

8H-1274-13415

12/85

ASSESSMENT REPORT

HELLROARING GROUP

FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION

NTS 82F 9

LAT. 49° 35' N., LONG. 116° 10' W.

**80% BEARCAT EXPLORATIONS LTD.
20% COLT EXPLORATION (WESTERN) LTD.**

OPERATOR: LUMBERTON MINES LIMITED

SUBMITTED BY: ROBERT WASYLYSHYN

DECEMBER 20, 1984

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

13,415

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1.00 SUMMARY

The 1984 Hellroaring Group exploration project was initiated by Bearcat Explorations Ltd. and carried out between June 27th and November 27th inclusive. The primary purpose of the program was to assess the economic potential of producing beryllium from the Hellroaring pegmatite. Secondary objectives were to recognize and evaluate any additional metals or minerals that exist in economic quantities.

Work on the property consisted of grid establishment, prospecting, mapping, trenching and diamond drilling. This work resulted in the recognition of beryllium enrichment within certain intrusive phases both on the surface and in drill core. Through drilling it appears the geometry of the intrusive is a series of large dike swarms. Feldspar is the most abundant mineral on the property and research is being conducted to determine the marketability of this commodity.

The results of the work conducted on the Hellroaring Group indicate it has potential for production of one or more commodities. Further exploratory work in 1985 is recommended to test the possibility of further zoning and enrichment.

2.00 INTRODUCTION

2.10 Property

The Hellroaring Group consists of 79 claim units each being a 500 metre by 500 metre square. Each unit contains 25 hectares (61.78 acres). The claims are named Moneca, Scout, Cub, Sarah and Kelly. All five claims were grouped on November 5, 1984 into the Hellroaring Group.

2.20 Location and Access

The property is located in the southeastern corner of British Columbia commonly referred to as the Kootenays (Map 2.1). It is situated between Hellroaring and Angus Creeks (Map 2.2). Access from the town of Kimberley is by 20 kilometers of paved all-weather roads. Final access to the property is gained by five kilometers of gravelled logging road which could be upgraded quite easily.

Locally, the area has a long history of mining. As a result, the infrastructure required for new mining developments already exists. Technology, manpower and equipment supply are all well established. Adequate three-phase electrical power is located only five kilometres from the prospect. Sufficient water for milling is available year round.

2.30 Physiography

The Hellroaring Group is situated in the Purcell Mountains of southeastern British Columbia. Topography is quite rugged with peaks exceeding 2,600 metres (8,500 feet) elevation. Slopes are well-treed,

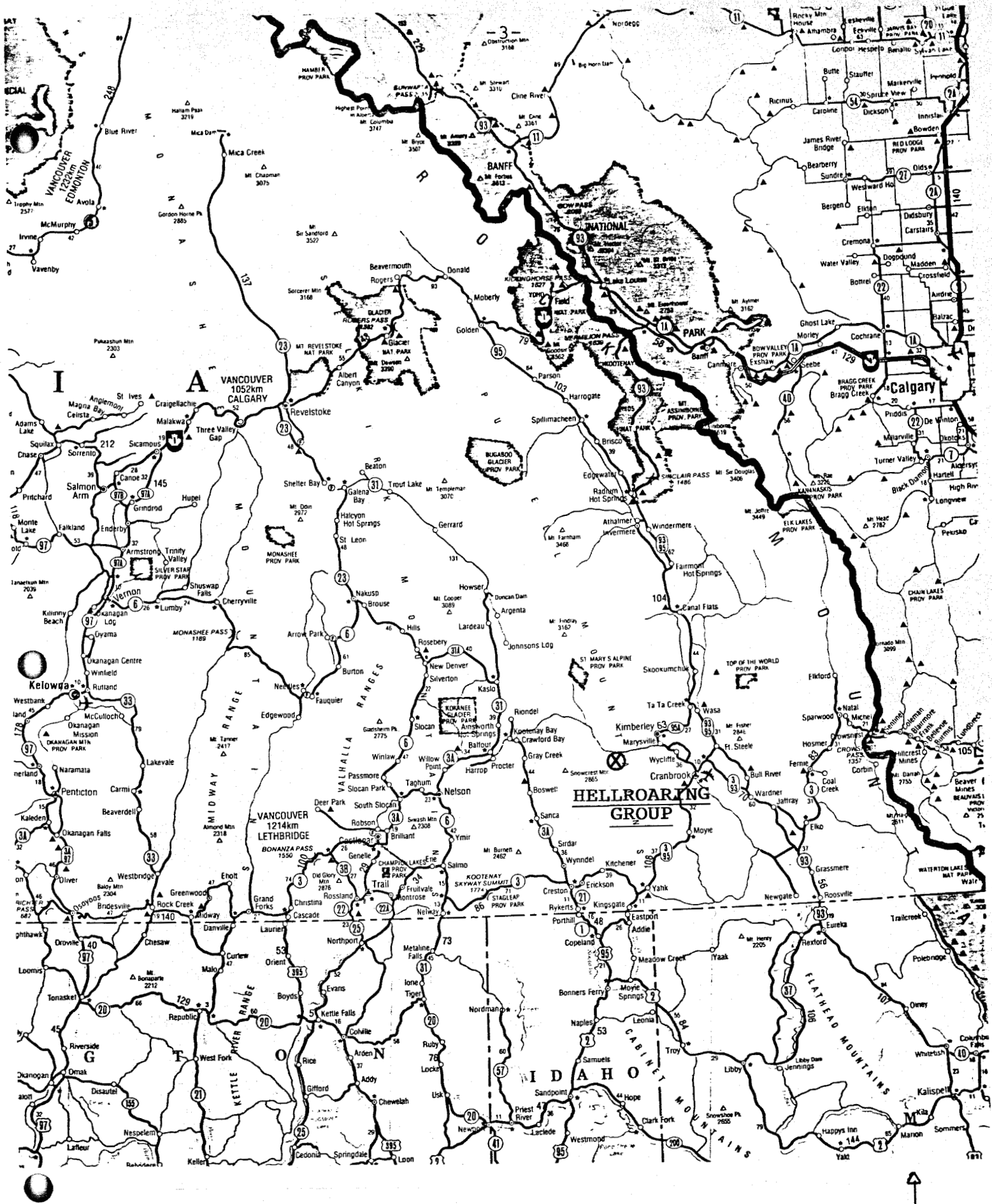
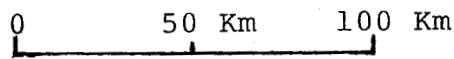


Figure 2.1 Regional Location Map of Hellroaring Group



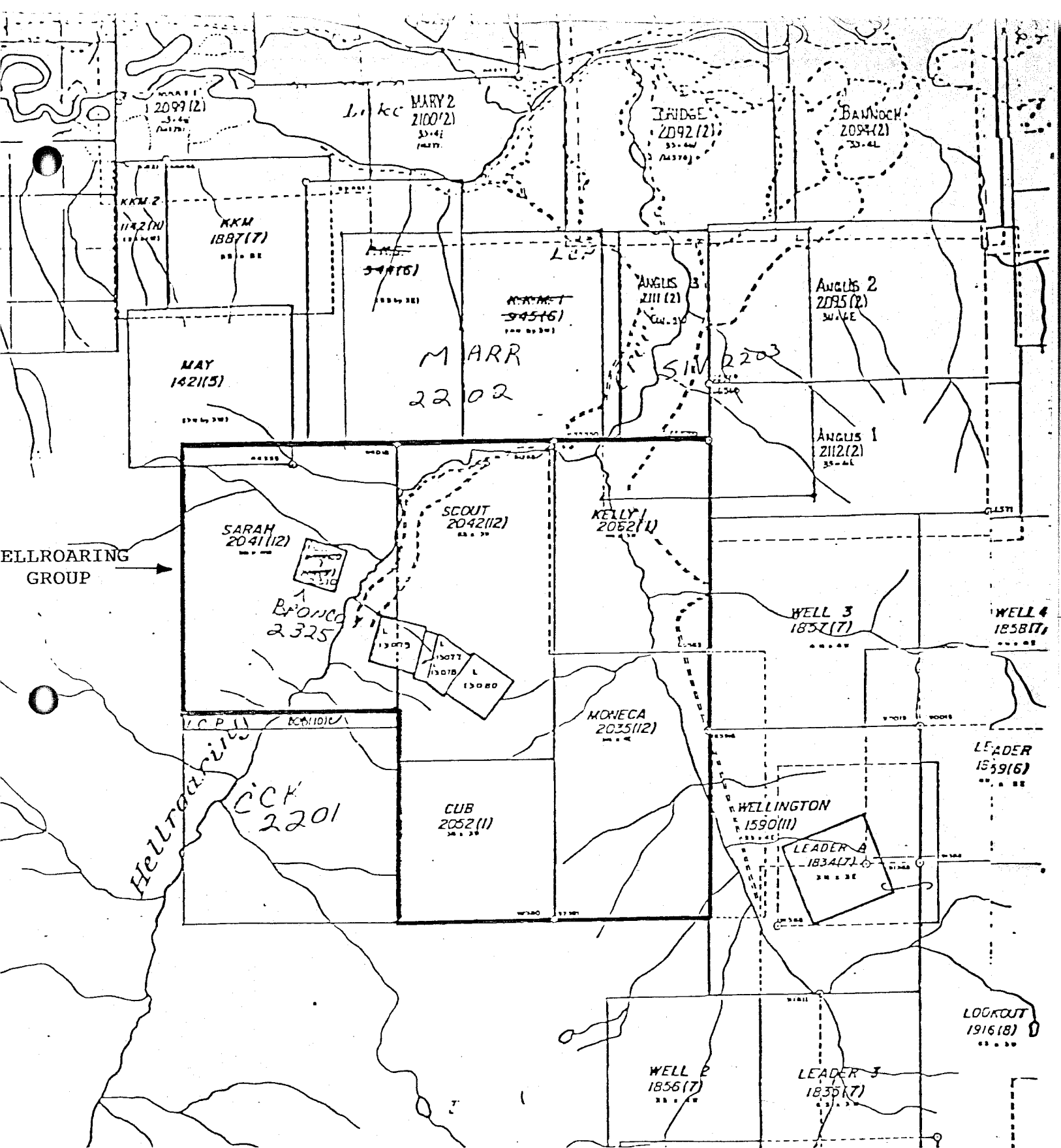
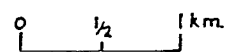


Figure 2.2 Claim Location Map of Hellroaring Group. Sarah, Scout, Kelly, Cub and Moneca claims in heavy outline. Taken from Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources Claim Map, 82F/9E.

Scale 1:5000



predominantly with conifers. The area is actively being logged by clear-cut methods. Outcrops are sparse below 1,500 metres and as such, trenching must be conducted to reveal new outcrops.

2.40 Tenure

The five mineral claims within the Hellroaring Group were staked on various dates and as such anniversary dates vary. Details of the claims are included in Table 2.1. In order to consolidate the assessment requirements on adjacent claims, all five claims were grouped. This enables assessment work done on one or more of the claims to be credited to all claims in the group. The anniversary date for assessment purposes is December 29th.

In order to maintain a mineral claim, exploration and development valued at not less than \$100 a unit with respect to each of the first three years and \$200 a unit for each subsequent year must be performed. When exploration and development on a mineral claim is in excess of that required for one year, the excess may be recorded so as to cover the exploration and development for an additional year to a maximum of ten years.

The minimum expenditure to retain the Hellroaring Group for one year is \$7,900.00. In order to cover the assessment work for the maximum ten years, the expenditures must total \$134,300.00. To date, the expenditures total \$160,026.32. The Hellroaring Group is therefore in good standing until December 29, 1994.

TABLE 2.1 CLAIM STATUS

<u>CLAIM</u>	<u>CLAIM NUMBER</u>	<u>NUMBER OF UNITS</u>	<u>STAKING DATE</u>	<u>ANNIVERSARY DATE</u>
Moneca	2035	20	Dec. 05-06, 1983	Dec. 29, 1984
Sarah	2041	20	Dec. 05, 1983	Dec. 29, 1984
Scout	2042	18	Dec. 03, 1983	Dec. 29, 1984
Cub	2052	9	Dec. 06, 1983	Jan. 05, 1985
Kelly	2062	12	Jan. 24-25, 1984	Jan. 30, 1985

2.50 Ownership

Four of the five claims within the Hellroaring Group were staked by Trans Arctic Explorations Ltd. of Vancouver; those four being: Scout, Sarah, Cub and Moneca. Bearcat purchased a 100% interest in these claims save for a 3.5% net smelter return retained by Trans Arctic. The Kelly claim was staked by a representative of Lumberton Mines Limited, a 100% owned subsidiary of Bearcat Explorations Ltd. of Calgary.

To date Bearcat Explorations Ltd. holds an 80% undivided interest in the claims and Colt Exploration (Western) Ltd. of Calgary holds the remaining 20% undivided interest.

Lumberton Mines Limited is the recorded holder of the claims but has no beneficial ownership interest therein. As well, Lumberton Mines Limited is the appointed operator of the claims.

3.00 EXPLORATION

3.10 Previous Work

Mineral exploration has been conducted in the area since the turn of the century. Typically, the majority of activity has been for precious and base metals. Several old workings exist in the area, however, none are of any major consequence. The Boy Scout Group consists of four Crown-granted claims that lie entirely within the Hellroaring Group (Map 1). Several hundred feet of underground workings are reported, however, no production figures are available. The deposit consists of several quartz veins occupying shear zones within Aldridge quartzites.

The Hellroaring pegmatite was investigated for beryllium potential intermittantly from 1958 through 1965. Richfield Oil Corporation of California optioned and staked claims over the prospect in 1964-65. A program of stripping, blasting, sampling and mapping was conducted during the fall of 1965. A beryllometer survey was run over the samples and exposed outcrops. The work was restricted mainly to the northern most extremities of the pegmatite body.

The conclusions reached by Richfield at that time were somewhat negative. It had been recommended that the size and geometry of the pegmatite body be determined in order to properly assess tonnages. Due to the thickness of overburden, this proved to be a problem. Some tonnage and grade figures were suggested which were not considered favourable. An estimation of 500,000 tons of 0.1% BeO was reported for the area studied. In 1965, a minimum grade of

0.5% BeO and improved beneficiation processes were required to warrant further exploratory work. As such, recommendations were made to dispose of the property. Since the Richfield Oil Corporation work, the property has been idle.

3.20 Objectives of the 1984 Program

The primary objective of the 1984 program was to assess the economic potential of the Hellroaring Creek pegmatite for production of beryllium. Secondary objectives include recognition of other existing commodities as possible by-products. These by-products include: feldspar, micas, niobium-tantalum and rare earths.

Beryllium, a space-age metal will enjoy increased demands in the eighties, as research into its unique properties continues. It historically has been produced either by hand cobbing or in large tonnage, low grade situations. The Hellroaring pegmatite would fall in the the latter category, ie. production would be through open-pit mining techniques. Underground mining of pegmatites has generally been unprofitable.

3.30 Field Method

The 1984 field program was initiated on June 27th with mobilization to the property taking place on July 4th. The program was originally supervised by one geologist, but eventually two more were added. Local labour was hired to assist in the program, as needed. A complete list of personnel used during the program is included on Page 36.

A 32.4 kilometre grid was established on the property using chain and compass. Compensation was made for slope correction. The baseline runs on an azimuth of 145° for 3,200 metres. It extends from Angus Creek in the southeast to Hellroaring Creek in the northwest (Map 1). A tieline to the west was used to extend the grid northwards across Hellroaring Creek. Line spacing is 200 metres in the southern portion of the grid and 100 metres in the north. Stations are spaced 50 metres apart on the lines.

A backhoe was utilized to put in new roads where access was limited. These new roads were used to pull in a diamond drill. Five hundred metres of drilling was done utilizing HQ core (63.5 mm.).

The recovered core was logged by a geologist, then sawed using a diamond saw. A beryllometer was used to test the core for BeO content. The beryllometer is a semi-quantitative analytical device used extensively in the beryllium industry. Some core samples were sent to TerraMin Laboratories in Calgary for analysis as a check on the beryllometer.

4.00 GEOLOGY

4.10 Regional Geology

The project area is located within the Purcell Anticlinorium (Figure 4.1). This structure consists of the middle Proterozoic Purcell Supergroup (Belt Supergroup in the United States). It extends from southeastern British Columbia and southwestern Alberta to west-central Montana, northern Idaho and northeastern Washington covering some 104,000 km.² (Hamilton et al 1983).

The Purcell Supergroup is a thick wedge of Helikian sedimentary strata. It is composed of fine-grained clastic and carbonate rocks of shallow water marine origin. Evidence suggests this sequence was deposited on a shelf or in a miogeosyncline bordering on the western margin of the craton (Douglas et al 1976).

The oldest rocks exposed in the Purcell Anticlinorium are the fine-grained clastics of the Aldridge Formation (Figure 4.2). The Aldridge is divisible into three mappable units. The Lower Aldridge is approximately 1,000 to 2,000 metres thick and consists of rusty weathering argillite, siltstone and quartzite. The Middle Aldridge is typically more arenaceous and coarser grained. It is about 3,000 metres thick and consists of thick, grey quartz-wacke beds and interlayered laminated siltstone layers. The Upper Aldridge consists of 300 to 400 metres of rusty weathering, thin bedded to laminated, carbonaceous mudstones with lesser amounts of siltstone and very fine grained greywacke (Hamilton et al 1982).

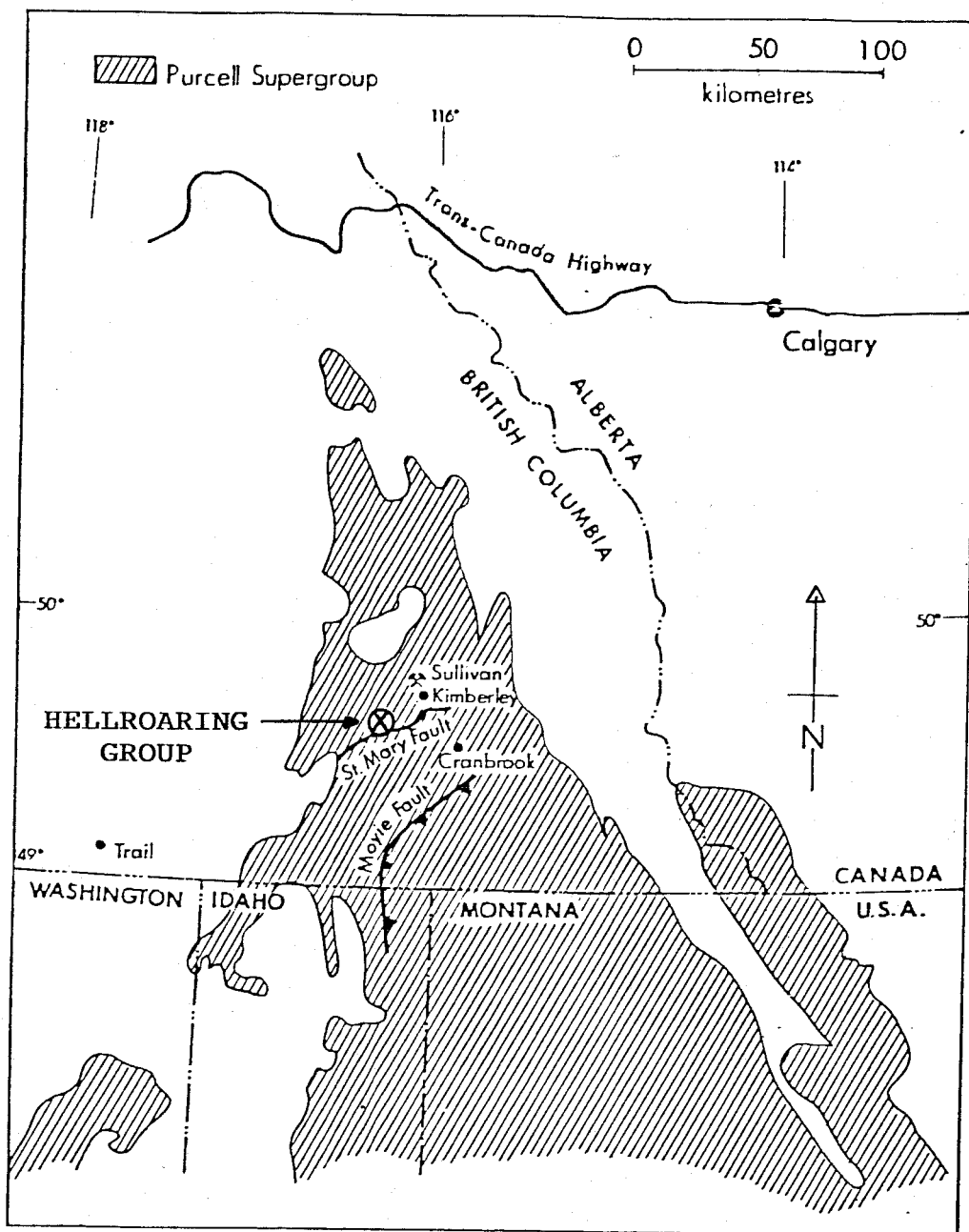


FIG. 4.1 Distribution of the Purcell Supergroup in Canada and the United States (from Nesbitt B.E. and Longstaffe F.J., 1984).

The Creston Formation conformably overlies the Aldridge and consists of light green, brown and pale purple argillaceous quartzite, siltstone and argillite (Hoy, 1983). It contains numerous shallow-water sedimentary structures. The Creston in turn, is conformably overlain by shallow-water carbonates and clastics of the Kitchener Formation, subtidal to supratidal clastic rocks of the Van Creek Formation and andesitic volcanic rocks of the Nicol Creek Formation. The Upper Purcell (Gateway, Phillips and Roosville Formations) consists of argillaceous and silty dolomite, and alternating argillite and quartzite. It varies in colour from green and grey to purple and red and contains shallow-water sedimentary structures.

The Purcell Supergroup was intruded by the Moyie diorites. They predominately occur at two stratigraphic horizons within the Aldridge Formation, but also have been mapped in the Kitchener-Siyeh Formation (Ryan et al, 1971).

Various ages have been proposed for the Moyie intrusives, but it is generally felt that they predate the East Kootenay Orogeny. Ryan and Blenkinsop (1971) proposed 1225 m.a. as a minimum age for the Moyie rocks.

Purcell sedimentation was brought to a close by the East Kootenay Orogeny. The orogeny produced uplift, gentle folding, tilting, faulting, granitic intrusion and regional metamorphism to greenschist facies and locally to sillimanite grade (Douglas et al, 1976). The Hadrynian Windermere System lies unconformably on top of the Purcell Supergroup.

4.20 Local Geology

The Hellroaring Creek pegmatite intrudes rocks of the Aldridge Formation and Moyie diorites of the Purcell Supergroup (Figure 4.3). Within the claim group these three rock types predominate. To the south however, Creston Formation rocks are in fault contact with pegmatite and Aldridge.

Due to the presence of thick overburden, geological mapping has not defined the contacts of all the rock types. However, it is apparent that a pegmatite/granodiorite stock outcrops for approximately four kilometres in length and 1.5 kilometres in width. The geometry of the intrusive still remains unknown. Inliers of Aldridge and Moyie are found within the area mapped as pegmatites. These inliers may be roof pendants caught up in the intrusive or they may define the geometry of the pegmatite. The pegmatite may itself be a series of dike swarms. This is supported by the drilling information. In order to determine the geometry of the intrusive more stripping, mapping and drilling will be necessary.

The intrusive varies between a coarse grained granodiorite and a pegmatite. The southern portion seems to be uniformly finer-grained than the rocks to the north. Fine grained to aplitic phases are observed both in outcrop and in core. This is especially true close to contacts with country rocks. Very coarse grained pegmatitic phases are present in several areas. These coarse segregations often host coarse grained, euhedral beryl crystals. Graphic granite texture is found throughout the intrusive.

LEGEND

- CENOZOIC**
- QUATERNARY
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT
- 12 Till, gravel, sand, silt, alluvium
- MESOZOIC OR (?) CENOZOIC**
- 11 Granodiorite, quartz monzonite, pegmatite
- PALAEZOIC**
- CAMBRIAN
LOWER CAMBRIAN
- 10 EAGER FORMATION: dark argillite, grey argillite; grey limy argillite, brown weathering sandy limestone
- 9 CRANBROOK FORMATION: siliceous quartzite, grit, and conglomerate
- PROTEROZOIC**
- PURCELL OR (?) LATER
- 8 MOYIE INTRUSIONS: meta-diorite and meta-quartz diorite
- PURCELL
- 7 DUTCH CREEK FORMATION: laminated black argillite, green argillite; quartzite, dolomite
- 6 KITCHENER-SIYEH FORMATION: varicoloured argillites and dolomitic argillites, mostly buff and brown weathering; buff and brown weathering dolomite, commonly sandy
- 5 CRESTON FORMATION: green and grey weathering green, grey, and purplish argillaceous quartzite, quartzite and argillite; 5a, grey weathering grey argillite and silty argillite, mud-cracked dark argillite
- 1, 2, 4 ALDRIDGE FORMATION (1-4)
1. Lower Division: rusty weathering grey quartzite, siltstone, and argillite; grey weathering massive quartzite; metamorphosed equivalents
2. Middle Division: grey weathering massive grey quartzite and siltstone with argillite partings; rusty weathering quartzite, siltstone, and argillite
4. Upper Division: rusty weathering laminated argillite and siltstone; quartzite
- 3 Middle and Lower Divisions undivided
- Limit of area in which distribution of Moyie intrusions is uncertain
- Outcrops of Moyie intrusions within above area
- Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned)
- Bedding (dip known, top of bed unknown)
- Cleavage (inclined, vertical)
- Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Anticline (defined, approximate)
- Syncline (defined, approximate)
- Syncline (overturned, showing direction of dip of limbs)
- Syncline and syncline (arrow indicates plunge)
- Glacial striae (direction of ice movement known, unknown)
- Basal locality

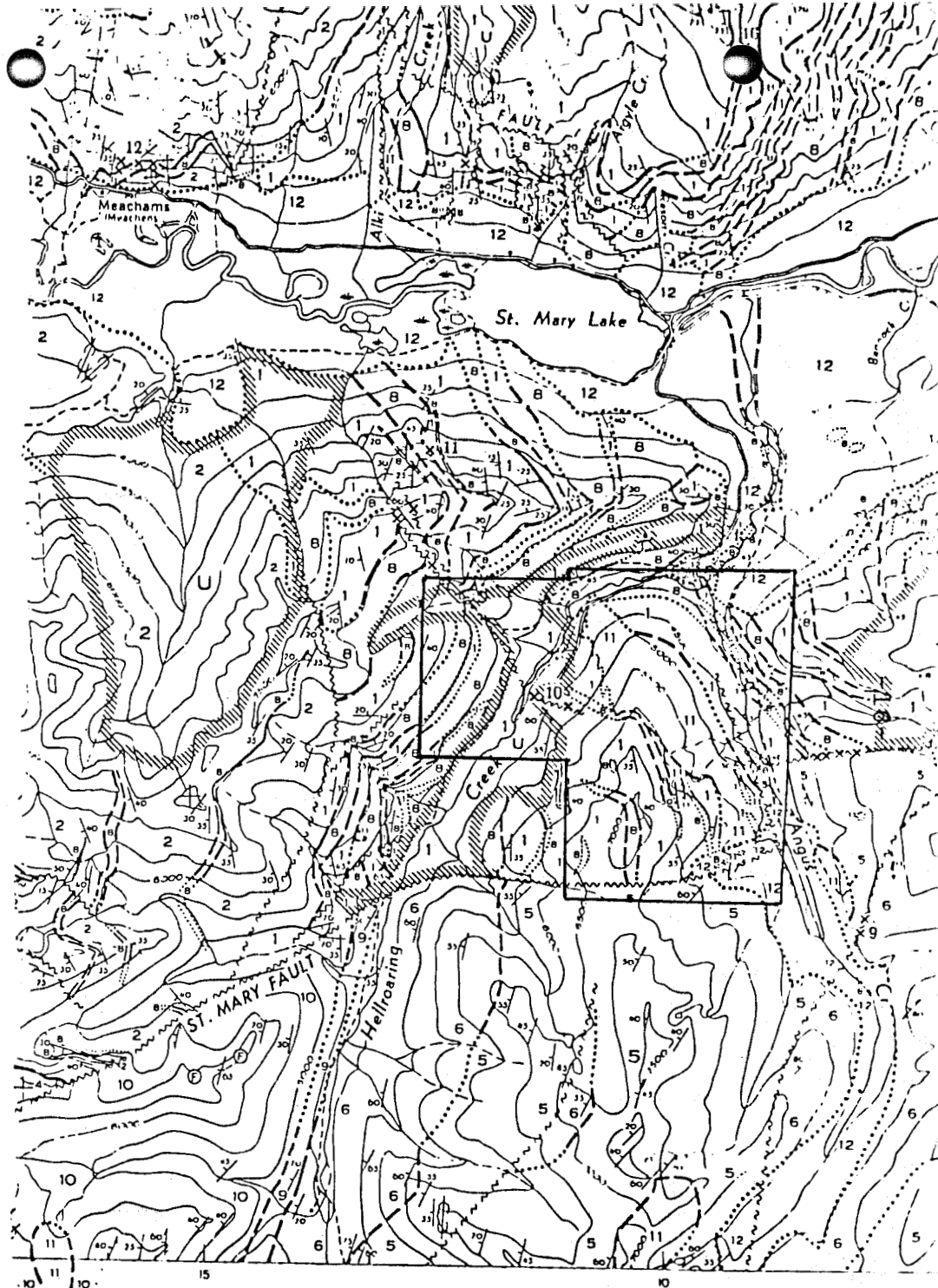
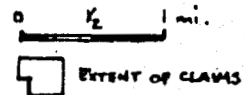


FIG. 4.3 MAP 15-1957 (After Leech, 1957)

ST. MARY LAKE

KOOTENAY DISTRICT BRITISH COLUMBIA



The intrusive is predominantly feldspar rich with lesser amounts of quartz. Muscovite and tourmaline are present in varying quantities and grain size. Garnet and sulfides are found in trace amounts. The feldspars are mainly sodic plagioclase but microcline is also present particularly in the graphic granite. Perthitic textures are recognizable in the core. In the coarse segregations, feldspar "blocks" up to one metre dimensions can be found.

Quartz is the second most abundant mineral in the pegmatite. It is translucent to milky white. Quartz also appears as "blocks" up to 1-2 metre dimensions in the coarse segregations. These blocks resemble quartz veins. Quartz is also present as fine grains in aplitic phases and as wormy intergrowths in graphic zones.

Muscovite is present throughout the intrusive. It occurs as small masses, bladed crystals and as large books up to 10 cm. in diameter. It is usually pale green to silvery in colour and is often concentrated along fractures. Much of the muscovite is crenulated presumably due to some degree of deformation.

Tourmaline is a common accessory mineral in the intrusive. It is of the variety schorl, a black, iron rich member. Grain size is highly variable from fine needles to crystals three cm. in diameter and ten cm. in length. Certain phases of the intrusive are almost devoid of tourmaline possibly due to zoning within the pegmatite.

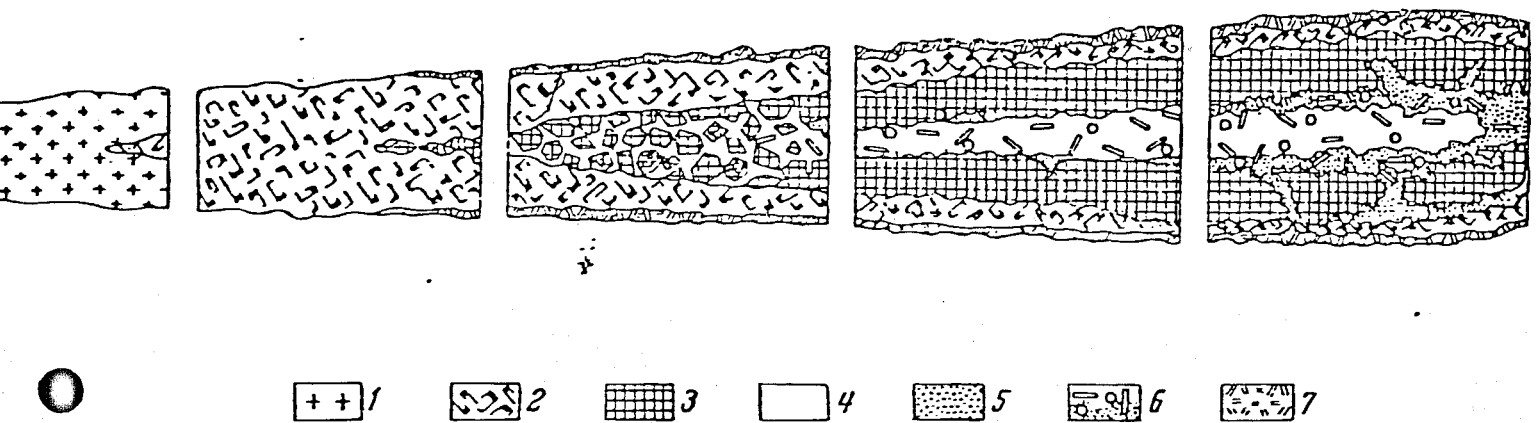
Another mineral found in trace amounts is garnet. It is usually fine grained, pink and often associated with tourmaline-rich rocks. Pyrite occurs quite

commonly in blebs and fractures. Very minor amounts of galena and arsenopyrite were noted. Wolframite was found in one location. Manganese and iron staining are quite prolific both in core and outcrop.

Zoning is a very important aspect of pegmatites with respect to mineral exploration. The characteristic regularities expressed in the horizontal and vertical zoning of pegmatites must be considered. This enables a more accurate estimation of the potential of a deposit and determines the suitable direction of geological exploration. Figure 4.4 is an example of typical pegmatitic zoning similar to that expected on the Hellroaring Group. Beryllium and other rare metals tend to concentrate towards the central regions of the intrusive, near the quartz core. For a more in-depth description, reference should be made to Beus.

The Hellroaring pegmatite intruded rocks of the Lower Aldridge Formation. In outcrop these rocks are usually a rusty weathered fine grained quartzite. In core, they were seen to be grey to dark grey, thin bedded, fine grained micaceous arenites. Pyrite and pyrrhotite are present in minor quantities. At contacts with the pegmatite, spotted hornfels is often seen. Tourmalinization of the sediments is also apparent at or near contacts with the intrusive.

The Moyie intrusives are abundant in the Hellroaring area. They can be seen as massive cliff-forming members within the Aldridge. In hand specimen, the Moyie rocks are dark colored, fine to medium grained diorites, rich in hornblende and plagioclase feldspars.



4.4. Scheme of the texture-paragenetic types of granitic pegmatites (according to Vlasov, 1952). (1) Granite; (2) pegmatite of graphic and granite structures; (3) microcline, oligoclase, and microcline-spodumene zones, also blocks and crystals; (4) quartz blocks, cores, and belts of late quartz; (5) replacement zone (cleavelandite, muscovite, beryl, tantalite, spodumene, etc.); (6) crystals of rare-metal minerals (spodumene, beryl, etc.); (7) muscovite-quartz-albite zones and fringes.

(from Beus 1962)

Structures within the project area are not easily recognizable. The most prominent feature is the St. Mary Fault. This fault is in the order of 50 kilometres long, as mapped by the Geological Survey of Canada. Hoy (1982) suggests that this fault may have been active during Proterozoic times and locally controlled deposition of sediments. The fault cuts off the Hellroaring intrusive at the southern end of the property (Figure 4.3). Angus Creek Fault, as mapped by Leech (1952), displaces the St. Mary Fault to the north by approximately one kilometre. In drill core, minor fault gouge and shear zones were noted. Locally, doming of the sediments by the pegmatite intrusive can be observed in outcrop.

5.00 MINERALIZATION

5.10 Known Occurrences

The 1965 exploration program of Richfield Corporation was concentrated on the northern portion of the intrusive. It was estimated at that time that a possible tonnage of 500,000 tons at 0.1% BeO existed. Mineralization is in the form of beryl, $\text{Be}_3\text{Al}_2[\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{18}]$. Beryl was found to exist in large coarse crystals as well as in finely disseminated form. Crystals with diameters of up to two or three inches and lengths of four to six inches were noted.

5.20 New Occurrences

The 1984 program attempted to expand outwards from the area of concentration of Richfield Corporation. The entire pegmatite was looked at in order to establish potential new beryllium reserves. Prospecting located several new beryl locations on the property. Beryl was commonly found in coarse grained segregations within the intrusive. The beryl crystals found were white to very pale green in color. The nature of the mineralization could be described as isolated clusters of beryl crystals often separated by metres to tens of metres of barren material. The beryl crystals are usually associated with the following assemblage: plagioclase-quartz-muscovite-beryl. The crystals are often distorted or squashed.

Without the characteristic hexagonal crystal habit, it is very difficult to distinguish beryl from quartz. Hardness is the major difference between the two minerals. This aspect makes prospecting both

in outcrop and in core very difficult. The beryllometer proved invaluable for this reason.

This type of scattered mineralization indicates a beryllium enriched pegmatite. More mapping, prospecting and drilling is needed in order to determine if a further enrichment exists.

6.00 DRILLING

A Longyear Super 38 diamond drill was mobilized to the property on October 20th. Drilling commenced on October 22nd and terminated on November 17th. A total of 500 metres in seven holes was drilled using HQ tools. Table 6.1 is a summary of drill locations, depths and bearings. Map 1 shows the locations of the holes with relation to property boundaries, topography, etc. The drill logs are in Appendix 1 and cross-sections of each hole are in the map pocket.

The drilling was conducted under contract by Tri-Mac Drilling Ltd., 707, 543 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia. The core is stored at the residence of:

E.J. Phillips
Box 17, Site 8
Rural Route 2
Cranbrook, British Columbia
(Old Lumberton Townsite)

Due to the late start of the drill program, all water for drilling had to be hauled. This was accomplished using a Timberjack skidder or International TD-15 caterpillar. Water was pumped from the Hellroaring Creek into a 500 gallon tank trailer and pulled to the drill. This proved to be both expensive and logistically difficult due to heavy snowfalls. Water haulage was contracted out to D and T Sawmills of Cranbrook.

TABLE 6.1 DIAMOND DRILL HOLES

<u>HOLE</u>	<u>GRID LOCATION</u>	<u>AZIMUTH, DIP</u>	<u>ELEVATION COLLAR A.S.L. (m.)</u>	<u>LENGTH METRES</u>
DDH-84-1	1+40N, 6+15W	Vertical	1,765	110.6
DDH-84-2	12+40N, 6+50W	Vertical	1,296	67.7
DDH-84-3	12+40N, 6+50W	255°, 50°	1,296	71.9
DDH-84-4	12+40N, 6+50W	165°, 45°	1,296	11.3
DDH-84-5	7+20N, 7+90W	Vertical	1,448	30.6
DDH-84-6	9+25N, 6+90W	Vertical	1,378	64.9
DDH-84-7	12+40N, 6+50W	175°, 45°	1,296	143.3

6.10 Drill Targets

Initially, drill locations were chosen on the property at approximately 1+00N, 6+50W (Map 1). A new road was put in to access this area of the ridge. DDH-84-1 was drilled there, but the arrival of heavy snowfalls made further drilling impractical. DDH-84-2, 3, 4 and 7 were drilled in the area that Richfield Oil Corporation outlined as containing possible reserves. DDH-84-4 had to be abandoned at 11.0 m. due to caving in the hole. DDH-84-5 and 6 were drilled on another new access road built in 1984.

6.20 Drill Results

Processing of the core proved very time consuming. In order to accomplish this, a 60 foot utility trailer was hauled onto the site. A diesel generator was rented to provide electricity.

All core was logged by one of two geologists on staff. Complete drill logs are included in Appendix 1. Recovery rates, mineralogy, textures and mineralization are all recorded. After logging, the core was sawed in half down the core axis using a masonry diamond saw. The core was sawed in order to obtain a flat surface to place the beryllometer on.

The beryllometer is a portable field instrument used in direct assaying for beryllium content. The instrument contains a gamma emitting source (Antimony 124) and is based on the Be^9 (gamma, neutron) Be^8 reaction. The gamma rays are produced by the source and when held over beryllium minerals, releases neutrons from the beryllium. These are detected by a

scintillation counter and scaler. The release of neutrons is directly proportional to the beryllium content regardless of the mineral form. The instrument is calibrated using a known standard and corrected for background effects. The activation process of the beryllometer is quite shallow and as such, sample relief must be corrected for. A correction of 30% is recommended by the manufacturer for 1/4-inch relief. For this reason, the core was sawn in order to eliminate relief corrections.

The beryllometer was rented from:

Boulder Scientific Company
P.O. Box 548
Mead, Colorado 80542

When used properly, the beryllometer is perfectly safe. However, since it contains a highly radioactive source, a licence must be obtained for use in Canada. Licence number 8-8912-86 was obtained from the Atomic Energy Control Board of Canada to comply with the regulations. All personnel connected with or using this instrument wore a radiation dosimeter in order to monitor the levels of exposure to radiation.

All of the core was tested with the beryllometer. Results are listed with sample interval and % BeO on the drill logs. One metre sample intervals were tested with about 8 to 15 readings and averaged to obtain the % BeO. Cross sections showing geology and % BeO are included in the map pocket of this report (Figures 6.1-6.7). Core from DDH-84-3 was assayed by TerraMin Laboratories of Calgary as a check for the beryllometer. Results of this can be found in the drill log and the cross-sections. As well, some core was assayed for lithium content. Direct

correlation between beryllometer and assay results is not possible as of yet. Investigation into this problem is taking place at the time of this writing.

The drilling results indicate beryllium enrichment in certain holes and even in some cases correlates with pegmatite zoning. However, results are very preliminary and more information is needed. It appears the intrusive is dike-like but again more drilling is needed especially at higher elevations to prove this. The drilling revealed the presence of a high proportion of feldspar minerals. At the time of this writing, research is being conducted into the potential of producing feldspar as an industrial commodity.

7.00 PHYSICAL WORK

7.10 Linecutting

A 32.4 kilometre grid was established on the property (Map 1). The baseline runs on an azimuth of 145° for 3,200 metres. The baseline was cut out by chainsaw and the cross lines are flagged and picketed. The grid covers the intrusive body. A total of 87 man days were used in establishing this grid.

7.20 Trenching

Outcrops at lower elevations are quite limited and geological contacts can only be inferred. For this reason, trenching was done using a backhoe. Trench locations can be found on Map 1. This was initially done using a small rubber-tired backhoe along existing roads. However, a larger Hitachi hoe (Model UH07-5) on tracks was brought in for more inaccessible areas of the property. A total of 14 trenches were put in. Table 7.1 is a complete list of locations and dimensions.

7.30 Road Building

Access to some areas of the claim group was not adequate so new roads were built. Approximately 2.5 kilometres of 4-wheel drive roads were put in (Map 1). The most notable of these being a road to the top of the ridge. This road was used to bring the diamond drill to the ridge area.

TABLE 7.1 TRENCH DATA

<u>TRENCH NUMBER</u>	<u>GRID LOCATION</u>	<u>LENGTH X WIDTH X DEPTH (METRES)</u>
1	5+30N, 0+50W	70 x 4 x 4
2	2+60N, 4+80W	15 x 4 x 1
3	2+50N, 5+70W	190 x 4 x 1
4	4+00S, 1+10E	10 x 1 x 2
5	1+50S, 0+50E	4 x 2 x 1
6	0+00N, 1+10E	4 x 2 x 1
7	5+50N, 0+90E	15 x 2 x 2
8	6+60N, 15+00W	21 x 3 x 1
9	4+90N, 12+00W	12 x 2 x 1
10	7+50N, 16+70W	34 x 2 x .5
11	8+50N, 12+20W	30 x 2 x .5
12	9+70S, 6+00E	19 x 2 x 1
13	12+00S, 3+50E	35 x 2 x 1
14	12+70S, 3+30E	12 x 2 x 1

The roads were built using a track-mounted Hitachi backhoe. Road widths are generally four metres wide with adequate turn-arounds provided. Slopes are gentle enough to be negotiated by 4-wheel drive vehicles. All new roads were ditched to prevent washouts occurring during spring run-off.

8.00 CONCLUSIONS

1. The intrusive contains areas of beryllium enrichment as well as some poorly defined zoning.
2. The geometry of the intrusive appears to resemble large dike swarms.
3. The intrusive appears to be feldspar-rich which could potentially serve as a by-product in production.

9.00 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Further mapping and prospecting is needed to outline mineralized zones of the pegmatite. A deeper understanding of the zoning present may outline the direction of future exploration.
2. Further drilling is needed in order to define the geometry of the intrusive as well as outline mineralized zones.
3. A commodity study for potential by-products should be undertaken to determine the marketability of other minerals present in mineable quantities.
4. Additional mapping, stripping and prospecting must be done in outlying areas. These areas include the southern portion of the intrusive as well as the east side of Angus Creek.

10.00 COST STATEMENT

July 6 - October 14		
Linecutting (grid establishment)		
87 man days @ \$125.00/day	\$	10,875.00
August 30 - September 24		
580C Case Backhoe Trenching		
99 hours @ \$40.00/hour		3,960.00
September 23 - October 29		
Hitachi (UH07-5) backhoe for trenching and road building		
257.5 hours @ \$78.00/hour	\$	20,085.00
33.5 hours @ \$65.00/hour		2,177.50
Moving costs		<u>156.00</u>
		22,418.50
October 20 - November 18		
Diamond drilling costs		
500 metres of HQ core plus stand-by times, mobilization and de-mobilization, lost equipment etc.		66,161.72
October 20 - November 18		
Water hauling to drill		
392.5 Skidder hours @ \$34.50/hour		
54.5 TD-15 Crawler hours @ \$57.50/hour		
Plus operator wages		21,998.00
October 22 - November 26		
Core processing labour, sawing, beryllometer testing		
120 man days @ \$150.00/day		18,000.00
October 22 - November 26		
Drill supervision by geologists		
45 man days @ \$175.00/day		7,875.00
October 22 - November 26		
Accommodation for geological staff		1,258.00
November 7 - November 26		
Generator rental for core processing		973.48
October 20		
Core trailer hauling on-site		383.50
November 21		
Core trailer hauling off-site		
7 hours @ \$61.00/hour		427.00

November 21		
Hauling charges for skidder, off-site		
3.5 hours @ \$61.00/hour		213.50
October 20 - November 26		
Gasoline expenses for geological staff		
during drill supervision		250.80
October 20 - November 26		
Beryllometer rental charges for core		
processing		1,362.82
Diamond saw blades for core processing		
2 blades @ \$434.50 each		869.00
November 20 - December 21		
Report preparation, drafting, etc.		<u>3,000.00</u>
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ <u>160,026.32</u>

11.00 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

I, ROBERT STEVE WASYLYSHYN OF CALGARY, ALBERTA,

- 1) am a staff geologist with Bearcat Explorations Ltd.
- 2) have a B.Sc. degree in geology from the University of Alberta (1981).
- 3) have been working and studying in the field of mineral exploration since 1977, and
- 4) have no financial interest in the property described herein.

Bob Wasylyshyn

12.00 STAFF

The 1984 Hellroaring Group program was carried out by the following personnel during the period June 27th to December 31, 1984 inclusive.

Ed Phillips Box 17, Site B R.R. 2 Cranbrook, B.C.	Operations Supervisor
Robert Wasylyshyn 13516 - 64th Street Edmonton, Alberta T5A 0Y9	Project Geologist
Maia Pudifin 218, 2025 Othello Avenue Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3R4	Geologist
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Bart Anderson Ft. Steele, B.C.	Field Assistant
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James Brace Cranbrook, B.C.	Field Assistant
Robert McLeod Victoria, B.C.	Field Assistant
Rory McLeod Victoria, B.C.	Field Assistant
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Robert Brosinsky

Diamond Driller

Doug Haller

Driller's Helper

Kevin Tracy

Diamond Driller

Doug Wier

Driller's Helper

13.00 REFERENCES

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14.0 APPENDIX

14.1 Analytical Report

14.2 Diamond Drill Logs

14.1

ANALYTICAL REPORT

84-330

Date

Client Project

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Sample No.	Be ppm	BeO %	Li ppm	Fe %	Mg %	Mn %
<u>Core</u> 4001	41	.011	12			
4002	73	.020	12			
4003	165	.046	19			
4004	99	.027	19	0.66	0.038	0.120
4005	37	.010	17	0.53	0.016	0.122
4006	122	.034	21			
4007	126	.035	24			
4008	142	.039	37			
4009	86	.024	26			
4010	110	.031	23			
4011	50	.014	40			
4012	31	.009	24	0.34	0.025	0.053
4013	120	.033	37			

14.2 Diamond Drill Logs

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY HELLROARING GROUP

HOLE No. DDH-84-1

DIP TEST		
Footage	Angle	
	Reading	Corrected

Hole No. DDH-1 Sheet No. 2 Lat. _____ Total Depth _____
 Section _____ Dep. _____ Logged By _____
 Date Begun _____ Bearing _____ Claim _____
 Date Finished _____ Elev. Collar _____ Core Size _____
 Date Logged _____

DEPTH		RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	% BeO			
FROM	TO										
12.45	13.0	0.55	V. coarse grained massive feld. zone;								
		100%	95% feld., up to 5% qtz., minor green musc.								
13.0	15.95	2.95	Coarse grained qtz.-feld. zones; 30-70%		13.0	14.0	1.0 m.	0.03			
		100%	qtz.; 30-70% feld., up to 5% green musc., minor pyrite blebs;		14.0	15.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
			13.30 m.: 10 cm. long beryl-crystal cluster; crystals up to 1.5 cm. in width.		15.0	16.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
15.95	16.70	0.65	Coarse grained monomineralic feld. zone; perthitic texture; white to med. grey; albite twinning present.		16.0	17.0	1.0 m.	0.01			
		87%									
16.70	21.9	5.20	Med.-coarse gr. qtz.-feld. zone, 30-80% feld., 20-50% qtz., up to 3% green musc.; fine gr. accessory tourm., monomineralic qtz. zones and feld. zones 10 to 60 cm. in length; smokey grey qtz.; zones of perthitic textured feld.		17.0	18.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
		100%			18.0	19.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
					19.0	20.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
					20.0	21.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
					21.0	22.0	1.0 m.	0.00			

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY HELLROARING GROUP

HOLE No. DDH-84-1

DIP TEST		
Footage	Angle	
	Reading	Corrected

Hole No. DDH-1 Sheet No. 3 Lat. _____ Total Depth _____
 Section _____ Dep. _____ Logged By _____
 Date Begun _____ Bearing _____ Claim _____
 Date Finished _____ Elev. Collar _____ Core Size _____
 Date Logged _____

DEPTH		RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	% BeO			
FROM	TO										
21.91	27.90	5.99	Med-coarse gr. feld. rich zones; 80-100%		22.0	23.0	1.0 m.	0.01			
		100%	feld., 0-20% qtz., up to 10% green		23.0	24.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
			musc., up to 5% tourm., accessory garnet,		24.0	25.0	1.0 m.	0.02			
			minor pyrite; feld. perthitic in places;		25.0	26.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
			25.60-26.70: monomineralic feld.		26.0	27.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
			zone also contains minor qtz.-musc.,		27.0	28.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
			perthitic, albite twinning;								
			tourm. aligned in places, few large								
			books musc., cubic pyrite; pink garnets;								
			Mn staining along fractures.								
27.90	35.65	7.75	Predom. coarse gr. graphic granite		28.0	29.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
		100%	and feld. rich zone; 60-90% feld.,		29.0	30.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
			10-30% qtz., up to 5% green musc. (bladed),		30.0	31.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
			accessory tourm.; feld. perthitic in		31.0	32.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
			places; sections of graphic granite,		32.0	33.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
			some zones approach monomineralic feld.		33.0	34.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
					34.0	35.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
35.65	41.35	5.70	Med.-coarse gr. graphic granite predom.;		35.0	36.0	1.0 m.	0.01			
		100%	70-90% feld., 5-30% qtz.; up to 1-2%		36.0	37.0	1.0 m.	0.01			

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY HELLROARING GROUP

HOLE No. DDH-84-1

DIP TEST		
Angle		
Footage	Reading	Corrected

Hole No. DDH-1 Sheet No. 5 Lat. _____ Total Depth _____
 Section _____ Dep. _____ Logged By _____
 Date Begun _____ Bearing _____ Claim _____
 Date Finished _____ Elev. Collar _____ Core Size _____
 Date Logged _____

DEPTH		RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	% BeO			
FROM	TO										
47.40	48.20	0.80	V. coarse gr. qtz.-rich zone; 70-90% qtz., up to 30% green musc., up to 2% feld. in places; one 10 cm. long tourm. crystal.		47.0	48.0	1.0 m.	0.01			
		100%									
48.20	62.50	13.95	Med. coarse gr. feld. zone; minor graphic granite; 70-80% feld., 20-30% qtz., 2-4% green musc., local concentrations of aligned, fine gr. tourm., accessory garnet, trace cubic pyrite; Mn-Fe stain; 51.50-51.80: qtz. rich band, v. coarse gr., 80% qtz., 20% green musc., minor feld.		48.0	49.0	1.0 m.	0.01			
		98%			49.0	50.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
					50.0	51.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
					51.0	52.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
					52.0	53.0	1.0 m.	0.02			
					53.0	54.0	1.0 m.	0.01			
					54.0	55.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
					55.0	56.0	1.0 m.	0.01			
					56.0	57.0	1.0 m.	0.01			
62.50	81.60	18.91	Med. gr. feld. zone; distinguished from other zones by tourm.-garnet bands and olive-green feld. alteration; 50-60% feld., 20-30% qtz., up to 5% green musc., minor pyrite, accessory tourm.-garnet except in bands-zones where they are concentrated, bands-zones are fine-med.		57.0	58.0	1.0 m.	0.05			
		99%			58.0	59.0	1.0 m.	0.01			
					59.0	60.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
					60.0	61.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
					61.0	62.0	1.0 m.	0.01			
					62.0	63.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
					63.0	64.0	1.0 m.	0.01			

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY HELLROARING GROUP

HOLE No. DDH-84-1

DIP TEST		
Footage	Angle	
	Reading	Corrected

Hole No. DDH-1 Sheet No. 7 Lat. _____ Total Depth _____
 Section _____ Dep. _____ Logged By _____
 Date Begun _____ Bearing _____ Claim _____
 Date Finished _____ Elev. Collar _____ Core Size _____
 Date Logged _____

DEPTH		RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	% BeO			
FROM	TO										
			accessory garnet, minor py; feld. altered green in places.								
82.80	83.60	0.80	Aldridge Fm.; greenish-grey f. gr.								
		100%	micaceous arenite, bedding is 80° to core axis; minor tourm.; biotite and py along bedding planes.								
83.60	86.75	3.10	Med. to coarse gr. pegmatite; 60% feld.;		83.6	84.0	0.4 m.	0.01			
		98%	20-40% qtz.; up to 5% musc.; minor py, garnet; green altered feld.		84.0	85.0	1.0 m.	0.01			
					85.0	86.0	1.0 m.	0.01			
					86.0	87.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
86.75	88.26	1.51	Aldridge Fm.; greenish-grey f. gr.								
		100%	micaceous arenite; bedding 60° to core axis; pyritic; micas are recrystallized along bedding planes.								
88.26	94.25	6.20	Predom. coarse gr. with some med. gr.		88.0	89.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
		100%	zones of feld. rich pegmatite; 70-100% feld.; 0-30% qtz.; up to 3% musc.;		89.0	90.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
					90.0	91.0	1.0 m.	0.01			

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY HELLROARING GROUP

HOLE No. DDH-84-2

DIP TEST		
Footage	Angle	
	Reading	Corrected

Hole No. DDH-2 Sheet No. 1 Lat. _____ Total Depth 67.66 m.
 Section _____ Dep. _____ Logged By M.P.
 Date Begun October 29, 1984 Bearing vertical Claim _____
 Date Finished October 30, 1984 Elev. Collar 1295.7 m. Core Size HQ.
 Date Logged October 30, 1984

DEPTH		RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	% BeO			
FROM	TO										
0	2.74	0%	Casing - overburden								
2.74	3.35	0.61 m. 100%	Fine gr. feldspathic zone; 75% cream coloured feldspar; up to 15-20% grey quartz; approx. 5% green muscovite; Tr.v. f. gr. tourmaline - fracturing near top of hole indicates minor shearing at 60° to core axis - Mn and Fe stain common								
3.35	4.06	0.71 m. 100%	F. gr. to med. gr. graphic granite zone (predominantly); 75-80% feld.; 15% qtz.; 5% musc.; Tr. f. gr. tourm. - massive grey qtz. pod present from 3.77 to 3.96 m.; vugs - v. minor Fe and Mn stain		2.7	4.0	1.7 m.	0.03			
4.06	5.06	1.00 m. 100%	Med. gr. feldspathic zone; 65-70% feld.; up to 20% qtz.; 10-15% green musc.; minor Mn and Fe stain.		4.0	5.0	1.0 m.	0.01			

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY HELLROARING GROUP

HOLE No. DDH-84-2

DIP TEST		
Footage	Angle	
	Reading	Corrected

Hole No. DDH-2 Sheet No. 2 Lat. _____ Total Depth _____
 Section _____ Dep. _____ Logged By _____
 Date Begun _____ Bearing _____ Claim _____
 Date Finished _____ Elev. Collar _____ Core Size _____
 Date Logged _____

DEPTH		RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	% BeO			
FROM	TO										
5.06	5.41	0.35 m. 100%	F. gr. feld. zone; similar to 2.74 m. to 3.35 m.; massive.								
5.41	5.66	0.25 m. 100%	Med. gr. feld. zone; similar to 4.06 to 5.06 m.		5.0	6.0	1.0 m.	0.02			
5.66	6.86	1.20 m. 100%	Med. to coarse gr. pegmatite; 70-75% feld.; up to 20% qtz.; up to 10% green musc.; 1% accessory tourm. (which occurs in coarser gr. zones) - Minor Mn and Fe stain along fractures.		6.0	7.0	1.0 m.	0.01			
6.86	7.46	0.60 m. 100%	F. gr. feldspathic zone; 55-60% feld.; 30-35% qtz.; up to 5% grey musc. - some feld. are mottled in appearance - indurated metamorphosed rock.		7.0	8.0	1.0 m.	0.01			
7.46	8.23	0.76 m. 99%	Med. gr. feldspathic zone; up to 80% feld.; 15% qtz.; 5% green musc.; Tr med. gr. tourm.; Tr pink garnet; Tr py. - Fe and Mn stain; accessory minerals		8.0	9.0	1.0 m.	0.01			

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY HELLROARING GROUP

HOLE No. DDH-84-2

DIP TEST		
Footage	Angle	
	Reading	Corrected

Hole No. DDH-2 Sheet No. 5 Lat. _____ Total Depth _____
 Section _____ Dep. _____ Logged By _____
 Date Begun _____ Bearing _____ Claim _____
 Date Finished _____ Elev. Collar _____ Core Size _____
 Date Logged _____

DEPTH		RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	% BeO			
FROM	TO										
			abundant (approx. 2%); no visible sulfides; similar to 17.45 to 21.50 m.								
22.77	23.33	0.56 m. 100%	Med. to predom. f. gr. feld. zone; no sulfides visible; similar to 17.45 to 21.50 m.		23.0	24.0	1.0 m.	0.01			
23.33	24.25	0.92 m. 100%	Slightly sheared med. gr. feld.-rich pegmatite; 70% feld.; up to 25% qtz.; 5% c. gr. musc.; Tr tourm. and garnet. - Minor Mn and Fe stain.		24.0	25.0	1.0 m.	0.02			
24.25	26.00	1.75 m. 100%	Med. to predom. f. gr. feld. zone; Fe and Mn stain; similar to 22.77 to 23.33 m.		25.0	26.0	1.0 m.	0.04			
26.00	26.65	0.65 m. 100%	Intensely sheared fault zone; gouge consists of approx. 60% altered feld.; approx. 30% musc.; approx. 10% qtz.		26.0	27.0	1.0 m.	0.01			
26.65	30.40	3.75 m. 100%	Med. gr. feld.- rich pegmatite; 75% feld.; 15-20% qtz.; 3-5% musc.; up to 2% f. gr.		27.0	28.0	1.0 m.	0.04			
					28.0	29.0	1.0 m.	0.02			

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY HELLROARING GROUP

HOLE No. DDH-84-3

DIP TEST		
Footage	Angle	
	Reading	Corrected

Hole No. DDH-3 Sheet No. 1 Lat. _____ Total Depth 71.93 m.
 Section _____ Dep. _____ Logged By M.P.
 Date Begun October 31, 1984 Bearing 50° dip at 255° Claim _____
 Date Finished November 3, 1984 Elev. Collar _____ Core Size HQ.
 Date Logged November 4 & 5, 1984

DEPTH		RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	% BeO	TerraMin	Li
FROM	TO								%BeO	ppm
0	2.00	0%	Casing - overburden.							
2.00	4.87	2.58 m. 90%	Med. gr. feld.-rich zone; 80-90% feld.; 10-20% qtz.; up to 2-3% musc.; Tr tourm.; minor graphic granite domain. - Fe and Mn stain.		1.9	3.0	1.1 m.	0.01		
					3.0	4.0	1.0 m.	0.01		
					4.0	5.0	1.0 m.	0.01		
4.87	6.09	1.22 m. 100%	C. gr. feld.-rich zone; 90-95% feld.; up to 3% qtz.; up to 2-3% musc.; up to 8.0 cm. mono- mineralic feld. domain. - Minor Fe and Mn stain.	4001	5.0	6.0	1.0 m.	0.01	0.011	12
6.09	7.96	1.87 m. 100%	Med. gr. feld.-rich zone with abundant graphic textured zones; approx. 80-85% feld.; up to 10-15% qtz.; up to 5% musc.; up to 1-2% clusters of f. q. tourm.; Tr dissem. and cubic py; Tr garnet. - Minor Fe and Mn stain.		6.0	7.0	1.0 m.	0.02		
					7.0	8.0	1.0 m.	0.01		
7.96	8.90	0.94 m. 100%	Med. to c. gr. feld.-rich zone; approx. 80% feld.; 10-15% qtz.; 5-6% green musc.; up to		8.0	9.0	1.0 m.	0.01		

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY HELLROARING GROUP

HOLE No. DDH-84-3

DIP TEST		
Angle		
Footage	Reading	Corrected

Hole No. DDH-3 Sheet No. 2 Lat. _____ Total Depth _____
 Section _____ Dep. _____ Logged By _____
 Date Begun _____ Bearing _____ Claim _____
 Date Finished _____ Elev. Collar _____ Core Size _____
 Date Logged _____

DEPTH		RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	% BeO	TerraMin % BeO	Li ppm
FROM	TO									
			2% tourm. present in clusters.							
			- V. minor Fe and Mn stain.							
8.90	20.87	11.97 m	Predom. med. gr. feld.-rich zone, though unit		9.0	10.0	1.0 m.	0.01		
		100%	alternates between f. and coarser gr. domains	4002	10.0	11.0	1.0 m.	0.02	0.020	12
			of approx. the same mineralogical percentages;		11.0	12.0	1.0 m.	0.04		
			up to 80-90% feld.; up to 15% qtz.; up to 5%		12.0	13.0	1.0 m.	0.03		
			green musc.; up to 1% f. gr. tourm. (present		13.0	14.0	1.0 m.	0.04		
			mainly in finer gr. zones); up to 2% dissem.		14.0	15.0	1.0 m.	0.04		
			and cubic py; Tr garnet; Tr Mo?; Tr Aspy?;	4003	15.0	16.0	1.0 m.	0.05	0.046	19
			core is competent.		16.0	17.0	1.0 m.	0.04		
			- V. minor Fe and Mn stain.		17.0	18.0	1.0 m.	0.03		
			14.20 to 16.80 m.: altered feld. zone		18.0	19.0	1.0 m.	0.04		
			gives core in this section an olive hue.		19.0	20.0	1.0 m.	0.04		
			17.07 - 18.75 m.: fracture zone sub-	4004	20.0	21.0	1.0 m.	0.02	0.027	19
			parallel to core axis with abundant Mn		21.0	22.0	1.0 m.	0.01		
			and Fe stain.							
20.87	21.90	1.03 m.	F. gr. inclusion within med. gr. pegmatite;							
		100%	dk. black possibly due to v. f. gr. tourm.;							
			pegmatite is micaceous, very blocky and rich							

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY HELLROARING GROUP

HOLE No. DDG-84-3

DIP TEST		
Angle		
Footage	Reading	Corrected

Hole No. DDH-3 Sheet No. 3 Lat. _____ Total Depth _____
 Section _____ Dep. _____ Logged By _____
 Date Begun _____ Bearing _____ Claim _____
 Date Finished _____ Elev. Collar _____ Core Size _____
 Date Logged _____

DEPTH		RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	% BeO	TerraMin % BeO	Li ppm
FROM	TO									
			in Mn and Fe stain.							
21.90	22.80	0.90 m.	Med. gr. feld.-rich zone; similar to 8.90 to 20.87 m.; minor olive green alteration of feld-spars.		22.0	23.0	1.0 m.	0.04		
		100%								
22.80	23.03	0.23 m.	Inclusion similar to 20.87 to 21.90 m.; approx. 1% dissem. py.							
		100%								
23.03	55.86	32.83 m.	Feld.-rich zone similar to 8.90 to 20.87 m. with predom. c. gr. zones and minor pink garnets; Tr f. gr. tourm.; olive green hue within feld. is common within certain sections.		23.0	24.0	1.0 m.	0.03		
		100%			24.0	25.0	1.0 m.	0.02		
				4005	25.0	26.0	1.0 m.	0.04	0.010	17
					26.0	27.0	1.0 m.	0.03		
					27.0	28.0	1.0 m.	0.04		
					28.0	29.0	1.0 m.	0.03		
					29.0	30.0	1.0 m.	0.04		
				4006	30.0	31.0	1.0 m.	0.05	0.034	21
					31.0	32.0	1.0 m.	0.04		
					32.0	33.0	1.0 m.	0.04		
					33.0	34.0	1.0 m.	0.01		
					34.0	35.0	1.0 m.	0.04		

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY HELLROARING GROUP

HOLE No. DDH-84-3

DIP TEST		
Footage	Angle	
	Reading	Corrected

Hole No. DDH-3 Sheet No. 4 Lat. _____ Total Depth _____
 Section _____ Dep. _____ Logged By _____
 Date Begun _____ Bearing _____ Claim _____
 Date Finished _____ Elev. Collar _____ Core Size _____
 Date Logged _____

DEPTH		RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	% BeO	TerraMin % BeO	Li ppm
FROM	TO									
			Fracture zones: 33.25 - 34.20 m.; Med.	4007	35.0	36.0	1.0 m.	0.05	0.035	24
			gr. pegm. is brownish-black and highly		36.0	37.0	1.0 m.	0.04		
			altered with moderate amount of gouge		37.0	38.0	1.0 m.	0.04		
			present; abundant Mn and Fe stain.		38.0	39.0	1.0 m.	0.04		
			34.45 to 34.71 m.: fracturing similar to		39.0	40.0	1.0 m.	0.05		
			33.25 to 34.20 m. but not as altered to	4008	40.0	41.0	1.0 m.	0.06	0.039	37
			gouge.		41.0	42.0	1.0 m.	0.04		
			36.98 to 37.30 m.: similar to 34.45 to		42.0	43.0	1.0 m.	0.03		
			34.71 m.		43.0	44.0	1.0 m.	0.05		
			51.00 to 55.86 m.: also fractured similar		44.0	45.0	1.0 m.	0.03		
			to 34.45 to 34.71 m. but more musc. is	4009	45.0	46.0	1.0 m.	0.03	0.024	26
			present along fracture surfaces.		46.0	47.0	1.0 m.	0.03		
					47.0	48.0	1.0 m.	0.05		
					48.0	49.0	1.0 m.	0.03		
					49.0	50.0	1.0 m.	0.06		
				4010	50.0	51.0	1.0 m.	0.05	0.031	23
					51.0	52.0	1.0 m.	0.03		
					52.0	53.0	1.0 m.	0.04		
					53.0	54.0	1.0 m.	0.03		
					54.0	55.0	1.0 m.	0.03		

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY HELLROARING GROUP

HOLE No. DDH-84-3

DIP TEST		
Footage	Angle	
	Reading	Corrected

Hole No. DDH-3 Sheet No. 5 Lat. _____ Total Depth _____
 Section _____ Dep. _____ Logged By _____
 Date Begun _____ Bearing _____ Claim _____
 Date Finished _____ Elev. Collar _____ Core Size _____
 Date Logged _____

DEPTH		RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	% BeO	TerraMin % BeO	Li ppm
FROM	TO									
55.96	57.27	1.40 m.	F. gr. approaching an aplitic feld.-rich zone;	4011	55.0	56.0	1.0 m.	0.01	0.014	40
		100%	75-80% feld.; up to 10-15% qtz.; up to 3% med.		56.0	57.0	1.0 m.	0.00		
			gr. green musc. (which appears to be associated		57.0	58.0	1.0 m.	0.03		
			with qtz.-rich domains); 1% - Tr garnets; Tr							
			py; Tr tourm.; abundant Fe and Mn stain.							
57.27	63.86	6.60 m.	Predom. med. gr. feld.-rich zone with v. minor		59.0	60.0	1.0 m.	0.05		
		100%	graphic texture; similar to 23.03 to 55.86 m.	4012	60.0	61.0	1.0 m.	0.02	0.009	24
			but occasional coarse gr. feld. (up to 4.0 cm.		61.0	62.0	1.0 m.	0.01		
			diameter) present. Mottled grey feld. may be		62.0	63.0	1.0 m.	0.01		
			perthite. Contact with sediments is micaceous		63.0	64.0	1.0 m.	0.03		
			and altered green.							
63.86	64.47	0.61 m.	Aldridge Fm.: F. gr. micaceous pyritic dk. grey							
		100%	arenite; up to 2% dissem. py present mainly along							
			fractures. Bedding at approx. 30° to core axis.							
64.47	64.90	0.43 m.	Feld.-rich med. gr. to v. inequigranular zone;		64.0	64.9	0.9 m.	0.05		
		100%	slightly more abundant qtz. but similar to							
			23.06 to 55.86 m.							

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY HELLROARING GROUP

HOLE No. DDH-84-6

DIP TEST		
Footage	Angle	
	Reading	Corrected

Hole No. DDH-6 Sheet No. 3 Lat. _____ Total Depth _____
 Section _____ Dep. _____ Logged By _____
 Date Begun _____ Bearing _____ Claim _____
 Date Finished _____ Elev. Collar _____ Core Size _____
 Date Logged _____

DEPTH		RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	% BeO			
FROM	TO										
18.70	20.50	1.80 m.	Med. to c. gr. feld.-rich pegmatite		19.0	20.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
		100%	distinguished by creamy-coloured feld.		20.0	21.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
			and abundance of c. gr. tourm.; 60-85%								
			feld.; 10-25% qtz.; 2-5% musc.; up to 1%								
			f. and c. gr. tourm.; minor graphic								
			granite.								
20.50	21.90	1.35 m.	C. gr. feld. block; 90-98% feld.; 0-10%		21.0	22.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
		96%	qtz.; accessory musc.; mottled perthitic								
			texture, minor Fe staining.								
21.90	22.70	0.80 m.	Med. to c. gr. feld.-rich zone; 80-90%		22.0	23.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
		100%	creamy-coloured feld.; 10% qtz.; 1% f.								
			and c. gr. tourm.; 1-2% musc.; accessory								
			pink garnet in a single band; graphic								
			granite.								
22.70	25.70	2.95 m.	F. gr. feld.-rich pegmatite; 70-80% feld.;		23.0	24.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
		98%	10-20% qtz.; 1-2% f. gr. tourm.; up to 1%		24.0	25.0	1.0 m.	0.01			
			musc.; accessory garnet; some Mn staining.		25.0	26.0	1.0 m.	0.01			

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY HELLROARING GROUP

HOLE No. DDH-84-6

DIP TEST		
Footage	Angle	
	Reading	Corrected

Hole No. DDH-6 Sheet No. 4
 Section _____
 Date Begun _____
 Date Finished _____
 Date Logged _____

Lat. _____ Total Depth _____
 Dep. _____ Logged By _____
 Bearing _____ Claim _____
 Elev. Collar _____ Core Size _____

DEPTH		RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	% BeO			
FROM	TO										
25.70	28.10	2.35 m.	C. to v. c. gr. feld.-rich pegmatite; 60-		26.0	27.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
		98%	90% feld.; 10-40% qtz.; up to 1% musc.;		27.0	28.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
			accessory tourm.; mottled perthitic feld.;								
			yellow-green feld. alteration also common:								
			26.30 to 26.35 m.: black, micaceous								
			inclusion, f. gr., siliceous arenite (?).								
28.10	29.87	1.55 m.	Aldridge Fm.: dk. grey to black, f. gr.								
		88%	micaceous arenite; thinly bedded; med. gr.								
			white blebs (possibly the result of the								
			contact with the pegmatite):								
			28.35 to 28.55 m.: v. c. gr.								
			pegmatite sill; 50% qtz.; 50% feld.;								
			accessory musc.; bedding to core								
			axis is 25°.								
29.87	31.39	0.40 m.	Qtz. zone; v. blocky recovery; 95% qtz.;								
		26%	5% feld.								
31.39	35.15	2.70 m.	C. gr. feld.-rich pegmatite; 80-90%		31.0	33.0	2.0 m.	0.00			
		72%	feld.; 5-20% qtz.; up to 1% musc.;		33.0	34.0	1.0 m.	0.00			

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY HELLROARING GROUP

HOLE No. DDH-84-6

DIP TEST		
		Angle
Footage	Reading	Corrected

Hole No. DDH-6 Sheet No. 6 Lat. _____ Total Depth _____
 Section _____ Dep. _____ Logged By _____
 Date Begun _____ Bearing _____ Claim _____
 Date Finished _____ Elev. Collar _____ Core Size _____
 Date Logged _____

DEPTH		RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	% BeO			
FROM	TO										
44.20	44.60	2.40 m.	Aldridge Fm.: brownish to predom. grey f. to med. gr. micaceous arenite; thinly bedded at 20° to 30° to core axis; unidentifiable whitish subrounded minerals present.								
		100%									
44.60	46.02	1.36 m.	Predom. med. gr. to c. gr. pegmatite zone; 55-60% feld.; 15-40% qtz.; 5-10% musc.; accessory garnets and tourm. present locally; up to 1% dissem. f. gr. py; upper contact with sediments is qtz. rich; minor shearing present - Fe stain common.		44.6	46.0	1.4 m.	0.00			
		96%									
46.02	48.81	2.79 m.	Predom. med. gr. feld.-rich zone; 80-90% feld.; 5-20% qtz.; up to 2% musc.; Tr f. gr. dissem. py; Tr tourm.; graphic texture is present from 46.93 m. to 47.53 m. - the last 30.0 cm. of section is much finer gr. and hosts more abundant f. gr. py and tourm.		46.0	47.0	1.0 m.	0.14			
		100%			47.0	48.0	1.0 m.	0.00			

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY HELLROARING GROUP

HOLE No. DDH-84-6

DIP TEST		
Footage	Angle	
	Reading	Corrected

Hole No. DDH-6 Sheet No. 7 Lat. _____ Total Depth _____
 Section _____ Dep. _____ Logged By _____
 Date Begun _____ Bearing _____ Claim _____
 Date Finished _____ Elev. Collar _____ Core Size _____
 Date Logged _____

DEPTH		RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	% BeO			
FROM	TO										
			- Fe stain present and minor Mn stain.								
48.81	49.72	0.90 m.	Aldridge Fm.: Dk. grey to black f. gr.		48.0	49.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
		100%	micaceous arenite; "spotty" texture resulting from unidentifiable altered whitish mineral.								
49.72	51.31	1.51 m.	Predom. med. gr. feld.-rich zone; approx.		49.72	51.0	1.0 m.	0.02			
		95%	90% feld.; up to 5-8% qtz.; 0-3% musc.; Tr f. gr. tourm. and dissem. py.; upper 30.0 cm. hosts f. gr. tourm. and feld. are altered green; qtz. band from 49.95 to 50.01 m. - Fe stain common.								
51.31	52.48	1.10 m.	C. gr. blocky, feld.-rich zone; 95-98%		51.0	52.0	1.0 m.	0.01			
		100%	feld.; 2-5% qtz.; up to 2% musc.; Tr f. gr. tourm.; Tr py and poss. Aspy.; feld. exhibits a mottled texture; perthite? - minor Fe stain present.		52.0	53.0	1.0 m.	0.07			

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY HELLROARING GROUP

HOLE No. DDH-84-7

DIP TEST		
Footage	Angle	
	Reading	Corrected

Hole No. DDH-7 Sheet No. 1 Lat. _____ Total Depth 143.0 m.
 Section _____ Dep. _____ Logged By M.P.
 Date Begun November 10, 1984 Bearing 180° - 45° Claim _____
 Date Finished November 17, 1984 Elev. Collar 1296 m. Core Size HQ.
 Date Logged November 18-20, 1984

DEPTH		RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	% BeO			
FROM	TO										
0.0	1.45	0%	Casing - overburden.								
1.45	3.09	1.64 m.	Med. to predom. f. gr. feld.-rich peg.;		1.45	2.0	0.55 m.	0.00			
		100%	90-95% feld., 2-5% qtz.; 2-5% musc.; 1% f. gr. tourm.; Tr py. Core is blocky towards top of hole, Mn and Fe stain common, especially along fractures.		2.0	3.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
3.09	4.14	1.02 m.	Coarse to predom. med. gr. graphic textured		3.0	4.0	1.0 m.	0.01			
		97%	feld.-rich peg.; 85-90% feld.; 5-10% qtz.;								
			2-4% musc.; Tr f. gr. tourm.; and garnets. Fe and minor Mn staining present.								
4.14	4.79	0.65 m.	Predom. med. to f. gr. peg.; 55-75% feld.;		4.0	5.0	1.0 m.	0.04			
		100%	15-25% qtz.; 10-15% musc.; up to 2% f. gr. tourm. Fe and Mn staining present.								
4.79	15.66	10.87 m.	Fine to med. gr. feld.-rich graphic textured		5.0	6.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
		100%	and aplitic peg.; 80-90% feld.; 5-10% qtz.; up to 4-5% musc.; up to 1-2% f. gr.		6.0	7.0	1.0 m.	0.03			
					7.0	8.0	1.0 m.	0.01			

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY HELLROARING GROUP

HOLE No. DDH-84-7

DIP TEST		
Footage	Angle	
	Reading	Corrected

Hole No. DDH-7 Sheet No. 2 Lat. _____ Total Depth _____
 Section _____ Dep. _____ Logged By _____
 Date Begun _____ Bearing _____ Claim _____
 Date Finished _____ Elev. Collar _____ Core Size _____
 Date Logged _____

DEPTH		RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	% BeO			
FROM	TO										
			tourm.; approx. 1% local concentrations of		8.0	9.0	1.0 m.	0.03			
			garnet, Tr py and v. minor amount of		9.0	10.0	1.0 m.	0.02			
			silvery-grey metallic mineral (possibly		10.0	11.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
			Asp).		11.0	12.0	1.0 m.	0.02			
			- Feld. are occasionally altered green		12.0	13.0	1.0 m.	0.01			
			- Musc. is more abundant in coarser grained		13.0	14.0	1.0 m.	0.02			
			and stained sections where graphic texture		14.0	15.0	1.0 m.	0.01			
			obscure		15.0	16.0	1.0 m.	0.01			
			- Garnets occur in f. gr. sections								
			- Tourm. exhibit a v. indistinct banding								
			- Some aplitic zones 1-3 m. long								
			- Minor Fe and Mn stain								
			- The following sections are of similar								
			mineralogical composition but do not								
			exhibit graphic or aplitic textures.								
			7.11-7.31 m., 8.10-8.42 m., 13.21-								
			13.72 m.								
15.66	18.95	2.73 m.	Med. to predom. f. gr. slightly sheared		16.0	17.0	1.0 m.	0.01			
		83%	peg. with minor graphic texture, 80-85%		17.0	18.0	1.0 m.	0.04			
			feld.; up to 5-15% qtz.; 0-5% musc.;		18.0	19.0	1.0 m.	0.02			

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY HELLROARING GROUP

HOLE No. DDH-84-7

DIP TEST		
Footage	Angle	
	Reading	Corrected

Hole No. DDH-7 Sheet No. 4 Lat. _____ Total Depth _____
 Section _____ Dep. _____ Logged By _____
 Date Begun _____ Bearing _____ Claim _____
 Date Finished _____ Elev. Collar _____ Core Size _____
 Date Logged _____

DEPTH		RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	% BeO			
FROM	TO										
24.29	32.73	8.44 m.	Predom. med, gr. commonly graphic textured		24.0	25.0	1.0 m.	0.02			
		100%	feld.-rich peg. with coarser gr. sections,		25.0	26.0	1.0 m.	0.01			
			80-90% feld.; 10-15% qtz.; 2-3% predom.		26.0	27.0	1.0 m.	0.01			
			green musc.; up to 1% f. gr. tourm., Tr		27.0	28.0	1.0 m.	0.01			
			py and garnet. Minor sections approach		28.0	29.0	1.0 m.	0.03			
			aplite, tourm. is concentrated in local		29.0	30.0	1.0 m.	0.00			
			band.		30.0	31.0	1.0 m.	0.02			
			- Minor Fe and Mn stain.		31.0	32.0	1.0 m.	0.01			
					32.0	33.0	1.0 m.	0.01			
32.73	34.50	1.77 m.	Shear zone, f. gr. dark grey metamorphosed.		33.0	34.0	1.0 m.	0.01			
		100%	peg. bounding shear, schistosity sub-		34.0	35.0	1.0 m.	0.01			
			parallel to core axis, shear consists of								
			highly altered feld. and micas. Above the								
			highly sheared zone is a 30.0 cm. pyritic								
			qtz. vein.								
			- Minor Fe stain.								
34.50	39.0	4.50 m.	C. to predom. med, gr. quartzo-feld.		35.0	36.0	1.0 m.	0.05			
		100%	zone, 50-60% feld.; 20-40% qtz.; 2-3%		36.0	37.0	1.0 m.	0.03			
			musc.; Tr. tourm., py and garnet. Olive		37.0	38.0	1.0 m.	0.04			

DDH-5

Elevation: 1448.2 m

O.B.

Aldridge micaceous arenite

Altered m. to c. gr. pegmatite

Aldridge micaceous arenite



30.63 m E.O.H.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

13,415

FIG. 6.5.

HELL ROARING CREEK AREA

DDH 84-5

LOCATION: 7+20N / 7+90W

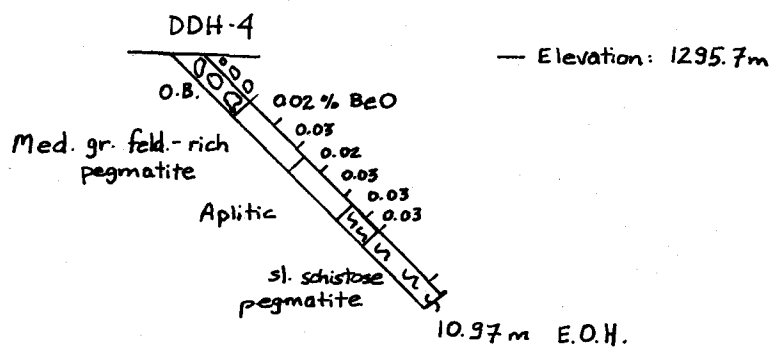
VERTICAL

DEPTH: 30.60 m

} as per beryllometer

SCALE: 1:250

M.P.-Dec. 1984



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

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FIG. 6.4.

HELL ROARING CREEK AREA

DDH 84-4

LOCATION: 12+40N / 6+50W

DIP: 45° AZIMUTH: 165°

DEPTH: 10.67 m

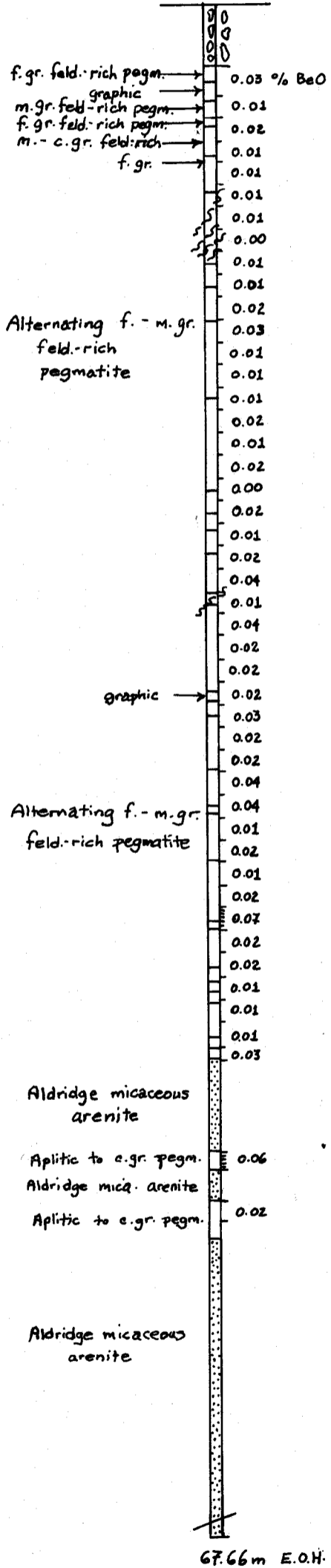
> .10 % BeO 0.05 ≤ x < .10 % BeO	} as per beryllometer
-------------------------------------	-----------------------

SCALE: 1:250

M.P. - Dec. 1984

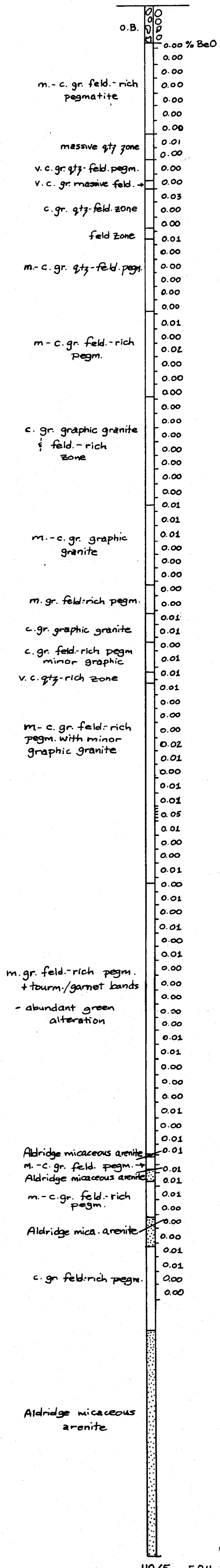
DDH-2

Elevation 1295.7 m



DDH-1

Elevation: 1765.2m



110.65m E.O.H.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

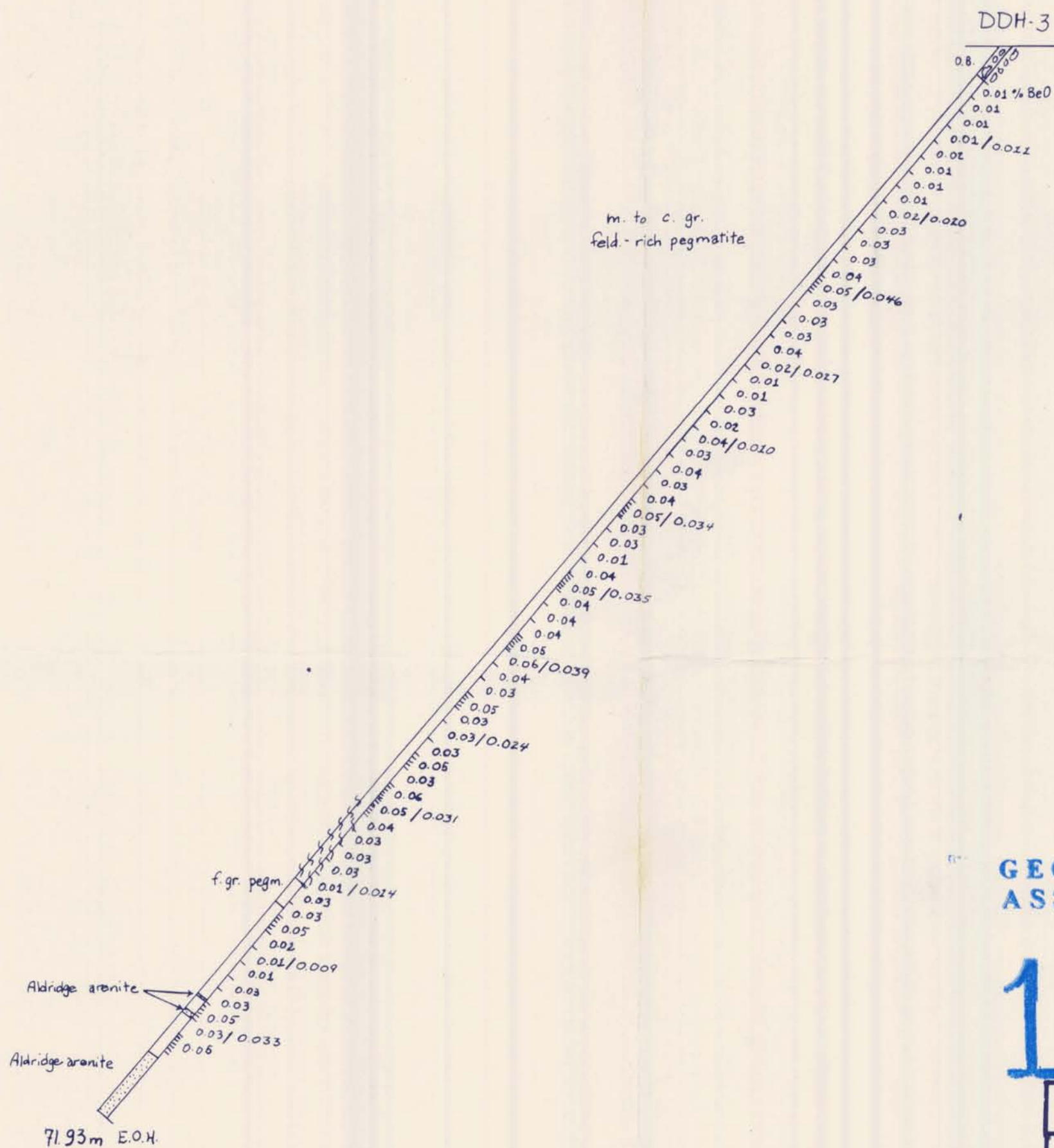
13,415

FIG. G.1

HELL ROARING CREEK AREA
 DDH 84-1
 LOCATION: 1+40 N / 6+15 W
 VERTICAL
 DEPTH: 110.65 m

■ ≥ 0.10% BeO
 ▨ 0.05 ≤ x < 0.10% BeO } as per beryllometer

SCALE: 1:250
 M.P. - Dec. 1984



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

13,415

FIG. 6.3.

HELL ROARING CREEK AREA

DDH 84-3

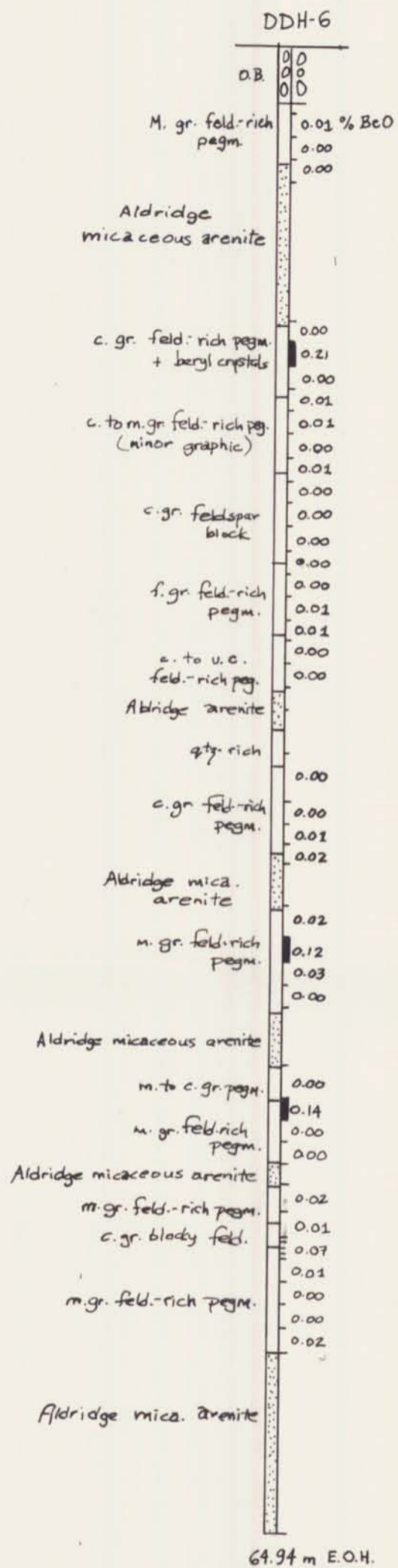
LOCATION: 12+40N/6+50W

DIP: 50° AZIMUTH: 255°

DEPTH: 71.93 m

$> 0.10\% \text{BeO}$
 $0.05 \leq x < 0.10\% \text{BeO}$ } as per beryllometer

SCALE: 1:250 $\% \text{BeO}$ as per Terra-Min Labs.
M.P. - Dec. 1984



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FIG. 6.6.

WELL ROARING CREEK AREA

DDH 84-6

LOCATION: 9+25N/6+90W

VERTICAL

DEPTH: 64.94

>0.10% BeO
0.05 ≤ x < 0.10% BeO } as per beryliometer

SCALE: 1:250

M.P. - Dec. 1984

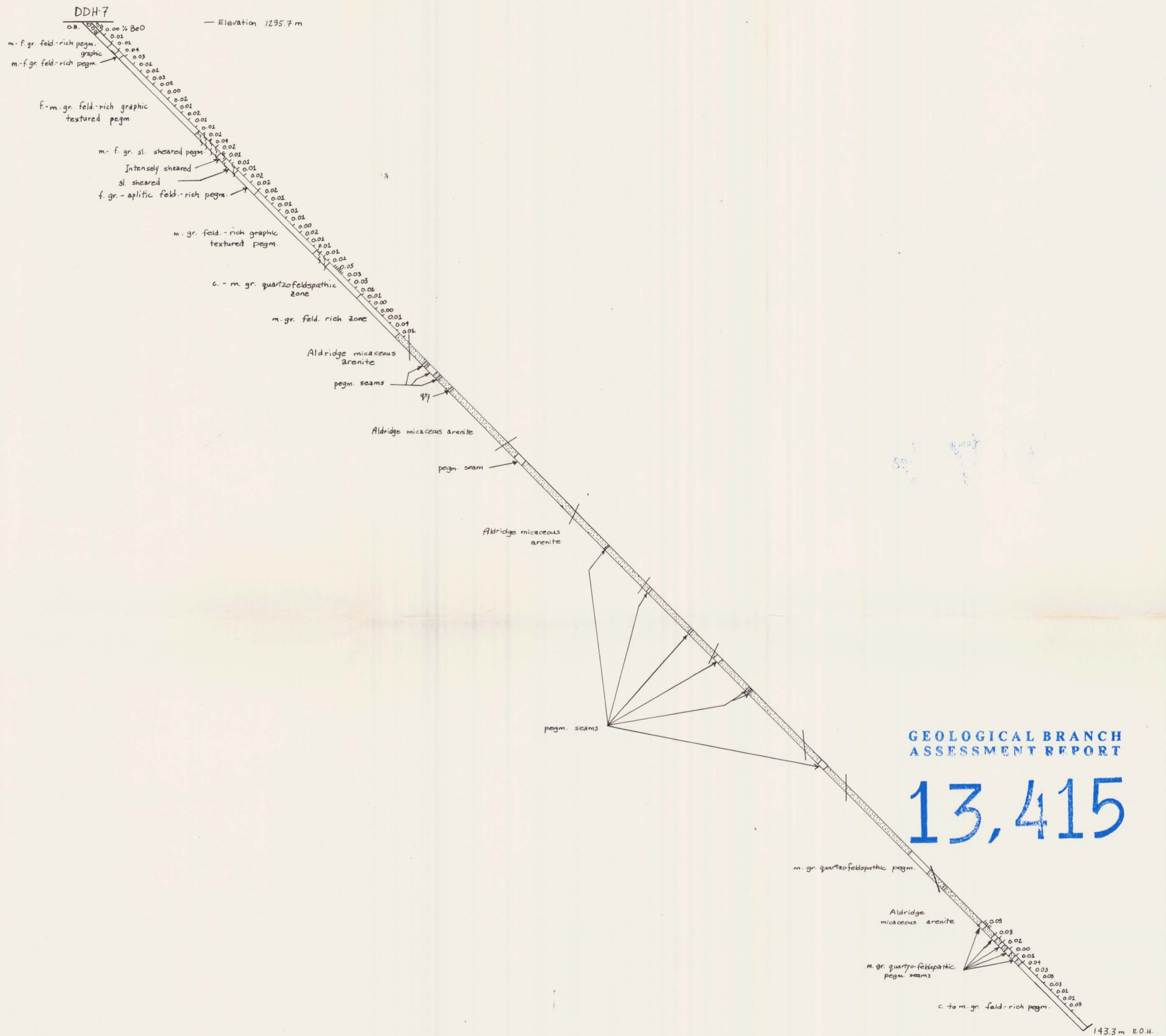


FIG. 6.7

HELL ROARING CREEK AREA

DDH 84-7

LOCATION: 12+40 N / 6+80 W

DIP: 45° AZIMUTH: 175°

DEPTH: 143.3 m

>0.10% BeO
 0.05 ≤ x < 0.10% BeO } as per bergometer

SCALE: 1:250

M.P. - Dec. 1984



MAP 1
HELLROARING GROUP



LEGEND

- APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY OF JOINT VENTURE CLAIM BLOCKS
- BEARCAT EXPLORATIONS, LTD. - 80% COLT EXPLORATION (WESTERN) LTD. - 20%
- NEW ROAD
- TRENCH
- DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
- L.C.P.
- LEGAL CORNER POST

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BEARCAT EXPLORATIONS, LTD.	
HELLROARING CREEK AREA S.E. BRITISH COLUMBIA	
BERYLLIUM PROSPECT SHOWING CLAIM DISTRIBUTION	
CONTOUR INTERVAL = 500 FEET 1:5000	
SCALE	DATE: DEC., 1984