+50N

4W
2N

2N

L0+00N

L1+50S

L3+00S

SWAMP

LAST CHANCE 2

4W
1

1N

L4+50S

L6+00S

SWAMP

3N 1E

3N 2W

3N 3W

ART 3N

L7+50S

1W

G10.1
LCP

SWAMP

ROAD

L9+00S

CHANCE 1
4W

3W

2W

1W

CHANCE 1
LCP

N

LEGEND

BACKGROUND	0 – 35 ppm
ANOMALOUS	36 – 60 ppm
HIGHLY ANOMALOUS	> 60 ppm

ALL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION (ppm)
CONTOUR INTERVAL AT 35, 60, 100 ppm

SYMBOLS

- CLAIM BOUNDARY–ACTUAL
- CLAIM BOUNDARY–OVERLAPPING
- BUILDINGS
- ROADS (4x4 + CAT)
- TRAILS
- TRENCHES
- ADIT
- SWAMPS
- CREEKS

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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SCALE
0 125 250 M.

ADRIATIC RESOURCES CORP

CHANCE CLAIM GROUP

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
LEAD

		NTS. 93L/10E
DATE : AUG. 1984	SCALE 1:2500	FIG. Nº 10

WORK DONE BY HOLLAND GEOSERVICES LTD.