86-479-15132

DRILLING REPORT

ON THE

RED HILL (ADD/MOLY) PROPERTY

Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia

Claims:	ADD 1	2323(12)	ADD FR.	2828 (7)
	ADD 2	2324(12)	MOLY	1730 (3)
	ADD 3	2325(12)	MOLY 2	1858 (5)
	ADD IV	2893 (8)	RED 10 FR.	5919(10)
	ADD V	2894 (8)	RED 2 FR.	5810 (8)
	ADD VI	2895 (8)	RED 3 FR.	5811 (8)
	ADD 7	3732 (7)	RED 4 FR.	5812 (8)
	ADD 8	3739 (8)		

Latitude: 50°39' North Longitude: 121°22' West

N.T.S. 92I/11W

Owner and Operator:

REA GOLD CORPORATION
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Consultant:

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February 28, 1986

J.D. Blanchflower, F.G.A.C.
Consulting Geologist

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INTRODUCTION

Rea Gold Corporation of Suite 501-808 Nelson Street, Vancouver, B.C. owns and operates fifteen contiguous mineral claims, known as the "Red Hill" property, in the Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia. This report, prepared at the request of the directors of Rea Gold Corporation, describes the 1985 drilling program. It entailed the drilling of six NQ-core holes, totalling 765.66 metres (2,512 feet), with subsequent assay and analytical work on the selected core samples.

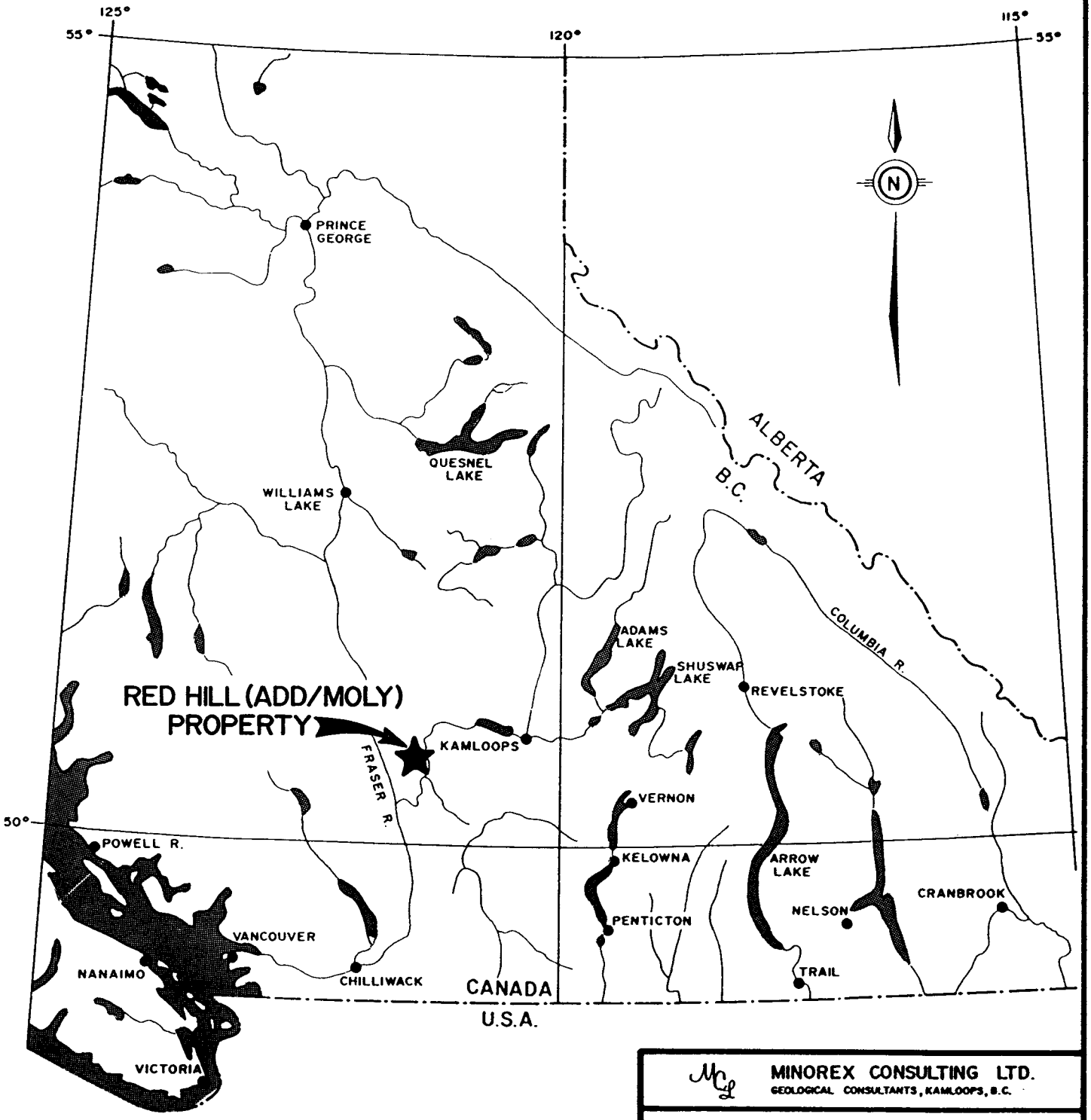
The drilling program was conducted to explore and sample two very interesting synvolcanic massive sulphide targets. These targets were discovered by detailed geological, geochemical and geophysical surveying carried out by BP/Selco Exploration when this company operated the property in 1984 and 1985. The drilling program was undertaken between December 2nd and 12th, 1985. This report was prepared between December 13th, 1985 and February 28th, 1986.

SUMMARY

The RED HILL (ADD/MOLY) property is comprised of fifteen located mineral claims, totalling 54 full and fractional units, situated 10 kilometres south-southwest of Ashcroft, B.C. Its geographic coordinates are 50°39' North latitude by 121°22' West longitude (N.T.S. 92I/11W).

Vehicular access is readily possible via Highway 1 south from the Ashcroft road junction to the Oregon Jack Creek road, a distance of 8 kilometres. The property straddles the Trans Canada Highway and the Oregon Jack Creek road. The eastern claims are serviced by several good gravel ranch roads while the western claims can be accessed via seasonal ranch roads and hiking.

The claims are wholly owned and operated by Rea Gold Corporation. Selco-BP, the minerals division of BP Exploration Limited,



MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.
GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, KAMLOOPS, B.C.

REA GOLD CORPORATION

LOCATION MAP

RED HILL (ADD/MOLY) PROPERTY
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

DATE: DEC., 1985	SCALE: 1" = 64 mi.
DWN. BY: T. P. QUINN	DWG. NO.: 1

To accompany a report by J.D.Blanchflower.

recently had a joint venture agreement with Rea Gold Corporation but it was terminated in October, 1985.

Between October, 1983 and October, 1985 Selco-BP carried out: detailed geological, geochemical and geophysical surveying, trenching, geochemical sampling and drilling. Results of this work identified two very interesting syngenetic massive sulphide exploration targets - the 'East' (Red Hill) and Iron Formation Zones. Their exploration was terminated during a change of Selco-BP management.

The property is underlain on the west by metamorphosed sedimentary and minor volcanic rocks of the Pennsylvanian to Triassic-age Cache Creek Group. This sequence of rocks is separated from the Triassic-age Nicola Group on the east by the 'Martel' thrust fault. The Nicola Group includes volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks ranging in composition from rhyolite to andesite. Minor fine-grained sediments, including argillite and chert, are intercalated with the Nicola volcanics.

There are at least, two zones of sulphide mineralization within the claim group. The 'East' zone is situated on the western slope of Red Hill. Here, massive and semi-massive pyrite with associated chalcopyrite and sphalerite mineralization is exposed on surface as an irregular 60-metre band. The 'Iron Formation' zone is situated in the southcentral portion of the property, an area underlain by a repetitive sequence of andesitic pyroclastics and sediments. Magnetite, pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization is hosted by a laterally persistent but narrow chert horizon.

Results of the 1985 drilling program are:

1) the East zone is a hydrothermally altered pyrite halo hosted by rhyolitic(?) Nicola volcanics genetically related to a near-surface quartz diorite stock;

2) no economic mineralization was discovered during the drilling of the East zone;

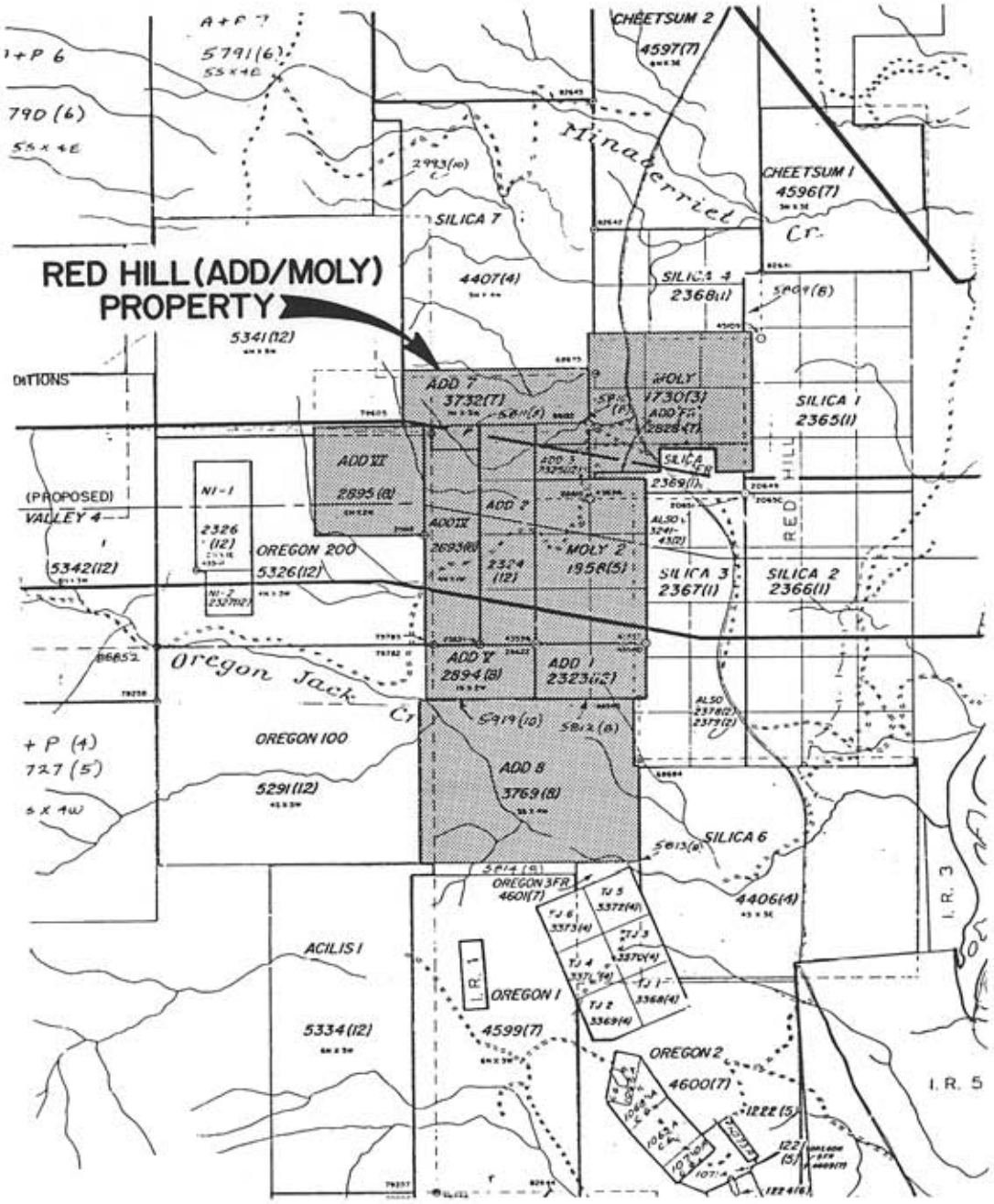
3) the Iron Formation zone is an iron- and minor copper-bearing chert horizon interbedded within a repetitive

sequence of Nicola Group andesitic volcaniclastics and sediments;

4) no economic mineralization was discovered during the drilling of the Iron Formation zone, but local and narrow quartz-calcite-pyrite-chalcopyrite veins were found to host interesting copper values; and

5) no precious-metal mineralization was intersected at either zone.

It is the writer's opinion that Rea Gold Corporation should apply this work for full assessment credit, and suspend further exploration until data from the surrounding properties are available for compilation and interpretation.



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After B.C.M.C. Claim Map 92I/11W

MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.
GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, KAMLOOPS, B.C.

REA GOLD CORPORATION

CLAIM MAP

RED HILL (ADD/MOLY) PROPERTY
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

DATE: DEC., 1985	SCALE: ~~1:50,000~~
DWN. BY: T.P.QUINN	DWG. NO.: 2

To accompany a report by J.D. Blanchflower.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The claim group is comprised of fifteen located M.G.S. mineral claims, all situated in the Kamloops Mining Division of southcentral British Columbia. The configuration of the claims and their relationship to adjoining and pre-existing claims is shown in Figure 2 accompanying this report. Figure 2 is a reproduction in part of the B.C. Ministry of Mines' claim map 92I/11W.

All the subject claims are wholly owned by Rea Gold Corporation. See Table I for a summary of all pertinent mineral claim data.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located 10 kilometres south-southwest of the village of Ashcroft. It straddles Highway 1 near the drainage of Oregon Jack Creek. The geographic coordinates are 50°39' North latitude by 121°22' West longitude (N.T.S. 92I/11W.).

Vehicular access is possible via Highway 1 (Trans Canada) south from the Ashcroft road turnoff to the Oregon Jack Creek road, a distance of 8 kilometres. The eastern portion of the claim group is readily accessible from Highway 1 via several gravel roads which service the Ashcroft Ranch. The western claims are accessible by a few roads or by hiking.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is situated regionally within the South Thompson River valley of the Interior Plateau. Locally, it covers the low rolling hills and benchlands on both sides of Highway 1, west of the South Thompson River. Elevations range from 450 to 850 metres A.M.S.L.

The climate is moderate to semi-arid with temperatures ranging between -30° and +35° C. Precipitation may average 200 to 300 milli-

TABLE I

Mineral Claim Data

Claim Name	Record No.	Unit(s)	Record Date	Expiry Date	Registered Owner
ADD 1	2323	2	December 20, 1979	December 20, 1990	Rea Gold Corporation
ADD 2	2324	4	December 20, 1979	Decmeber 20, 1990	Rea Gold Corporation
ADD 3	2325	1	December 20, 1979	December 20, 1990	Rea Gold Corporation
ADD IV	2893	4	August 8, 1980	August 8, 1990	Rea Gold Corporation
ADD V	2894	2	August 8, 1980	August 8, 1990	Rea Gold Corporation
ADD VI	2895	4	August 21, 1980	August 21, 1990	Rea Gold Corporation
ADD 7	3732	5	July 29, 1981	July 29, 1990	Rea Gold Corporation
ADD 8	3769	12	August 24, 1981	August 24, 1990	Rea Gold Corporation
ADD FR.	2828	1	July 18, 1980	July 18, 1990	Rea Gold Corporation
MOLY	1730	9	March 6, 1979	March 6, 1989	Rea Gold Corporation
MOLY 2	1858	6	May 22, 1979	May 22, 1990	Rea Gold Corporation
RED 10 FR.	5919	1 Fr.	October 23, 1984	October 23, 1987	Rea Gold Corporation
RED 2 FR.	5810	1 Fr.	August 7, 1984	August 7, 1987	Rea Gold Corporation
RED 3 FR.	5811	1 Fr.	August 7, 1984	August 7, 1987	Rea Gold Corporation
RED 4 FR.	5812	1 Fr.	August 7, 1984	August 7, 1987	Rea Gold Corporation

metres annually. The exploration season could extend year-round; although, the period from April to November is generally the most productive.

In the lower regions much of the area is open grasslands for active ranching and farming. It is vegetated with bunch grass, low shrubs and occasional stands of dryland conifers. On the northerly-facing slopes there are open forests of pine, hemlock and fir with little undergrowth.

Bedrock exposures are rare in the western half of the property but the eastern portion is relatively well exposed. Thus, the 'East Zone' on Red Hill has been actively explored by a number of operators.

HISTORY

Most of this region has undergone intermittent exploration since the years of the Cariboo Gold Rush in the late 1800's. More recently, during the late 1960's and early 1970's numerous major and junior resource companies explored the nearby Maggie and Guichon Creek batholiths for their porphyry copper-molybdenum potential.

The earliest known work in the claim area was undertaken by G.C. Krause in 1970 (Hjorleifson, 1984). Percussion drilling confirmed the existence of copper- and zinc-bearing mineralization in the vicinity of where now the MOLY 2 claim is located. However, drill samples were not tested for their precious metal contents.

In the mid 1970's Noranda carried out extensive geological, geochemical and geophysical surveying. This work discovered a large copper-zinc-molybdenum soil geochemical anomaly in the area of the present ADD 8 claim. Later exploration by Bethlehem Copper extended this anomaly into the present ADD 1 claim, an area of 1,250 by 730 metres. Due mainly to the lack of definitive results and adverse drilling conditions both companies eventually allowed their interests to lapse.

In 1979 Mr. L.W. Reaugh, president of Rea Gold Corporation, acquired the Red Hill property after researching its past exploration. A control grid was established over much of the property, and detailed soil geochemical and geophysical surveying (magnetometer) were conducted. The results of this work discovered several multi-element geochemical anomalies with good geophysical support.

The property's exploration was joint ventured with Selco-BP, the minerals division of B.P. Exploraration Ltd., in November, 1983. In October 1985, Selco-BP terminated their option agreement on the subject property but retained their interests in the surrounding claims.

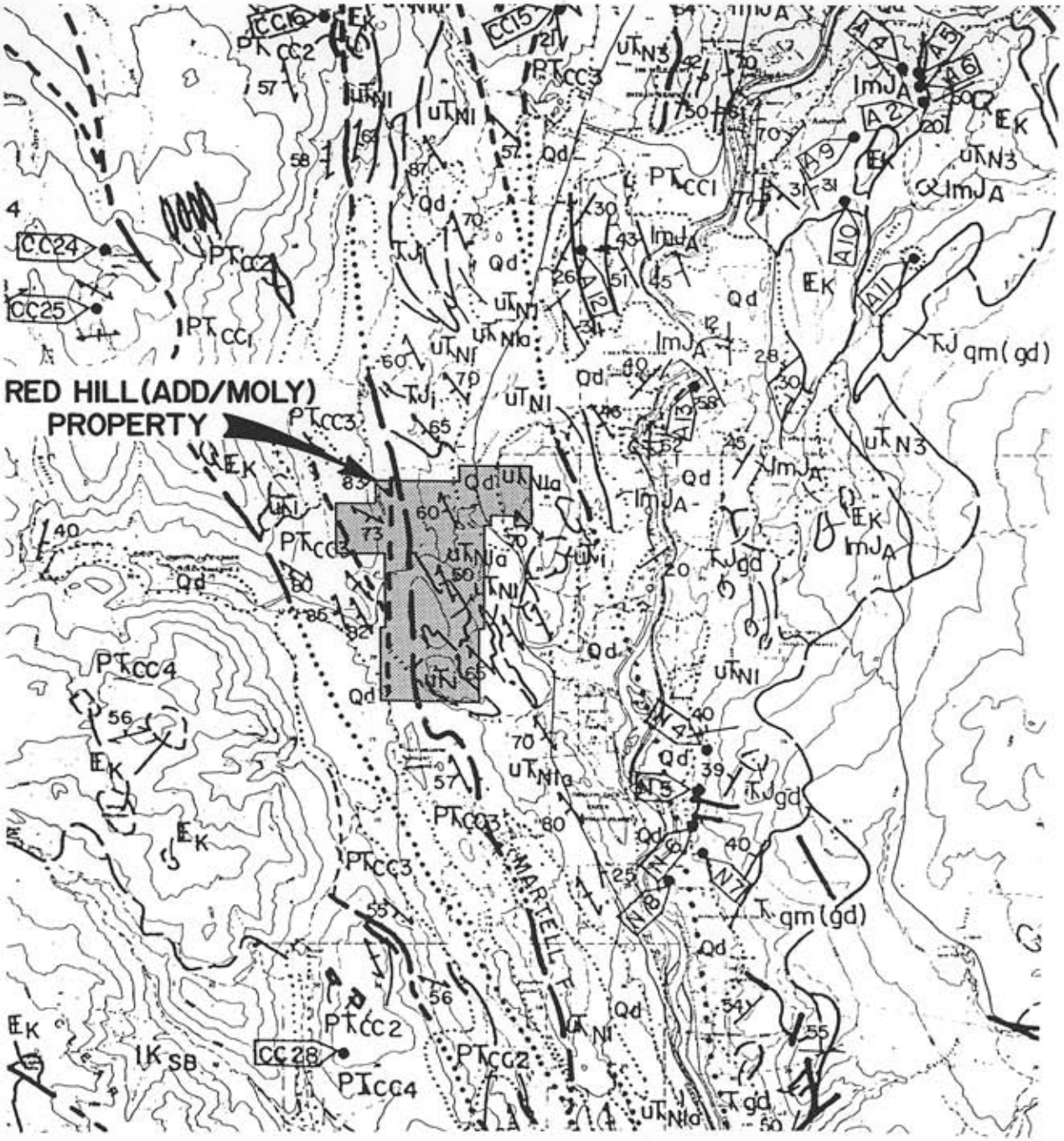
GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology

This property is situated within the Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera. Most of the region west of the South Thompson River is underlain by metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Pennsylvanian to Triassic-age Cache Creek Group. Volcanic and minor sedimentary rocks belonging to the Upper Triassic-age Nicola Group occur in thrust fault contact with the Cache Creek Group to the west and underlie much of the area from west of Highway 1 to the South Thompson River. The 'Martel' thrust fault crosses the property from the ADD 8 to the ADD 7 mineral claim, separating the Cache Creek Group within the western claims from the Nicola Group to the east.

The Cache Creek Group includes fine-grained sediments, greenstone, chert and minor limestone. Most rocks have been regionally metamorphosed to greenschist facies. Bedding features are commonly indistinct in outcrops; although regionally, these rocks strike north to northwestward and dip -55° to -75° westerly (Carr, 1962).

The Nicola Group comprises flows and volcaniclastic rocks, ranging in composition from andesite to rhyolite. This calc-alkaline suite forms a homoclinal sequence which is believed by the Geolog-



After G.S.C. Open File 980 (1984)

MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.
GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, KAMLOOPS, B.C.

REA GOLD CORPORATION

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

RED HILL (ADD/MOLY) PROPERTY
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

DATE: DEC., 1985	SCALE: 1:100,000
DWN. BY: T.P.QUINN	DWG. NO.: 3

To accompany a report by J.D.Blanchflower.

L E G E N D

QUATERNARY

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

Qd	Thick drift; alluvium, glaciofluvial and lacustrine deposits, till, colluvium
Q_{ls}	Landslide
PRv	"VALLEY BASALT": vesicular olivine basalt; local acidic to intermediate breccia in Coast Mountains only

TERTIARY

MIOCENE AND PLIOCENE

MP_v	"PLATEAU BASALT": basalt, olivine basalt, minor tuff
MP_s	Poorly consolidated tuff, breccia, diatomite, sandstone, conglomerate

MIOCENE(?) AND OLDER

T_v	Olivine basalt possibly correlative in part with PRv; minor, local intermediate volcanics in central part of area
T_s	
T_i	Small intrusions of mainly intermediate composition
T_{gd}	Granodiorite; felsite; in part of Eocene age

EOCENE

E_K	KAMLOOPS GROUP: basalt, andesite, dacite, rhyolite, breccia, tuff and local intercalated sandstone; conglomerate, shale
E_C	"COLDWATER BEDS": arkosic sandstone, conglomerate, shale, local coal seams
E_H	"HAT CREEK BEDS": sandstone, conglomerate, shale thick coal seams (Hat Creek Coal Formation and contiguous sedimentary strata)
E_V	Basalt, andesite, dacite, rhyolite and volcaniclastic rocks, along Fraser River
E_S	Arkosic sandstone, coarse conglomerate and shale, along Fraser River

CRETACEOUS AND/OR TERTIARY

$KT_{gd(m)}$	Granodiorite with locally abundant septa and slices of metasedimentary rocks probably derived mainly from JK_{RM} and locally from PJ_{BR}

CRETACEOUS

$K_{gd,qm}$	Granodiorite, quartz monzonite; few or no included metamorphic rocks
uK_S	Shale, sandstone, coal
uK_K	KINGSVALE GROUP: basalt, local intercalated volcaniclastics

ALBIAN AND/OR CENOMANIAN

lmK_S	Conglomerate and sandstone, derived in large part from chert-rich source terranes, minor shale with coal horizons

APTIAN AND ALBIAN AND (?) OLDER

lK_{SB}	SPENCES BRIDGE GROUP: andesite, dacite, rhyolite, intercalated volcaniclastics, sandstone, shale and local conglomerate
lK_{JM}	JACKASS MOUNTAIN GROUP: sandstone and conglomerate, derived in large part from granitic and volcanic source terranes, shale

JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS

NEOCOMIAN AND (?) OLDER

JK_{RM1}	RELAY MOUNTAIN GROUP: argillite, siltstone, sandstone and local conglomerate
JK_{RM2}	RELAY MOUNTAIN GROUP: phyllite, semischist, local conglomerate; foliated low grade metamorphic equivalents of RM1
JK_{gd}	MOUNT MARTLEY STOCK AND SIMILAR GRANITIC ROCKS: granodiorite, quartz monzonite
JK_i	Diorite, quartz diorite
JK_S	Chert-pebble conglomerate; distinguished from lmJ_A on compositional grounds
J_{gd}	PENNASK BATHOLITH, DOUGLAS LAKE STOCK AND SIMILAR GRANITIC ROCKS: granodiorite, quartz monzonite

SINEMURIAN TO CALLOVIAN

lmJ_A	ASHCROFT FORMATION: argillite, siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate, local, minor, carbonate
lmJ_L	LADNER GROUP: argillite, siltstone, sandstone and foliated low grade metamorphic equivalents

EARLIEST JURASSIC (?)

eJ_{gd}	WILD HORSE BATHOLITH, NICOLA BATHOLITH, PARTS OF MOUNT LYTTON PLUTONIC COMPLEX AND SIMILAR GRANITIC ROCKS: granodiorite, quartz monzonite; the latter has local K-feldspar megacrystic phases

TRIASSIC AND (?) JURASSIC

$\tau J_{gd,qm}$	GUICHON CREEK BATHOLITH AND SIMILAR GRANITIC ROCKS: quartz monzonite and granodiorite (qm (gd)); granodiorite, quartz diorite (gd (qd)) and subordinate diorite (d)
$\tau J_{s,d}$	IRON MASK BATHOLITH AND SIMILAR ALKALINE INTRUSIONS: syenite (s); diorite (d); gabbro (gb)
$\tau J^{gn,s,d}_{gb,u}$	Alkaline intrusives of uncertain age but in part probably coeval with Iron Mask Batholith: granite (gn); syenite (s); diorite (d); gabbro (gb); ultramafic rocks including picrite and local serpentine (u), undifferentiated (i)
τJ_{di}	PARTS OF MOUNT LYTTON PLUTONIC COMPLEX: diorite, local amphibolite. Possibly metamorphosed Nicola Group
τJm	PARTS OF MOUNT LYTTON PLUTONIC COMPLEX: banded amphibolite and quartzofeldspathic rocks, local mylonite. Possibly metamorphosed Nicola and (?) Cache Creek Groups
τJ_v	Plagioclase, augite-plagioclase andesite and(?) basalt; volcaniclastics, local carbonate. Uncertain age, but lithologically closest to Nicola Group 3 volcanics

KARNIAN AND NORIAN

$u\tau_N$	NICOLA GROUP: undifferentiated
$u\tau_{N1,1a}$	NICOLA GROUP: basic to acidic, mainly volcaniclastic rocks and intercalated argillite; 1a acidic flows and volcaniclastics; local schistose equivalents mainly along Thompson River valley
$u\tau_{N2}$	NICOLA GROUP: carbonate
$u\tau_{N3}$	NICOLA GROUP: plagioclase, plagioclase-augite intermediate pyroclastic and epiclastic breccia, conglomerate, tuff, sandstone, local shale; carbonate clasts common. Local augite porphyry bodies probably feeders to N5 volcanics
$u\tau_{N4}$	NICOLA GROUP: aphanitic, pillowed basic flows
$u\tau_{N5}$	NICOLA GROUP: augite porphyry, augite-plagioclase porphyry volcaniclastic breccia and tuff; interbedded argillite
$u\tau_{N6}$	NICOLA GROUP: argillite, siltstone, volcanic sandstone, local intercalated tuff. Rocks along North Thompson River contain interbedded chert pebble conglomerate, chert arenite local carbonate, and minor augite/hornblende porphyry. Northeast of Kamloops, these strata are as old as Middle Triassic
$u\tau_{N7}$	NICOLA GROUP: variably foliated diorite, amphibolite, metasedimentary rocks, probably equivalent to N5, N6; associated with Nicola, Wild Horse and Pennask Batholiths
$u\tau_p$	"PAVILION BEDS": argillite, siltstone, volcanic sandstone, local tuff, carbonate. Possibly correlative with N1.
$u\tau_{d,i}$	diorite, quartzofeldspathic intrusions probably mainly subvolcanic to the Nicola Group

PERMIAN TO JURASSIC

PJ_{BR1} — BRIDGE RIVER COMPLEX: radiolarian chert, argillite, basalt, pillow basalt, local carbonate, local gabbro; typically disrupted, "broken formation"

PJ_{BR2} — BRIDGE RIVER COMPLEX: ultramafic rocks, mainly serpentinite

PJ_{BR3} — BRIDGE RIVER COMPLEX: phyllite; quartzose phyllite, foliated greenstone, low-grade, greenschist facies metamorphosed equivalents of $_{BR}$; commonly well-developed foliation

PJ_{BR4} — BRIDGE RIVER COMPLEX: siliceous schist; actinolite schist; local marble; upper greenschist-lower amphibolite metamorphic facies; commonly with abundant concordant and cross-cutting, quartzofeldspathic sills and dykes of late Eocene age

PENNSYLVANIAN TO TRIASSIC

PT_{CC1} — CACHE CREEK COMPLEX: basalt; pillow basalt; diabase; gabbro

PT_{CC2} — CACHE CREEK COMPLEX: ultramafic rock, mainly serpentinite, local gabbro

PT_{CC3} — CACHE CREEK COMPLEX: melange, broken formation; radiolarian chert, chert-argillite matrix containing probably olistostromal limestone, chert, greenstone and ultramafic blocks and locally, acid volcanic blocks similar to uT_{N1a}

PT_{CC4} — CACHE CREEK COMPLEX: in large part MARBLE CANYON FORMATION: massive, poorly-bedded carbonate, local thin-bedded carbonate, argillite-tuff interbeds, local basalt and chert

PT_{CC5} — CACHE CREEK COMPLEX: radiolarian chert; argillite-phyllite, minor greenstone, limestone, coherent structure, and only local melange

PALEOZOIC AND MESOZOIC

PM_V — Augite porphyry, bladed feldspar porphyry, chlorite schist, meta basalt: lithologically similar to N5 volcanics, but higher metamorphic grade and of uncertain age

PM_S — Argillite, phyllite; siltstone, volcanic sandstone, semischist; local carbonate; local volcaniclastics. Contains both Triassic (T_C) and Carboniferous (C_C) carbonates. Lithologically similar to parts of HR1 and N6 but slightly higher metamorphic grade

PM_m — Biotite quartz schist, biotite muscovite schist, garnet biotite schist local (in Coast Mountains), kyanite, sillimanite; protolith age unknown

DEVONIAN TO PERMIAN

DP_{HR1} — "HARPER RANCH GROUP": argillite; cherty argillite; siltstone; volcanic and chert grain sandstone; chert pebble conglomerate; volcaniclastics of basic to acid composition; minor carbonate

DP_{HR2} — Carbonate; where age of carbonate known shown as Carboniferous, Permian (P_{HR2}, C_{HR2})

Limit of outcrop

Limit of geological mapping

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)

Fault (defined, approximate, assumed, extension beneath drift)

Fault; bar indicates down thrown side; arrow indicates relative movement

Thrust fault; "layer parallel fault"; teeth on upper plate

Diagnostic fossil locality. Refer to table 1, sheet 2

Isotopic age (Ma). Refer to table 2, sheet 2

K-Ar system:

U-Pb system:

ical Survey of Canada (1984) to have been an island arc system that was accreted during Mid-Triassic time.

Within the property there are a number of calc-alkaline intrusives which cut the Nicola Group rocks. These bodies appear to be subvolcanic equivalents of the Nicola Group and/or apophyses of the nearby Guichon Creek batholith.

Property Geology

Since all of the property was mapped in detail by geologists of Selco-BP, the following text is based largely on their results. The lithologic subdivisions reported by Selco-BP have been retained to preserve the continuity of results.

Lithology

1. Cache Creek Group (PTcc)

Argillite and siltstone of this formation are exposed on hillsides and creek banks in the western portion of this property. These rocks are typically fine-grained and brown to black in colour; they appear in outcrop as phyllites. A ridge near the middle of the ADD 6 claim is underlain by siltstone with graded bedding which suggests a southwesterly younging direction (Selco-BP, 1985).

Finely-laminated limestone crops out in the banks of Oregon Jack Creek. This unitis sparsely recrystallized, but it appears similar to those limestones west of the property within the mapped Cache Creek Group. White, banded and green, radiolarian(?) cherts also occur near Oregon Jack Creek.

2. Nicola Group (uTn)

The volcanic rocks of this formation strike 315° to 330° and dip -45° to -70° southwestward. Rhyolitic flows and pyroclastics, dacitic flows and minor andesite members dominate the eastern half

of the property. There is also a thick sequence of andesitic volcaniclastics and sediments between the more felsic members of the Nicola Group and the Martel fault. While the rhyolitic(?) to dacitic members have only minor intercalated sediments, the andesitic volcaniclastics have numerous intercalated argillite and chert beds, indicative of repetitive volcanism with frequent periods of quiescence and sedimentation.

The following descriptions are presented for macroscopic identification but their order does not imply stratigraphic correlation.

Argillite - Chert (Unit 1)

There are several thick argillite beds, up to 5 metres thick, which underlie the central portion of the property. Geological results indicate that these beds strike 320° to 335° and dip -45° to -70° southwestward (Selco-BP, 1984). They are commonly quite carbonaceous and pyritic, as fine-grained disseminations representing 3 to 10 percent of the rock volume. They are also excellent electromagnetic conductors, as reflected by the geophysical results shown on Figure 5.

Within the fine-grained sediments there are numerous chert beds and laminae which appear as white to dark grey or black, siliceous members. The chert is usually quite massive, and commonly pyritized with fine-grained, euhedral to subhedral disseminations.

The geologists of Selco-BP have suggested a southwesterly younging direction based on the apparent up-section decrease of argillite clasts within interbedded rhyolitic flows. However, such vagaries would be quite commonplace within an active island arc complex.

Andesite Tuff (Unit 2A)

This unit is a brown, strongly foliated sediment; commonly

sericitized and/or chloritized. According to Selco-BP, there is an average of 30 percent interstitial carbonate. Bedding features are indistinct; although, it often has a gradational transition to argillite.

Andesite (Unit 2)

The andesitic volcanics are usually well foliated and altered to chlorite-carbonate schists. Flow features are rare; but when observed, they appear quite similar to the pyroclastic members. Magnetite contents vary locally but commonly increase near tuffaceous sediments (Selco-BP, 1985).

Dacite (Unit 3)

These volcanics are represented as quartz-feldspar flows, more mafic than the rhyolitic(?) flows. They are typically composed of 10 to 30 percent feldspar and 5 to 15 percent quartz phenocrysts in an aphanitic, dark green groundmass. In outcrop, within the northeastern portion of the property, these rocks appear as chlorite-carbonate schists.

Rhyolite (Unit 4)

This unit is represented by quartz-eye rhyolitic flows. The quartz phenocrysts are subhedral and 0.5 to 5.0 mm. in diameter; ranging between 5 to 20 percent of the rock volume within a white to pale green siliceous groundmass. These flows are commonly interbedded with thin andesitic tuffs. In outcrop, this unit appears as foliated quartz-sericite schists, with or without local brecciation and argillite clasts.

It is the writers opinion that these volcanics may be highly altered and silicified dacite flows, metasomatized by the quartz diorite intrusions.

Diorite (Unit 6B)

Dioritic intrusives occur near the base of Red Hill and within the eastern portion of the MOLY 2 claim. These intrusives are medium- to fine-grained with approximately 25 to 35 percent mafic minerals, dominantly biotite. Saussuritization and propylitization are common and pervasive. There is reported pyritization up to 5 percent.

Quartz Diorite (Unit 6A)

This intrusive unit underlies a large area within the ADD 1, 5 and 8 claims. It is a medium- to coarse-grained rock with large, closed interstitial quartz phenocrysts. The groundmass is 30 to 40 percent feldspar and 5 to 15 percent mafics (biotite to chlorite). There is commonly 2 to 3 percent disseminated pyrite. Alteration characteristics include saussuritization to low-grade sericitization. A siliceous contact metamorphic halo and strong penetrative foliation, parallel to the surrounding strata, indicate that this intrusion was emplaced within cooled volcanics prior to thrusting along the Martel fault.

Structure

It appears that the diorite and quartz diorite intrusions were emplaced during and after the deposition of the Nicola Group. Given their close spatial and compositional similarities to those of the nearby Guichon Creek batholith it has been suggested that these intrusives may be of Karnian age (205 to 198 ± 6 m.y.).

Both the intrusives and volcanosedimentary strata reflect a strong penetrative foliation, parallel to both the regional bedding attitudes and the attitude of the Martel thrust fault. Thus, it has been suggested by Selco-BP personnel that the thrust faulting post-dated intrusive activity.

Several subordinate fault structures cut the country rocks

at an 080° to 100° azimuth. They display only minor displacements of little structural consequence.

Drag folds and crenulations are spatially associated with the Martel fault. Elsewhere, there is little evidence to suggest any major folding. Thus, it has been postulated that the country rocks are tilted but not folded or inverted.

Alteration

There is pervasive regional metamorphism of the country rocks to greenschist facies. Hydrothermal alteration, including propylitization, pyritization and low to intense sericitization, is spatially associated with the various calc-alkaline intrusions.

Near the Martel thrust fault the country rocks have been weakly (chlorite-carbonate) to strongly (quartz-sericite) altered. This alteration is undoubtedly due to the thermal metamorphic effects generated from the thrust faulting.

Mineralization

Exploration results have indicated two, or possibly three, types of sulphide mineralization. The two dominant types include those of the East (Red Hill) Zone and the Iron Formation Zone (see Figures 4, 5 and 9). The third type of sulphide mineralization is that associated with local quartz veining which crosscuts most lithologies and occasionally hosts minor amounts of chalcopyrite. This third type has not proved to be of any significant exploration or economic interest.

At the East Zone massive and semi-massive sulphide mineralization occurs up to a thickness of 2 metres. This zone is situated on the west side of Red Hill in the vicinity of numerous dioritic sills and dykes. The mineralization consists of coarse veinlets and disseminations of pyrite hosted by strongly foliated and hydrothermally altered rhyolitic(?) flows. Pyrite may represent 50 to 70 percent of the rock volume within an irregular band which has

been traced for 60 metres. Sulphide-rich float has been discovered with banded pyrite and chalcopyrite of a syngenetic appearance. This zone has been actively explored by drilling and trenching.

The Iron Formation Zone is situated at grid coordinates 16+00 to 18+00 South by 29+40 West. It is a syngenetic structure containing magnetite, plus or minus chalcopyrite, in a chert horizon from 0.1 to 0.3 metre thick. The mineralized chert horizon is conformable with the surrounding strata, and it has been traced on surface for over 200 metres. Chalcopyrite occurs as fine-grained disseminations in the chert, and with cross-cutting quartz-calcite veinlets in the 'footwall'. Geological, geochemical and geophysical surveying, trenching, lithogeochemical sampling and recent drilling have tested this zone.

1985 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 1985 drilling program was undertaken by Rea Gold Corporation to test both the East and Iron Formation zones. This work included: drilling 6 NQ holes totalling 765.66 metres (2,512 feet), assay and analytical work on selected drill core samples, and drill site reclamation. Three drill holes (D.D.H. 85-2 to 85-4), totalling 396.85 metres (1,302 feet), tested the East Zone mineralization and three drill holes (D.D.H. 85-5 to 85-7), totalling 368.81 metres (1,210 feet), tested the Iron Formation structure.

The drilling program and reclamation work was carried out between December 2nd and 13th, 1985. This report was prepared following the receipt of all drilling and analytical results.

Minorex Consulting Ltd. managed the 1985 drilling program. The writer supervised the program and wrote this report which documents all of the results. Messrs. S. Todoruk, T. Robinson and R. Schwarz assisted the writer at various times throughout the program. These assistants were employed by Minorex Consulting Ltd. A Statement of Qualifications for the writer accompanies this report.

Diamond Drilling

Upon the termination of the joint venture agreement Rea Gold Corporation contracted the writer to review all of the exploration results. Afterwards, it was proposed that a drilling program should be conducted: firstly, to test the strike and updip extensions of the sulphide mineralization intercepted in the Selco-BP drill hole S84-1A, and secondly, to explore the Iron Formation structure. In 1985, Selco-BP had drilled the downdip extension of the mineralization intercepted by D.D.H. S84-1A. Since this hole was called D.D.H. S85-1 the writer named the Rea Gold drill holes D.D.H. 85-2 to 85-7 to avoid any possible confusion.

Drilling required the use of a diamond drill rig capable of recovering NQ-core, plus full winter support with a four-wheel drive, heated water truck. Two Longyear Super 38 drill rigs were utilized and a heated water truck was contracted to service both rigs. H. Allen Diamond Drilling Ltd. and Rainbow Diamond Drilling Ltd., both of Merritt, B.C., were contracted to drill the East and Iron Formation zones, respectively. Both zones were drilled simultaneously to minimize water truck support costs.

The direct drilling costs, including drilling, site preparation and water truck support, were $59.73 per metre ($18.20/foot).

After the drilling was completed the writer surveyed the drill collars to the existing control grid using a chain and compass. Results of this work are shown on Figures 4, 5 and 9.

Drill core was transported to the Rea Gold warehouse on Laval Crescent in Kamloops, B.C. There, the drill core was logged by the writer and sections of the core were selected for sampling. The selected drill cores were split, bagged, labelled and delivered for analysis to Kamloops Research and Assay Laboratory Ltd. in Kamloops, B.C. The remainder of the split and unsplit cores were properly labelled and stored within the warehouse.

The results of the drilling program will be thoroughly discussed in the following text. They are also shown on Figures 4

to 12. All geologic drill logs accompany this report as Appendix I. Table II and Appendices II, III and IV contain the assay and analytical results from the selected drill core sampling.

RESULTS OF THE 1985 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The drilling program was completed within budget but the results are not very encouraging.

Diamond Drilling

All six drill holes were completed to their respective lengths, intersecting their specific geological targets. Minor to intense pyritization with very local chalcopyrite mineralization were intersected in all of the East Zone drill holes. The Iron Formation drill holes intersected the favourable chert horizon and were continued through the mineralized 'footwall' stringer zone. None of these holes intersected significant economic mineralization.

Drill hole 85-5, at grid coordinates 16+00 South by 30+10 West within the Iron Formation Zone, intersected very narrow and local chalocpyrite mineralization grading up to 1.48% copper over 0.3 metre. No other significant precious- or base-metal mineralization was discovered.

The geological and exploration aspects of the drilling program will be discussed later in this report.

Geochemical Sampling

As mentioned previously, all split drill core samples were submitted to Kamloops Research and Assay Laboratory Ltd. for analysis. Based on the geological logging, core samples were initially analysed if the rock was sparsely mineralized or geologically interesting. All samples were analysed for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. Any analytical results exceeding 1,000 p.p.b. gold, 20

TABLE II

Comparison Table of Kamloops Research & Assay Laboratory Ltd.'s versus
Chemex Labs Ltd.'s Assay and Analytical Results

1986 Drilling Program

Sample No	Au (ppb)			Ag (ppm)			Cu (%)			Cu (ppm)			Pb (ppm)			Zn (ppm)		
	KRAL	Chemex	%Diff	KRAL	Chemex	%Diff	KRAL	Chemex	%Diff	KRAL	Chemex	%Diff	KRAL	Chemex	%Diff	KRAL	Chemex	%Diff
22837	3.0	3.0	0.00	0.1	0.1	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00				10	2	80.00	95	113	-18.95
22844	3.0	3.0	0.00	2.3	2.9	-26.09	1.48	1.54	-4.05				11	1	90.91	169	228	-34.91
22845	3.0	3.0	0.00	1.5	1.4	6.67	0.49	0.51	-4.08				10	3	70.00	357	525	-47.06
22852	180.0	270.0	-50.00	1.3	1.2	7.69				104	125	-20.19	31	28	9.68	101	110	-8.91
22860	30.0	25.0	16.67	0.2	0.1	50.00				1500	1850	-23.33	1	2	-100.00	26	60	-130.77
22872	3.0	10.0	-233.33	0.4	0.5	-25.00				3520	4100	-16.48	7	1	85.71	103	170	-65.05
22882	80.0	3.0	96.25	0.3	0.4	-33.33				3400	3800	-11.76	6	1	83.33	93	165	-77.42
Total	302.0	317.0	-4.97	6.1	6.6	-8.20	2.0	2.1	-3.98	8524.0	9875.0	-15.85	76.0	38.0	50.00	944.0	1371.0	-45.23
% Mean Diff			-0.71			-1.17			-1.33			-3.17			7.14			-6.46
K.R.A.L. vs Chemex			Lower			Lower			Lower			Lower			Higher			Lower

% Difference = (K.R.A.L.-Chemex / K.R.A.L.) X 100

p.p.m. silver, or 4,000 p.p.m. for copper, lead and zinc were later assayed.

In total, 59 drill core samples were submitted for analysis during and after the drilling. Later, three samples were re-assayed for copper values exceeding the 4,000 p.p.m. limit.

After the assay and analytical results had been received from Kamloops Research and Assay Laboratory Ltd., the writer shipped selected pulps for check assaying to Chemex Labs Ltd. in Vancouver, B.C. Chemex Labs Ltd. assayed 7 pulps from the drilling program. The writer has prepared a comparison table for common samples tested by both assay laboratories (see Table II). In this table one will see that, based on a percent difference, Kamloops Research and Assay Laboratory Ltd. reported consistently lower gold, silver, copper and zinc values than Chemex Labs Ltd. However, both laboratories report values within 7% mean difference.

All assay and analytical results accompany this report as Appendices II, III and IV. The writer has included the analytical procedures for the lithogeochemical analyses as Appendix V. Furthermore, analysed intercepts have been plotted on the cross-sections (see Figures 6 to 8 and 10 to 12).

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The drilling and analytical results from both zones did not warrant continued exploration.

East Zone

Prior to the drilling program it was the writer's opinion that there was sufficient geological evidence to support a possible synvolcanic origin for the mineralization. Despite rather low precious-metal values and contradictory trace element geochemistry, highly anomalous copper and zinc values were shown to be present within more massive pyrite mineralization.

Recent results show strong evidence for a contact metasomatic origin of the sulphide mineralization. With few exceptions the writer observed superimposed cross-cutting and fracture filling mineralization, rather than primary, concordant mineralization. The style and distribution of the alteration and mineralization assemblages are all indicative of hydrothermal activity spatially- and genetically-related to a buried intrusive. Just such an intrusive was intersected at the end of D.D.H. 85-4. A quartz diorite stock with a distinct pyritic aureole occurs at a depth of 73 metres or less beneath the sulphide-rich zone on Red Hill. Geological evidence shows that this intrusive is barren from its contact with the overlying volcanics to 20 metres within it.

It is the writer's opinion that the East Zone is a highly altered pyrite halo of a near-surface quartz diorite stock. Anomalous copper and zinc values within this halo are consistent with the remobilization of base-metal ions in a contact metasomatic setting.

Iron Formation Zone

Trenching and lithogeochemical sampling by Selco-BP showed that chalopyrite mineralization was hosted by a laterally persistent chert horizon. Drilling was undertaken to test its thickness and strike extensions at depth.

All three drill holes intersected the mineralized chert horizon and penetrated its 'footwall' stockwork zone. Hematite, magnetite, pyrite and minor chalcopyrite mineralization are associated with the chert horizon at depth, but the intercepts are both very narrow and low grade. The only intercepts with any significant chalcopyrite mineralization occurred as quartz-calcite-pyrite-chalcopyrite veins or fracture fillings, parallel or subparallel to the foliation. There were three such intercepts ranging from 0.3 to 0.5 metre wide with grades of 0.49, 0.75 and 1.48% copper. All precious-metal values were less than 100 p.p.b. gold and 2.3 p.p.m. silver. Low, but elevated, zinc values were encountered with higher copper intercepts.

It is the writer's opinion that the iron and minor copper mineralization within the 'Iron Formation' chert horizon is indeed syngenetic. However, there is no broad metallic zonation to indicate greater exploration potential along strike or downdip.

CONCLUSIONS

Recent exploration work by Selco-BP was directed towards evaluating this property for its sygenetic, massive sulphide potential. This was a radically new approach since the previous operators had explored for its more obvious bulk tonnage copper-molybdenum potential. The Selco-BP program was well executed and it was successful in identifying the Iron Formation Zone and, to a lesser extent, the East Zone.

The 1985 drilling program did not discover any significant mineralization at either of the two zones. The East Zone appears to be a hydrothermally altered pyrite halo genetically-related to a near-surface quartz diorite stock. The elevated copper and zinc values are interesting but subeconomic; at a level consistent with base-metal scavenging from the surrounding Nicola volcanic rocks. The Iron Formation Zone has many of the geologic features characteristic of a synvolcanic sulphide setting. The chert horizon marks a hiatus in repetitive volcanism, and the iron and copper values reflect metal ion deposition during that time. However, the chert only hosts geochemically anomalous copper values over quite narrow widths. The semi-concordant vein structures with chalcopyrite mineralization are interesting but do not warrant further investigation.

Exploration potential still exists for disseminated copper and molybdenum mineralization within the buried intrusives, and for syngenetic sulphide mineralization elsewhere within the volcanic sequence. However, such exploration targets will be difficult to identify and expensive to evaluate.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is the writer's opinion that Rea Gold Corporation should apply this work for maximum assessment credit. Afterwhich, published results from the Selco-BP exploration work on their surrounding properties should be compiled with this property's data. Any resulting exploration targets should be explored and evaluated accordingly.

Submitted by,

MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.

February 28, 1986
Kamloops, B.C.

J.D. Blanchflower, F.G.A.C.
Consulting Geologist

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Re: Drilling of 7 NQ-core holes totalling 765.66 metres (2,512 feet) by H. Allen Diamond Drilling Ltd. and Rainbow Diamond Drilling Ltd. both of Merritt, B.C.

Analysis of 59 selected drill core samples and assaying of 3 sample pulps at Kamloops Research and Assay Laboratory Ltd. of Kamloops, B.C.

Check-assaying or analysis of 7 sample pulps at Chemex Labs Ltd. of North Vancouver, B.C.

Collation, plotting, drafting, interpretation and documentation of all resultant data from the 1985 drilling program by Minorex Consulting Ltd.

A. Field Expenses - November 18 to December 31, 1985

1) Personnel

J.D. Blanchflower - geologist 25.25 days @ $300./day	$ 7,575.00	
R. Schwarz - geological assistant/sampler 0.5 days @ $187./day	93.50	
T. Robinson - geological assistant/sampler 10.8 days @ $187./day	2,020.25	
S. Todoruk - geological assistant 21 days @ $200./day	4,200.00	
		$13,888.75

2) Vehicle Expenses

a) '83 Ford 4WD P/U (Minorex) 8 days @ $35./day plus	$ 280.00	
1,852 km. @ $.35/km.	648.20	
b) '84 G.M.C. 4WD P/U (Canex) 6 weeks @ $236.19/week plus	1,417.11	
3,696 km. @ $.35/km.	1,293.60	
		$ 3,638.91

3)	Room and Board		
	a) Room (Cache Creek Motel) 3.34 weeks @ 160.50/week	$ 536.16	
	b) Board 21 mandays @ $23.81/manday	500.02	
			$ 1,036.18
4)	Airfare/Travel Expenses		
	S. Todoruk (Vancouver to Kamloops, return)		$ 125.81
5)	Field Supplies - sample bags, equipment, rentals, flagging, core box labels, grass seed, etc.		$ 194.11
6)	Warehouse supplies - 1 steel core rack, lumber for core tables, dymotapes, etc.		$ 1,036.69
7)	Shipping - core rack (Vanc. - Kam.) samples (Kam. - Vanc.)		$ 71.50
8)	Warehouse Rent (December 1985 to May 1986)		$ 1,350.00
9)	Drilling Expenses (H. Allen Diamond Drilling Ltd. and Rainbow Diamond Drilling Ltd.)		
	Drilling Costs - 2,512 feet @ $15.80/foot (including site prep., mud, core boxes, etc.)	$39,679.00	
	Water Truck Costs - 11 days @ $550.00/day	6,050.00	
			$45,729.00
10)	Assay/ Analytical Expenses		
	a) Kamloops Research and Assay Laboratory Ltd. (59 geochem samples for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn @ $13.10/sample	$ 772.90	

b)	Chemex Labs Ltd. - 4 samples for Au, Ag, Cu (p.p.m.), Pb, Zn @ ~$15.55/sample 3 samples for Au, Ag, Cu (%), Pb, Zn, @ ~$10.95/sample	$ 90.45	
			$ 863.35
	Total Field Expenses		$67,934.30

B. Office Expenses - December 13, 1985 to February 28, 1986

1)	Report Preparation (Minorex Consulting Ltd.)		
a)	Report Writing J.D. Blanchfower - geologist 10 days @ $300./day	$ 3,000.00	
b)	Map Preparation and Drafting (T.P. Quinn) 60 hrs. @ 15./hr.	900.00	
c)	Typing (C. Yaretz) 24 hrs. @ $15./hr.	360.00	
d)	Reproduction, printing and Photocopying (Universal Reproductions)	468.89	
			$ 4,728.89
	Total Office Expenses		$ 4,728.89

C. Management Fees - November 18, 1985 to February 28, 1986

	~10% of the Total Field and Office Expenses for office overhead and expenses	$ 7,266.31

Total Cost of the 1985 Drilling Program	$79,929.50

Submitted by,

MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.

February 28, 1986
Kamloops, B.C.

J.D. Blanchflower, F.G.A.C.
Consulting Geologist

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, J. DOUGLAS BLANCHFLOWER, of the City of Kamloops, Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1) I am a Consulting Geologist with a business office at 2391 Bossert Avenue, Kamloops, British Columbia, V2B 4V6; and President of Minorex Consulting Ltd.

2) I am a graduate in geology with a Bachelor of Science, Honours Geology degree from the University of British Columbia in 1971.

3) I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

4) I have practised my profession as a geologist for the past fourteen years.

   Pre-Graduate experience in Geology - Geochemistry - Geophysics in British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories (1966 to 1970).

   Three years as Geologist with the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (1970 to 1972).

   Seven years as Exploratioin Geologist with Canadian Superior Exploration Limited (1972 to 1980).

   Three years as Exploration Geologist with Sulpetro Minerals Limited (1980 to 1982).

   Three years as Consulting Geologist with Minorex Consulting Ltd.

   Active exploration and development experience in Western North America.

5) I own no direct, indirect or contingent interest in any of the subject claims, nor shares in or securities of REA GOLD CORPORATION.

6) I supervised the drilling program carried out on the RED HILL (ADD/MOLY) property between December 2nd and 12th, 1985 and wrote this report which documents the results.

7) I consent to the use of this report in a Prospectus or Statement of Material Facts.

J.D. Blanchflower, F.G.A.C.

Dated at Kamloops, British Columbia, this 28th day of February, 1986.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Carr, J.M. (1962): The Geology of Part of the Thompson River Valley between Ashcroft and Spences Bridge; B.C. Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1962, pp. 28-45.

Duffel, S. and McTaggart, D.C. (1951): Ashcroft Map-Area, B.C. Map 1010A.

Gamble, D. (1986): Drilling Report on the Red Hill Property, Kamloops Mining Division, B.C.; In press.

Geological Survey of Canada (1984): Bedrock Geology of Ashcroft (92I) Map Area; G.S.C. Open File 980.

Hjorleifson, G.R. (1984): Red Hill Property, Kamloops Mining Division, B.C., Canada; Corporate Profile; Private Report for R.G.C.; Part E, pp. 1-10.

Selco-BP (1983-85): Various reports, maps, plans and cross-sections on the Red Hill Property, Kamloops Mining Division, B.C., private company data.

APPENDIX I

Geologic Logs for Diamond Drill Holes
85-2 to 85-7, RED HILL (ADD/MOLY) Property,
Kamloops Mining Division, B.C.

Minorex Consulting Ltd. — DRILL LOG

HOLE NO. DDH.85-2

DRILLING CO: H. Allen Diamond Drilling Ltd. Box 1397 Merritt, B.C. V0K 2B0 (604) 378-4494	LOCATION SKETCH	DEPTH	TESTS DIP ANGLE	AZIMUTH	DATE STARTED: December 2, 1985 DATE COMPLETED: December 5, 1985 COLLAR ELEV. 543.0 m. NORTHING 5+99 South EASTING 4+50 West AZIMUTH 060° DEPTH 148.13 m. (486') CORE SIZE NQ
		COLLAR	- 45°	060°	
		148.13 m.	- 78°	-	
HOLE TYPE D.D.H.					

PROJECT: RED HILL(ADD/MOLY)
N.T.S.: 92I/11W
LOCATION: Red Hill Zone
100 m. S.S.E. of D.D.H. 84-1A (Selco)
DATE LOGGED: December 8, 1985
LOGGED BY: J.D.B.

INTERVAL FROM	INTERVAL TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION: COLOUR	GRAIN SIZE	TEXTURE	ALTERATION	ORE MINERALS	FRACTURES PER METRE	∠ C.A.	STRUCTURE (FRACTURES, FAULTS, FOLDING, BEDDING, ETC)	REMARKS MINERALIZATION, TYPE, AGE RELATIONS
0	8.53	OVB								Casing in overburden.	
8.53	49.80	Rhyolite Tuff	Lt. grn.	v.f.g.		Qz, Ms	Py	50-100	45°-90°	Lt. green, highly silicified and sericitized rhyolitic tuff. Pyritized and intensely fractured. Py~5% as diss'ns. & fracture fillings. Possibly some very minor Cp 13.11 - 60° to c.a. Qz, Ca vein (~6 cm. wide)	
										10-13 13-16 m. - rx geochem 16-19	
										17.7 m. - 1 cm. fracture filling (70° c.a.) of Py + minor Cp.	
										Foliation (bedding?)~80°-90° to c.a.	
										Py decreases from 24m. w/depth to ≤ 1%	
										30.8 m. - 31.1 m. - 45° fault zone	
										36.5-36.88 - Py diss'ns. ~3% in Qz, Ms alt'd. section of rhyolitic tuff - intensely sheared 40°-50° to c.a. w/80°-90° foliation.	
										40-43 m. - rx. geochem - Py (~3%) in alt'd. rhyolite.	
										46.1 - 7% Py f.f. over 20m. 45° to c.a.	
49.8	49.85	Fault zone							45°	Fault zone - w/2 m. of highly alt'd. (Ms) h.w. Py~1-2% diss'ns.	

Minorex Consulting Ltd. DRILL LOG

HOLE NO. 85-2

INTERVAL FROM	INTERVAL TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION COLOUR	GRAIN SIZE	TEXTURE	ALTERATION	ORE MINERALS	FRACTURES PER METRE	∠ C.A.	STRUCTURE (FRACTURES, FAULTS, FOLDING, BEDDING, ETC)	REMARKS MINERALIZATION, TYPE, AGE RELATIONS
49.85	69.3	Rhyolitic tuff	Lt.-M. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Qs, Ms	Py	25	45°-90°	Lt. to medium grn., highly siliceous and sericitized	
										rhyolitic tuff - 80°-90° to c.a. foliation. Fracturing 45°-	
										50° & 80°-90° to c.a.	
										50.8-51.2m. - ≤ 1 cm. tourmaline veining 90° to c.a.	
										58.4-59.75m. - 1 cm. tourmaline veining 65° to c.a.	
										~1% Py dissns. & local 5-7% Py fracture fillings.	
										67.0m. - 45° shear zone w/Lt. grn. Ms alt'n. envelope.	
										65.53 - 7% Py f.f. in Ms, Qz alt'd. rhyolite.	
										69.0m. - 45° shear zone w/intense Qs, Ms alt'n.	
69.3	69.75	Andesite dyke	Dk. grn.	v.f.g.	dyke	Ep, Cl		15	45°	Dk. grn, aphanitic andesite dyke w/minor h'w & f.w 45°	
										shearing.	
69.75	75.0	Rhyolite tuff	Lt. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Qz, Ms	Py	25	45°-90°	Same as 49.85 to 69.3m. w/minor tourmaline veining (≤ 1 cm.)	
										@ 73.60m.	
75.0	75.25	Andesite dyke	Dk. grn.	v.f.g.	dyke	Ep, Cl		50	45°-90°	Same as 69.3 to 69.75m. - highly sheared.	
75.25	80.8	Rhyolitic tuff	Lt. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Qs, Ms	Py	30	45°-90°	Lt. to medium green, highly siliceous and sericitized	
										rhyolitic tuff.	
										Foliation is indistinct but ~70° to c.a.	
										Py ~.5 to 1% - mainly as minor f.f. and diss'ns.	
80.8	81.10	Andesite dyke	Dk. grn.	v.f.g.	dyke	Ep, Cl		70	45°& 90°	90° h.w. shear cnt. & 45° f.w. shear cnt.	
81.10	94.4	Rhyolite tuff								Same as 75.25 to 80.8m. - Minor shearing @ 82.4m. w/Cl	
										alt'n. 80° to c.a. w/82.6m. there is 45° shear w/Ca	
										infilling 88.70m. - 1 cm. Tourmaline vein @ 65° to c.a.	
92.4	92.48	Andesite dyke	Dk. grn.	v.f.g.	dyke	Ep, Cl	Py		80°	Minor, pyritic andesite dyke 80° to c.a. w/o.1m. of f.w.	
										shearing	

Minorex Consulting Ltd. DRILL LOG

HOLE NO. 85-2

INTERVAL FROM	INTERVAL TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION COLOUR	GRAIN SIZE	TEXTURE	ALTERATION	ORE MINERALS	FRACTURES PER METRE	∠ C.A.	STRUCTURE (FRACTURES, FAULTS, FOLDING, BEDDING, ETC)	REMARKS MINERALIZATION, TYPE, AGE RELATIONS
92.48	112.3	Rhyolitic tuff	Lt. grn	f.g.	pyro	Qz, Ms	Py(1-2%)	40	45°-80°	Lt. to medium green, intensely altered (Qz, Ms) rhyolitic	
										tuff w/indistinct foliation ∿ 80° to c.a.	
										94.8 to 96.62m. - 45° shearing w/1-2% Py	
										99.0m. - 30° to c.a. 1cm. tourmaline veinlet	
										104.5 - 45° Qz, Ca Kf vn∿5 cm.	
										106.98-107.5 - 25 to 30° to c.a. shear zone w/1-2% Py	
										infilling - high Ms alt'n. w/o./m. Qz core - shear veining.	
										104.5 to 107.5 - rx geochem	
112.3	112.8	Andesite dyke	Dk. grn.	v.f.g.	dyke	Ep, Cl	Py(∿1%)	15	70°	70° shear zone cnt. on h.w. & f.w.	
112.8	122.6	Rhyolitic tuff	Lt. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Qz, Ms	Py(1-3%)	25	45°-80°	Same as 92.48 to 112.3	
										Increased py diss'ns. 112.8 to 114m.	
										±1cm. tourmaline vein 70° to c.a. @ 117.6 and 120.5m.	
										Increased Cl alt'n. @ 121 to 121.2.	
122.6	122.9	Andesite dyke	Dk. grn.	v.f.g.	dyke	Ep, Cl		40	70°	70° to c.a. dyke	
122.9	128.7	Rhyolitic tuff	Lt. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Qz, Ms	Py(1%)	>100	45°-70°	Intensely sheared, Ms-alt'd. tuff w/1-3% Py.	
128.7	128.85	Andesitic dyke	Dk. grn.	v.f.g.	dyke	Ep, Cl			45°	45° shear zone infilling dyke	
128.85	129.15	Rhyolitic tuff	M. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Qz, Ep	Py(1%)	>100	45°	Same as 122.9 to 128.7	
129.15	131.6	Andesite dyke(?)	Dk. grn.	f.g.	dyke(?)	Ep, Cl		>100	45°-70°	Intensely sheared andesite dyke(?) - barren	
131.6	132.0	White Qz & Py vein			vein		Py		70°	Fault infilled quartz vein w/pyritic gouge	
132.0	148.3	Andesite/tuff	M. grn.	f.g.	dyke(?)	Ep,Cl,He	<1% Py	>100	60°-80°	Highly sheared & hematitized andesite	
							He along			He along 30°-70° fractures <.5% Py	
							fractures			- Mixed andesitic and rhyolitic rx type, but all	
										intensely sheared 30-60°∿45°	
148.3	(486')									END OF HOLE	

Minorex Consulting Ltd. DRILL LOG

HOLE NO. 85-3

DRILLING CO	LOCATION SKETCH	DEPTH	TESTS DIP ANGLE	AZIMUTH			
H. Allen Diamond Drilling Ltd. Box 1397 Merritt, B.C. V0K 2B0 (604) 378-4494		COLLAR	-45°	060°	DATE STARTED: December 5, 1985	PROJECT: RED HILL (ADD/MOLY)	
		153.31 m.	-43°	-	DATE COMPLETED: December 9, 1985	N.T.S.: 92I/11W	
					COLLAR ELEV. 548.5 m.	LOCATION: Red Hill Zone	
					NORTHING 4+00 South	4+00S. by 4+50W.	
					EASTING 4+50 West	-100m. NNW of D.D.H.	
					AZIMUTH 060°	84-1A (Selco)	
					DEPTH 153.31 m. (503')	DATE LOGGED: December 10, 1985	
HOLE TYPE D.D.H.					CORE SIZE NQ	LOGGED BY: J.D.B.	

INTERVAL FROM	INTERVAL TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION COLOUR	GRAIN SIZE	TEXTURE	ALTERATION	ORE MINERALS	FRACTURES PER METRE	∠ c.a.	STRUCTURE (FRACTURES, FAULTS, FOLDING, BEDDING, ETC)	REMARKS MINERALIZATION, TYPE, AGE RELATIONS
0	6.10	OVB								Casing to 6.10m. - some bedrock core recovery	
6.10	12.0	Rhyolitic Tuff	Lt. brwn	f.g.	pyro	Qz, Ms	Py	75	60°	Lt. brown, well fractured rhyolitic tuff. Minor Py along joints (≤1%) with Li and minor He. Intense shearing 10.67 to 12.2m.	
12.0	14.25	Andesite dyke	Dk. grn.	f.g.	dyke	Ep, Cl	Py(±)	100	40°-60°	Intensely fractured plagioclase pphy (andesitic) dyke with Qz veining and minor He along shear surfaces. Bedding ~ 80° to 90° to c.a. Minor 20° & 70° Qz veining.	
14.25	26.0	Rhyolitic Tuff	Lt. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Qz, Ms	Py(1-2%)	50	40°-80°	Lt. grey/green rhyolitic tuff with 1 to 2% f.g. Py diss'ns. Prominent Qz, Ms (argillic) alt'n. 80° to 90° to c.a. bedding.	
26.0	30.0	Chert	Lt. brwn/ green	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py(1%)	30	60°-70°	Lt. brown chart with Ep, Cl alt'd. h.w. & f.w. contacts (~80° to c.a.) Minor Py diss'ns. & f.f.	
30.0	74.37	Rhyolitic Tuff	Lt. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Qz, Ms	Py(1-2%)	50	60°-70°	Lt. grn. rhyolitic tuff - very well fractured w/ schistocity (bedding?) ~85° to c.a., 1-2% Py f.g. diss'ns. and fracture fillings.	
										45.9m. - 1cm. tourmaline veining 80° to c.a.	
										Well fractured 70° - 80° to c.a.	

Minorex Consulting Ltd. DRILL LOG

HOLE NO. 85-3

INTERVAL FROM	INTERVAL TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION COLOUR	GRAIN SIZE	TEXTURE	ALTERATION	ORE MINERALS	FRACTURES PER METRE	∠ c.a.	STRUCTURE (FRACTURES, FAULTS, FOLDING, BEDDING, ETC)	REMARKS MINERALIZATION, TYPE, AGE RELATIONS
										57.6-80° Py, Ep, Cl vein.	
										Schistocity 50° to 60° @ 60 m.	
										Rx geochem - 60-63 and 63-66m.	
										63.0m. - 25°-30° to c.a. shear zone.	
										Schistocity @ 70.0 is 65° to c.a.	
										74 to 74.37m. - ≤1 cm. tourmaline veining 60° to c.a.	
										-0.2m. apart.	
74.37	76.20	Shear Zone							60°	Intensely sheared rhyolitic tuff 60° to c.a.	
76.20	86.26	Rhyolitic Tuff	Lt.-med green	f.g.	pyro	Qz, Ms	Py	40	60°	Same as 30 to 74.37. Occasional ≤ 1cm. tourmaline	
										vein (± pyrite) 60° to 70° to c.a.	
										≤ 50cm. apart.	
86.26	86.86	Quartz Vein	White						70°	White quartz vein with Ep, Cl alt'd. xenoliths of	
										rhyolite tuff and h.w. & f.w. Ep, Cl alt'n.	
86.86	94.90	Rhyolitic Tuff	Lt.- med green	f.g.	pyro	Qz, Ms	Py	50	60°-70°	Same as 30.0 to 74.37	
										87.86 to 87.87 - 70° To, Py vein	
										89.61 - Py (±Cp) veinlet @ 50° to c.a.	
										92.45 - 1.5 cm. To, Qz vein @ 70° to c.a. (No Py)	
94.90	96.35	Andesite Dyke	Dk. grn.	f.g.	dyke	Ep, Cl	Py	40	70°-90°	Dk. grn. andesitic dyke 80°-90° to c.a.	
										95.85 - white Qz, Ca vein 45° to c.a.	
96.35	130.8	Rhyolitic Tuff	Lt. - med green	f.g.	pyro	Qz, Ms	Py	50	60°-90°	Lt. to med. green, silicified and sericitized rhyolitic	
										tuff. Well sheared & fractured	
										Bedding 80° to 90° to c.a.	
										96.59 - To vein with Py 50° to c.a.	
										98.22 - 3mm. Qz, To vein (No Py) 70° to c.a.	
										98.42 - 3.7mm. To, Py vein 50° to c.a.	
										99.9 - fracture filling Py 70° to c.a.	

Minorex Consulting Ltd. DRILL LOG

HOLE NO. 85-3

INTERVAL FROM	INTERVAL TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION: COLOUR	GRAIN SIZE	TEXTURE	ALTERATION	ORE MINERALS	FRACTURES PER METRE	∠ c.a.	STRUCTURE (FRACTURES, FAULTS, FOLDING, BEDDING, ETC.)	REMARKS MINERALIZATION, TYPE, AGE RELATIONS
										101.83-101.90 - white Qz vein.	
										102.58-102.61 - 45° white Qz vein.	
										103.61 - minor Py f.f. 70° to c.a.	
										105.3 - Py over 2 cm. 45° to c.a.	
										107.4 to 107.54 - 3 narrow (2-4mm) Py veins	
										60° - 70° to c.a.	
										109.0 to 109.33 - 7-10% Py f.f. 60° to 70° to c.a.	
										110.0 to 111.0 - Rx geochem	
										110.23 to 110.58 - 5 to 7% Py diss'ns. and f.f.	
										110.8 - 3mm. Py veinlet 90° to c.a.	
										112.0 to 116.75 - Local Py veinlets (1 to 3mm)	
										70° to c.a. ≤0.5m. apart.	
										117.6 - 2 to 3mm. To, Qz vein w/Py selvage	
										80° to c.a.	
										117.9 to 130.8 - local Qz ± Py veinlets ≤0.1m.	
										wide 70° to 90° to c.a. <1 to 3m. apart.	
										122.22 to 122.49 - white Qz vein 30° to c.a.	
										129.50 to 129.52 - white Qz vein	
										129.74 to 129.86 - white Qz vein 20° to 30° c.a.	
130.8	145.93	Rhyolitic Tuff	Lt. grn.	v.f.g.	pyro	Qz, Ms	Py	40	60°-90°	Silicified rhyolitic tuff 142.0-145.0-Rx geochem	
										135.14 to 144.83 - Local fracture fillings of Py	
										30° to 70° to c.a. Py 1 to 2% diss'ns. f.f.	
										139.0 to 139.2 - 45° shear zone w/Qz vein infilling	
145.93	148.32	Shear Zone							10°-45°	Intensely fractured zone of sheared rhyolitic tuff	
										w/1-2% Py diss'ns.	

Minorex Consulting Ltd. DRILL LOG

HOLE NO. 85-3

INTERVAL FROM	INTERVAL TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION COLOUR	GRAIN SIZE	TEXTURE	ALTERATION	ORE MINERALS	FRACTURES PER METRE	∠ c.a.	STRUCTURE (FRACTURES, FAULTS, FOLDING, BEDDING, ETC):	REMARKS MINERALIZATION, TYPE, AGE RELATIONS
148.32	153.31	Rhyolitic Tuff	Lt. grn.	v.f.g.	pyro	Qz, Ms	Py	40-100	30°-60°	Lt. green, silicified rhyolitic tuff with	
										80° to 90° schistocity	
										148.72 - white 70° Qz vein	
										149.25 to 149.3 - white 45° Qz, Ep, Cl vein	
										151.6 to 152.0 - 70° shear zone	
153.31	(503')									END OF HOLE	

Minorex Consulting Ltd. — DRILL LOG

HOLE NO. 85-4

DRILLING CO	LOCATION SKETCH	DEPTH	TESTS DIP ANGLE	AZIMUTH
H. Allen Diamond Drilling Ltd. Box 1397 Merritt, B.C. V0K 2B0 (604) 378-4494	N	COLLAR	-45°	060°
		95.4 m.	-46°	-
HOLE TYPE D.D.H.				

DATE STARTED	December 9, 1985
DATE COMPLETED	December 11, 1985
COLLAR ELEV	557.5 m.
NORTHING	5+00 South
EASTING	3+80 West
AZIMUTH	060°
DEPTH	95.4 m. (313')
CORE SIZE	NQ

PROJECT	RED HILL (ADD/MOLY)
N.T.S.	92I/11W
LOCATION	Red Hill Zone
	70m. E.N.E. of D.D.H.
	84-1A (Selco)
DATE LOGGED	December 14, 1985
LOGGED BY	J.D.B.

INTERVAL FROM	INTERVAL TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION COLOUR	GRAIN SIZE	TEXTURE	ALTERATION	ORE MINERALS	FRACTURES PER METRE	∠ c.a.	STRUCTURE (FRACTURES, FAULTS, FOLDING, BEDDING, ETC)	REMARKS MINERALIZATION, TYPE, AGE RELATIONS
0	4.88	OVB								Casing to 4.88m.	
4.88	14.87	Rhyolitic Tuff	Lt. grn/grey	f.g.	pyro	Qz, Ms	Py(1-7)	30	30°-60°	Lt. grey/green, siliceous rhyolite tuff	
			Rx. geochem 9.0 to 12.0							Intensely fractured, sheared and locally	
			12.0 to 14.87							pyritized, as fracture fillings & diss'ns. (1-7%)	
										6.40 to 6.57 - 65° shear zone - well sheared to 4.88	
										Py f.f. (≤7%) 30-35° to c.a.	
14.87	15.75	Andesite Dyke	Dk. grn.	f.g.	dyke	Ep, Cl	Py(≤1%)	20	60°	Dk. green, Pf-pphy andesitic dyke w/occasional m.g.	
										Py diss'ns. - intrusive cnt.	
15.75	16.90	Rhyolitic Tuff	Lt. grn/grey	f.g.	pyro	Qs, Ms	Py(1-5)	30	45°-60°	Same as 4.88 to 14.87	
			Rx. geochem 15.75 to 16.90							16.20 to 16.40 - f.f. & diss'd. Py (~7%)	
16.90	17.60	Andesite Dyke	Dk. grn.	f.g.	dyke	Ep, Cl		20	60°-70°	Same as 14.87 to 15.75m. with a 1 cm. 25° Qz vein	
										as 17.45m.	
17.60	44.0	Rhyolitic Tuff	Lt. grn/grey	f.g.	pyro	Qz, Ms	Py(1-7)	30	45°-70°	Lt. grey/green, silicified rhyolitic tuff with	
			Rx geochem 17.60 to 21.0							45° schistocity	
			21.0 to 23.0							Local heavy (± 7%) concentrations of	
			23.0 to 27.0							fracture controlled Py (± Cp) min'n. @	
			27.0 to 30.0							18.60-21.0, 21.35-21.90, 24.0-24.75, 25.3-26.4,	
			40.5 to 41.5							27.0-27.65, 35.1 to 35.35 and 40.5 to 41.5m.	

Minorex Consulting Ltd. — DRILL LOG

HOLE NO. 85-4

INTERVAL FROM	INTERVAL TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION: COLOUR	GRAIN SIZE	TEXTURE	ALTERATION	ORE MINERALS	FRACTURES PER METRE	∠ c.a.	STRUCTURE (FRACTURES, FAULTS, FOLDING, BEDDING, ETC)	REMARKS: MINERALIZATION, TYPE, AGE RELATIONS
										39.4 - Qz, To vein 70° to c.a. 1.0 cm. wide.	
44.0	46.0	Andesite Dyke	Dk. grn.	f.g.	dyke	Ep, Cl		40	70°	Dk. green, Pf-pphy andesitic dyke w/60°-70°	
										shear cnt.	
46.0	49.0	Rhyolitic Tuff	Lt. grey	f.g.	pyro	Qz, Ms	Py(±3%)	60	60°-70°	Same as 17.60 to 44.0m. Intense 45-60° shearing.	
										48.0 - 1cm. To, Qz vein 70° to c.a.	
49.0	51.51	Andesite Dyke	Dk. grn.	f.g.	dyke	Ep, Cl	Py(<1%)	45	45°-60°	Dk. green, Pf-pphy (alt'd. to Ep, Cl, Ms) andesitic	
										dyke with white Qz, Ca Kf vein on f.w. 51.2 to 51.51 m.	
										25° to c.a.	
51.51	71.93	Rhyolitic Tuff	Lt. grey	f.g.	pyro	Qz, Ms	Py(<1-5%)	40	45°-60°	Highly siliceous, well fractured rhyolitic	
			Rx. geochem		70.80 to 71.93					tuff - variable Py diss'ns. & f.f. <1 to 5%	
										60° to c.a. fracturing 2/minor Py f.f.	
										60.7 and 61.1m. - To veinlets 65° to 70° to c.a.	
										70.0m. - 25° to 30° shearing	
71.93	72.2	Andesite Dyke	Dk. grn.	f.g.	dyke	Ep, Cl	Py(~1%)	40	70°	Same as 49.0 to 51.51	
72.2	73.46	Qz-Ca-Py Zone	Lt. grey	f.g.	contact zone	Cl	Py ± Cp	25	25°-40°	Light grey (salt & pepper) contact metamorphic	
			Rx. geochem		72.2 to 73.46					zone of Qz-Ca-Py±Cp. Qz-Ca veining 20° to 30°	
										to c.a. Intrusive contact halo.	
73.46	95.4	Andesite/Qz Diorite	Dk. grn.	f.g.-m.g.	intrusive	Ep,Cl,Ca	Py(≤2%)	30	60°	Intensely altered (Ep, Cl) Pf-pphy andesitic to vaguely	
										intrusive (QD) w/prominent 20°-30° Ep, Cl fracture	
										filling. Local Py f.f. and diss'ns. (≤2%). Local Qz-Ca	
										veining 60°-70° to c.a. (± Py) Prominent Bi and Hb	
										veining w/Qz-Ca f.f. 79.5 to 80.0m.	
										82.0 to 83.5 - Ep pervasive alt'n.	
										83.5 to 95.4 - F.g. to m.g. Quartz Diorite (Hb>Bi)	
95.4 (313')										END OF HOLE	

Minorex Consulting Ltd. — DRILL LOG

HOLE NO. 85-5

DRILLING CO: Rainbow Diamond Drilling Ltd. P.O. Box 1657 Merritt, B.C. V0K 2B0 (604) 378-2958	LOCATION SKETCH	DEPTH	TESTS DIP ANGLE	AZIMUTH	DATE STARTED: December 2/85	PROJECT: RED HILL
		COLLAR	-60°	060°	DATE COMPLETED: December 4/85	N.T.S.: 92I/11W
		No dip test			COLLAR ELEV.: 794.8 m.	LOCATION: Iron Formation Zone
					NORTHING: 16+00 South	
					EASTING: 30+10 West	
					AZIMUTH: 060°	
					DEPTH: 121.92m. (400')	DATE LOGGED: December 5/85
HOLE TYPE: D.D.H.					CORE SIZE: NQ	LOGGED BY: J.D.B.

INTERVAL FROM	INTERVAL TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION: COLOUR	GRAIN SIZE	TEXTURE	ALTERATION	ORE MINERALS	FRACTURES PER METRE	∠ C.A.	STRUCTURE (FRACTURES, FAULTS, FOLDING, BEDDING, ETC)	REMARKS: MINERALIZATION, TYPE, AGE RELATIONS
0	4.57	OVB								Casing	
4.57	9.70	And. Tuff	Dk. grey grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py, -Po	25	60°-80°	Andesitic laminated tuff w/f.g. py along bedding (1-3%),	
										slightly schistose.	
										Bedding 70° to c.a.	
9.70	9.90	Quartz vein	White				Py		65°	White Qz vein w/Py along h.w. & f.w. cnt. and minor And.	
										tuff frags.	
9.90	10.65	And. Tuff	Dk. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py	25	60°-80°	Finely laminated andesitic tuff w/3-5% diss'd. Py along	
										70° to c.a. bedding.	
10.65	11.05	Chert	M. grn.	v.f.g.	sed	Ep, Cl	Py (Cp?)	25	60°-80°	Siliceous horizon w/7-15% diss'd. Py	
11.05	11.2	Shear zone							80°	along bedding - possible Cp.	
11.2	11.5	And. Tuff	Dk. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py	25	60°-80°	Same as 9.90-10.65	
11.5	12.50	Tuff/Chert	Dk. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py	25	60°-80°	Finely-laminated, pyritic tuff w/1cm. siliceous laminae,	
										Py (3-5%) increases to 10% between 11.56 and 11.85.	
12.50	12.55	Shear Zone							80°		
12.55	13.30	Chert	M. grn.	v.f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py	20	75°-80°	Chert horizon w/v.f.g. Py diss'ns.	
13.30	13.40	Quartz Vein	White						80°	White, barren quartz vein 80° to c.a.	
13.40	27.30	And. Tuff	Dk. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py	20	60°-85°	Finely laminated tuff w/60° Qz, Ca f.f. 1-50cm.	

Minorex Consulting Ltd. DRILL LOG

HOLE NO. 85-5

INTERVAL FROM	INTERVAL TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION: COLOUR	GRAIN SIZE	TEXTURE	ALTERATION	ORE MINERALS	FRACTURES PER METRE	∠ c.a.	STRUCTURE (FRACTURES, FAULTS, FOLDING, BEDDING, ETC):	REMARKS: MINERALIZATION, TYPE, AGE RELATIONS
27.30	27.35	Shear Zone	M. grn.						50°	Shear zone - no rx change	
27.35	31.50	And. Tuff	D. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py	25	50°-80°	Same as 13.40 to 27.30m.	
31.50	36.0	Tuff/Chert	Med.-Dk. grn.	f.g.-v.f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py± Cp Po	25	50°-80°	Intercalated tuff and chert horizons - tuff is the	
										dominant in type but section is definitely much more	
										siliceous with increase diss'd. & f.f. Py± Cp, Po min'n.	
										parallel to bedding 60° to c.a. Cp∼.5 to 1% Py 7 to 10%.	
36.0	36.1	Shear Zone							60°	60° shear zone parallel to bedding w/a 0.3m. Qz, Ms,	
										Ep, Cl alt'n. envelope - both sides.	
36.1	40.9	Tuff/Chert	Dk. grn.	v.f.g.	pyro	Ep,Cl,Qz	Py+Po,Cp	30	60°	Same rx as 31.50-36.0 w/7-15% Py (+Cp, Po)	
										Semi-massive Sx @ 37.0-37.1m. w/minor Cp	
										Very siliceous 39.4 to 39.5m. w/f.f. py min'n.	
										Py decreases rapidly @ 40.9m. but same rx type continues.	
40.9	69.2	Tuff/Siltst.	Dk. grn.	f.g.-v.f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py	20	60°	Well indurated waterlain tuff with f.g. sediments	
										(siltstone) - Minor Py diss'ns. parallel to bedding 60° to	
										c.a. Py varies from .5 to 2% - usually in more silty	
										sections. Qz, Ca (+Kf) vein (6cm.) @ 48.6m.	
										- Qz-rich laminae∼0.1m. apart	
										54.5m.-1cm. Cp vein - 80° to c.a.	
										54.5-54.9 - Bleached zone w/Qz alt'n. and minor Py diss'ns.	
										60.0m. - Bedding 65°-70° to c.a.	
										62.25-62.60 - White Qz vein 70° to c.a.	
										Becomes quite hematitic @ 67m. w/depth 69.1m. - 30°	
										shear zone w/.3m. brxx & bleach zone.	

DRILL HOLE NO. 85-5

Minorex Consulting Ltd. DRILL LOG

HOLE NO. 85-5

INTERVAL FROM	INTERVAL TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION: COLOUR	GRAIN SIZE	TEXTURE	ALTERATION	ORE MINERALS	FRACTURES PER METRE	∠ c.a.	STRUCTURE (FRACTURES, FAULTS, FOLDING, BEDDING, ETC)	REMARKS: MINERALIZATION, TYPE, AGE RELATIONS
69.2	77.72	Tuff/Slst	Dk. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	± Py	25	50-80°	Same rx type as above but definite increase in Ep alt'n. of more felsic laminae. 71.7-71.8m. - subparallel Qz, Kf, Ca vein 1cm. width 70.6-71m. - chert horizon 2/10% Mg min'n. & Qz, Kfvn9	
77.72	80.75	Tuff/Chert	Dk. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	± Py	15-20	50-80°	Dk. grn tuff finely laminated w/Lt. grn. ≤1cm. chert horizons - definite increase in chert laminae ≤0.5% Py diss'ns.	
80.75	88.3	Tuff/Slst	Dk. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	± Py	15	70°	Same as 69.72-77.72m. Bedding 70° to c.a.	
88.3	97.54	Tuff	Dk. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	- Py	15	60-70°	Dk. grn. tuff w/prominent Ep alt'n. along felsic horizons - Bedding 55°-60° to c.a. Little or no Py but good propyllitic alt'n. Increase in Py to 5% @ 91m. v.f.g. Pf pphy sill @ 92.0m.-94.4m. Minor Qz, Ca f.f. 60° to c.a. ≤.5m.X. Bedding - 60° to c.a. Prominent Ep alt'n. below Pf pphy sill (like above it). 97.2-97.54 - 7-12% Py diss'ns. w/chert lens ≤0.1m. >< Prominent Ep alt'n.	
97.54	98.7	Tuff	Dk. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	± Py	10	60-70°	V. finely laminated tuff w/Ep±Py alt'n. envelopes - possible flow top	
98.7	101.9	Augite Pphy	Dk. grn.	f.g.	flow	Ep, Cl	± Py	10	80°	Massive, highly alt'd. Augite pphy flow with only minor Py w/Ep pervasive alt'n.	
101.9	105.42	Tuff	Dk. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	± Py	15	70-80°	Like 97.54-98.7 w/increased Py diss'ns. Bedding 65° to c.a. Minor felsic ± Py laminae Becomes more tuffaceous 104m. ⟶ to 105.42 90° shear above chert horizon w/S.M.S.(Py± -Po, Sp) - sample 105.42-105.5m.	

Minorex Consulting Ltd. DRILL LOG

HOLE NO. 85-5

INTERVAL FROM	INTERVAL TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION COLOUR	GRAIN SIZE	TEXTURE	ALTERATION	ORE MINERALS	FRACTURES PER METRE	∠ c.a.	STRUCTURE (FRACTURES, FAULTS, FOLDING, BEDDING, ETC)	REMARKS MINERALIZATION, TYPE, AGE RELATIONS
105.48	105.9	Tuff	Dk. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py	20	80°	Same rx as above but Py diss'ns. ~7%	
										parallel to 70° bedding 30° shear @ 105.9	
105.9	106.11	Chert	Grey	m.g.	pyro	Ep	+ Py		80°	Semi massive sulphides (Py) in chert horizon.	
106.11	107.15	Tuff	Dk. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	+ Py		80°	Same as 105.48 to 105.9 w/7-10% diss'ns.	
107.15	107.35	Chert	Grey	m.g.	pyro	Ep	Py, Cp	20	80°	Chert horizon w/semi-massive py & minor Cp.	
107.35	107.50	Tuff/Chert	Grey/grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py	25	60°-80°	Py laminae in cherty tuff-geochem to 107.5	
107.50	111.57	Tuff/Flow	Dk. grn.	f.g.	flow?	Ep, Cl	-Py	30	60°-80°	Finely laminated flow(?) w/minor tuff laminae -	
										only very minor Py diss'ns.	
111.57	111.87	Chert	Grey/grn.	f.g.	pyro	Cl	Py, Cp	20	60°	Siliceous chert (60° to c.a.) w/prominent Py and Cp	
										diss'ns. and fracture fillings	
										80° to c.a. shear @ 111.87	
111.87	114.0	Tuff/Flow	Grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py	25	60°	Same as 107.50 to 111.57m. w/5% Py diss'ns.	
114.0	114.4	Chert/Tuff	Dk. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py±Cp	20	60°	Three Chert (+Py, ±Cp) lenses in section	
										at 114.06 to 114.08, 114.15 and 114.32 to 114.4m.	
										- first two are Cp-rich, 60°-65° to c.a.	
										parallel to bedding	
114.4	119.6	Chert/Tuff	M. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	± Py	25	65°	Finely laminated tuff w/1 to 10 cm. chert laminae	
										± Py diss'ns. @ 65° to c.a.	
										Py-rich (7-10%) w/cherty horizons @ 116 and 118.87	
										metre ~0.1m. wide	
119.6	121.1	Chert	Lt. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	± Py	30	50°-65°	Lt. grn. chert section w/3-5% Py diss'ns and fracture	
										fillings - Qz, Ca core @ 120.6m., 80° shear @ 121.1m.	
121.1	121.92	Chert/Tuff	Grey grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	- Py	30	50°-60°	Intercalated chert & tuff laminae 1cm. thick	
121.92	(400')									End of Hole (No dip test)	
										END OF HOLE	

Minorex Consulting Ltd. — DRILL LOG

HOLE NO. 85-6

DRILLING CO: Rainbow Diamond Drilling Ltd. P.O. Box 1657 Merritt, B.C. V0K 2B0 (604) 378-2958	LOCATION SKETCH	DEPTH	TESTS DIP ANGLE	AZIMUTH	DATE STARTED: December 4, 1985	PROJECT: RED HILL (ADD/MOLY)
		COLLAR	-60°	060°	DATE COMPLETED: December 7, 1985	N.T.S.: 92I/11W
		125.0 m.	-43°	-	COLLAR ELEV 796.2 m.	LOCATION: Iron Formation Zone
					NORTHING 18+02 South	18+02 S. by 30+10 W.
					EASTING 30+10 West	
					AZIMUTH 060°	
					DEPTH 125.0 m. (410')	DATE LOGGED: December 8, 1985
HOLE TYPE D.D.H.					CORE SIZE: NQ	LOGGED BY: J.D.B.

INTERVAL FROM	INTERVAL TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION: COLOUR	GRAIN SIZE	TEXTURE	ALTERATION	ORE MINERALS	FRACTURES PER METRE	∠ C.A.	STRUCTURE (FRACTURES, FAULTS, FOLDING, BEDDING, ETC)	REMARKS: MINERALIZATION, TYPE, AGE RELATIONS
0	7.32	OVB								Casing to 7.32 m. (24')	
7.32	9.20	And. Tuff/Chert	Med.-Dk. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py	40	50°-75°	Med. to dk. grn., silicified andesitic tuff	
										Very pyritic (1-12%) as f.g.-m.g. diss'ns.	
										parallel to foliation 60°-75° to c.a.	
										7.32-8.2 & 8.2-9.2 - rx geochem samples	
										Well fractured & sheared 50°-60° to c.a.	
										Sharp 65° to c.a. shear cnt. @ 9.2m.	
9.20	12.25	And. Tuff/Chert	Dk. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py	60	50°-70°	Dk. green, finely laminated andesitic tuff with cherty	
										partings. Very pyritic 2-7% as diss'ns. parallel to	
										laminae. 9.2-10.2 & 112-12.25 rx geochem	
12.25	12.35	Chert	Lt. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py	25	60°	Chert horizon (20-25% Py + minor Cp?) 60° to c.a. with	
										k.w. & f.w. shear cnts. - Rx geochem	
12.35	14.0	And. Tuff	Dk. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py	60	50°-70°	Fine-grained, laminated andesitic tuff with ±1% Py diss'ns.	
										Well sheared w/Cl alt'n. (±Py) along fractures.	
14.0	14.8	And. Tuff	Dk. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py	50	70°-80°	Very pyritic (1-10% Py± minor Cp), finely laminated	
										andesitic tuff - very pyritic @ 14.1 and 14.8m. -	
										rx geochem 14-14.8m.	

Minorex Consulting Ltd. — DRILL LOG

HOLE NO. 85-6

INTERVAL FROM	INTERVAL TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION: COLOUR	GRAIN SIZE	TEXTURE	ALTERATION	ORE MINERALS	FRACTURES PER METRE	∠ C.A.	STRUCTURE (FRACTURES, FAULTS, FOLDING, BEDDING, ETC)	REMARKS: MINERALIZATION, TYPE, AGE RELATIONS
14.8	39.27	And. Tuff	Dk. grn.	v.f.g.	pyro	Ep,Cl,Ca	Py(±)	40	45°-80°	Very finely laminated andesitic tuff with 70° to c.a.	
										bedding. Shearing (45°) w/Qz, Ca infilling (≤1cm) ~.25m.	
										apart. White qz veining (70°) @ 20.3 to 20.7m.	
										21.4m. - 1cm. Py, Qz f.f. 45° to c.a.	
										26.1 - 40-45° to c.a. shearing w/Ep, Cl ± Py along	
										shear planes	
										31.5-31.6 - Kf, He, Ep veining 60° to c.a.	
										Bedding - 70-75° to c.a. Increased Ep alt'n.	
										37.4-37.6 - Qz, Kf, Ca vn9 45°-50° to c.a. - No Py	
39.27	39.46	Qz., Ca Vein	White						45°h.w. 70°f.w.	Shear infilling Qz-Ca vein - No Py	
39.46	39.90	And. Tuff	Dk. grn.	v.f.g.	pyro	Ep,Cl,Ca		25	60°	Same as 14.8 to 39.27 with bedding 55° to c.a.	
39.90	44.50	Diorite	M. grn.	m.g.	dyke	Ep, Cl	Mg	25	60°-80°	Dioritic dyke w/superimposed Qz veining (white, no py).	
										Approx. 45° to c.a. w/a 65 to c.a. f.w. shear cnt.	
										Appears syenitic - except for secondary Qz veining.	
44.50	60.16	Andesitic Tuff	Dk. grn.	v.f.g.	pyro	Ep,Cl,Ca	Mg(±)	100	60°-80°	Finely laminated andesitic tuff w/≤ lcm. chert partings;	
										contorted beds 60°-80° to c.a.	
										49.7-49.8 - Med. grey chert horizon 60° to c.a.	
										Little or no Py << 1% as diss'ns.	
										At 59.05-59.06, 59.36.-59.38 and 59.76-59.86 - Chert	
										horizons w/He alt'n. & shale partings	
60.16	61.85	Hematitic Chert	Dk. red	v.f.g.	pyro	He,Ep,Cl	Mg, Py	40	45°-60°	Iron Formation chert - very hematitic w/1 to 10% Py and	
										minor Cp (@ 60.2)	
										70% to c.a. bedding w/parallel shearing	
			Rx	geochem	60.16-61, 61.0-61.85					Minor Qz & Ca f.f. X-cutting bedding	

Minorex Consulting Ltd. DRILL LOG

HOLE NO. 85-6

INTERVAL FROM	INTERVAL TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION: COLOUR	GRAIN SIZE	TEXTURE	ALTERATION	ORE MINERALS	FRACTURES PER METRE	∠ c.a.	STRUCTURE (FRACTURES, FAULTS, FOLDING, BEDDING, ETC)	REMARKS: MINERALIZATION, TYPE, AGE RELATIONS
61.85	72.3	Andesitic Tuff	Dk. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep,Cl,Ca	Mg	25	60°-70°	Epidote-rich andesitic tuff w/70° bedding	
										Blotchy and pervasive Ep alt'n. parallel and X-cutting	
										bedding - stockwork zone 68.0m. - 25° to c.a. shearing	
										1 cm. wide.	
										65.04 to 65.11 - Qz, Ca, Ep, Mg vein 50° to c.a.	
72.3	74.53	Chert	M. brown	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py(±)	20	60°-70°	Med. brown chert horizon w/≤ 1% Py	
				Rx geochem 72.3-74.53						as diss'ns. and f.f. along shear joints.	
74.53	74.66	Andesitic Tuff							60°	White qz vein	
74.66	77.26	Andesitic Tuff	Dk. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Mg	25	60°	Same as 61.85 to 72.3m. w/prominent Ep pervasive alt'n.	
77.26	79.42	Silicified Tuff	Med.-Dk. grn.	v.f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Mg±Py	20	45°	Silicified zone with 45° to c.a. Qz-Ca veining and	
										pervasive silicification - fracture controlled (not	
										primary) w/ ≤1% Py assoc'd. w/Qz vein envelopes	
79.42	125.0	Andesitic Tuff								Same as 61.85 to 72.3m. with prominent Ep pervasive	
										alt'n. Bedding 45° to c.a.	
										White Qz, Ca (±Kf) veining 45° to c.a. @ 80.0 to 80.28 and	
										80.53 to 80.63m.	
										Cherty partings ≤1cm. wide ≤0.1m. apart.	
										Minor He alt'n. along 45° shear fractures	
										Decrease in pervasive Ep alt'n. @ 85m. w/depth	
										Increased cherty partings 1 to 5 cm. ≤ .5m. apart	
										Cherty section 91.07 to 92.3m. cut by 60° shearing @	
										92.2m. Py ≤1% diss'ns.	
										Scattered local Py (1-2%) to end of hole	
125.0	(410')									END OF HOLE	

Minorex Consulting Ltd. — DRILL LOG

HOLE NO. 85-7

DRILLING CO.	LOCATION SKETCH	DEPTH	TESTS DIP ANGLE	AZIMUTH	DATE STARTED: December 6, 1985
Rainbow Diamond Drilling Ltd. P.O. Box 1657 Merritt, B.C. V0K 2B0 (604) 378-2958	N	COLLAR	-60°	060°	DATE COMPLETED: December 9, 1985
		121.92 m.	-43°	-	COLLAR ELEV: 795.1 m.
					NORTHING: 14+00 South
					EASTING: 30+10 West
					AZIMUTH: 060°
					DEPTH: 121.92m. (400 ft.)
HOLE TYPE: D.D.H.					CORE SIZE: NQ

PROJECT: RED HILL (ADD/MOLY)
N.T.S.: 92I/11W
LOCATION: Iron Formation Zone
DATE LOGGED: December 14, 1985
LOGGED BY: J.D.B.

INTERVAL FROM	INTERVAL TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION: COLOUR	GRAIN SIZE	TEXTURE	ALTERATION	ORE MINERALS	FRACTURES PER METRE	∠ c.a.	STRUCTURE (FRACTURES, FAULTS, FOLDING, BEDDING, ETC)	REMARKS: MINERALIZATION, TYPE, AGE RELATIONS
0	6.10	OVB								Casing to 6.10m.	
6.10	11.34	And. Tuff/Chert	Dk.grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep,Cl,Ca	Py	30	60°-70°	Dk. green, propyllitically-altered andesitic tuff with distinct ≤1cm. cherty partings. Bedding - 65° to c.a. w/parallel fracturing. Minor Py f.f. w/Ep, Cl along shearing.	
11.34	12.10	Chert	M.grn.	v.f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py	30	60°-70°	Mottled, medium green to grey chert horizon w/distinct 65° strata cnt. 2-5% Py f.f. 65°-70° to core axis.	
12.10	13.91	And. Tuff/Chert	Dk.grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py	30	45°-70°	Same as 6.10 to 11.34 m.	
13.91	12.98	Chert	M.grn.	v.f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py	30	45°-70°	Same as 11.34 to 12.10 m.; 2% Py diss'ns.	
13.98	15.75	And. Tuff/Chert	Dk.grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py	30	30°-70°	Same as 6.10 to 11.34m.; prominent 25° to 30° schistocity at 15.75 near shear cnt.	
15.75	18.39	Chert	M.grey	v.f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py	40	30°-60°	Same as 13.91 to 13.98; 50°-60° banding w/white Qz veining 18.29 to 18.31	
18.31	20.83	And. Tuff/Chert	Dk. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py	35	30°-60°	Same as 13.98 to 15.75m. with disturbed bedding 30° to 80° to c.a. ~1% Py diss'ns.	
										19.10 to 19.20 - 45° shearing to c.a.	
										More argillic with depth.	

Minorex Consulting Ltd. DRILL LOG

HOLE NO. 85-7

INTERVAL FROM	INTERVAL TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION COLOUR	GRAIN SIZE	TEXTURE	ALTERATION	ORE MINERALS	FRACTURES PER METRE	∠ c.a.	STRUCTURE (FRACTURES, FAULTS, FOLDING, BEDDING, ETC)	REMARKS MINERALIZATION, TYPE, AGE RELATIONS
20.83	21.23	Chert	M. grey	v.f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py	40	45°-90°	Medium grey/green chert with 80° to c.a.	
										1 to 3% Py f.f. and diss'ns.	
21.33	21.63	And. Tuff/Chert	Dk. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py	40	80°-90°	Same as 18.31 to 20.83; ~1% Py	
21.63	22.45	Chert	M.gry/grn	v.f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py	40	80°-90°	Same as 20.83 to 21.23 with 2 to 4% Py f.f.	
22.45	82.92	And. Tuff/Chert	Dk. grn.	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py	40	60°-90°	Dk. green andesitic tuff w/≤1 cm. cherty	
			Rx geochem	22.45 - 23.0		24.0 - 25.0				partings; bedding 80° to c.a.	
				23.0 - 24.0		25.0 - 26.0				Very pyritic (diss'ns.) 22.45 to 26.05 m.	
				44.0 - 45.0						Magnetite lenses with Py (±Cp) ≤ D.Z. m.	
										apart. Prominent Ep alt'n. pervasive throughout	
										30.0 to 30.5m. - 50° shearing w/minor He alt'n.	
										43.75 to 45 - increased Py diss'ns. (1-5%) with	
										a 1 cm. band @ 44.5m. of 25% Py & Cp 70° to c.a.	
										Distinct 65° to c.a. bedding with cherty horizons	
										(≤1cm. thick) every 1-3 m. apart.	
										74.23 to 74.38 - chert horizon w/1% Py diss'ns.	
										75.5 to 75.60 - chert horizon w/1% Py diss'ns.	
										75.60 to 75.70 - Py rich tuffs (3% Py) 50° to c.a.	
										77.60 to 75.70 - Py rich tuffs (3% Py) 50° to c.a.	
										77.0 to 77.40 - chert horizon w/60° shearing on f.w.	
										Py (3-4%) as diss'ns. f.f.	
										78.35 to 78.47 - 60° shear zone.	
										82.90 - 80° shear zone on h.w. of chert	
82.92	87.0	Chert	Lt. grn/grey	v.f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py	20	70°-85°	Lt. grey/green chert horizon w/65° to c.a. bedding. 1 to	
			Rx geochem	82.92 - 85.00						3% Py diss'ns. and minor banding. F.W. 65°	
				85.00 - 87.00						stratigraphic contact	
87.0	101.15	And. Tuff/Chert	Dk. grn	f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	Py	30	50°-70°	Same as 22.45 to 82.92 w/distinct Ep alt'n.	

Minorex Consulting Ltd. DRILL LOG

HOLE NO. 85-7

INTERVAL FROM	INTERVAL TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION: COLOUR	GRAIN SIZE	TEXTURE	ALTERATION	ORE MINERALS	FRACTURES PER METRE	∠ c.a.	STRUCTURE (FRACTURES, FAULTS, FOLDING, BEDDING, ETC)	REMARKS: MINERALIZATION, TYPE, AGE RELATIONS
										87.0 to 94.0 - prominent Ep root zone alt'n. 94.0 to 101.5 -	
										weak Ep, Cl alt'n.	
										99.0 to 100.0 - strong 65° to c.a. shearing	
101.15	101.70	Chert	Lt. brwn	v.f.g.	pyro	Qz		20	65°	Lt. brown, barren chert horizon - sharp h.w. & f.w. 65°	
										stratigraphic contact	
101.70	104.60	Andesitic Tuff	Dk. grn.	f.g.	meta	Ep, Cl	Py (-1%)	20	65°	Propyllitically altered andesitic tuff	
										(Pf to Ep, Cl) Very minor Py diss'ns.	
										102.35 to 102.6 and 103.0 to 103.13 -	
										bleached (Qz, Ms alt'n) envelope.	
										h.w. and f.w. to a white Qz vein @ 102.75 to	
										103.00; 45° to c.a. Minor Py assoc'd. w/Gv	
										and alt'n. envelope	
104.60	104.95	Chert	M. grey	v.f.g.	pyro	Ep, Cl	He	15	65°	Sharp red/brown chert horizon w/micro He in chert	
										(red cast to colour). Sharp 65°-70° strata cnt.	
104.95	119.30	And. Tuff/Chert	Dk. grn	f.g.	pyro	Ep, C.	Py(≤1%)	20-40	60°-70°	Same as 87.0 to 101.15m. Barren andesitic tuffs with	
										≤1cm. cherty laminae 0.3m. apart.	
										109.5 to 112.47 - Ep, Cl alt'n.	
										117.0 to 117.10 - 65° to 70° shear zone; minor Py	
										117.20 to 117.55 - 65° to 70° shear zone; Ms alt'n.	
119.30	121.92	Chert	Lt. grn/ grey	v.f.g.	pyro	Ep,Cl,He	He	20	65°-70°	Mottled lt. grn. chert horizon w/pervasive He alt'n.	
										- no Mg or Py min'n. 65° to c.a. bedding.	
121.92 (400')										END OF HOLE	

APPENDIX II

Kamloops Research & Assay Laboratory Ltd.

Geochemical Lab Report(s)

KAMLOOPS RESEARCH
&
ASSAY LABORATORY
LTD.

B.C. CERTIFIED ASSAYERS

912 LAVAL CRESCENT
PHONE 372-2784 - TELEX 048-8320

GEOCHEMICAL LAB REPORT

MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.
2391 BOSSERT AVE.,
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2B 4V6

DATE DEC 12, 1985

FILE NO. G 1422

PROJECT: 85-28

KRAL NO.	IDENTIFICATION	AU	CU	PB	ZN	AG
1	85-5 22826 10.65-11.05	3.0	120.0	17.0	65.0	0.3
2	22827 11.50-12.50	3.0	900.0	18.0	112.0	0.4
3	22828 12.55-13.30	3.0	33.0	7.0	75.0	0.1
4	22829 31.50-32.00	3.0	143.0	9.0	72.0	0.2
5	22830 32.00-33.00	3.0	135.0	7.0	136.0	0.1
6	22831 33.00-34.00	3.0	167.0	7.0	110.0	0.1
7	22832 34.00-35.00	3.0	163.0	5.0	114.0	0.2
8	22833 35.00-36.00	3.0	339.0	6.0	113.0	0.2
9	22834 36.00-37.00	3.0	900.0	6.0	79.0	0.2
10	22835 38.00-39.00	3.0	608.0	42.0	95.0	0.1
11	22836 39.00-40.00	3.0	850.0	8.0	76.0	0.2
12	22837 40.00-41.00	3.0	345.0	10.0	95.0	0.1
13	22838 54.45-54.90	10.0	4000.0	9.0	52.0	1.3
14	22839 70.76-71.16	3.0	20.0	6.0	34.0	0.0
15	22840105.44-105.48	3.0	500.0	10.0	143.0	0.2
16	22841105.90-106.11	3.0	573.0	15.0	129.0	0.3
17	22842106.11-106.35	3.0	142.0	8.0	177.0	0.1
18	22843107.15-107.35	3.0	241.0	39.0	190.0	0.2
19	22844111.57-111.87	3.0	4000.0	11.0	169.0	2.3
20	22845114.00-114.50	3.0	4000.0	10.0	357.0	1.5
21	22846119.50-121.00	3.0	102.0	7.0	70.0	0.1
22	85-2 22847 10.00-13.00	3.0	108.0	3.0	40.0	0.0
23	22848 13.00-16.00	3.0	6.0	4.0	23.0	0.0
24	22849 16.00-19.00	3.0	53.0	6.0	70.0	0.1
25	22850 40.00-43.00	3.0	55.0	6.0	58.0	0.1
26	22851104.50-107.50	3.0	16.0	8.0	156.0	0.1
27	22852131.60-132.00	180.0	104.0	31.0	101.0	1.3

IN AU COLUMN 3 INDICATES <5 PPB

IN CU COLUMN 4000 INDICATES >4000 PPM

IN AG COLUMN 0.0 INDICATES <0.1 PPM

SAMPLE PREPARATION CRUSH GRIND TO -100 MESH

AU METHOD FIRE ASSAY ATOMIC ABSORPTION

KAMLOOPS RESEARCH
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ASSAY LABORATORY
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GEOCHEMICAL LAB REPORT

MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.
2391 BOSSERT AVE
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2B 4V6

DATE DEC 20 1985

FILE NO. G 1425

PROJECT 85-28

KRAL NO.	IDENTIFICATION	AU	CU	PB	ZN	AG
1 85-6	22853 7.75- 8.25	80.0	16.0	12.0	48.0	0.1
2	22854 8.25- 9.25	60.0	32.0	5.0	67.0	0.1
3	22855 9.25-10.25	70.0	255.0	3.0	45.0	0.1
4	22856 10.25-11.25	60.0	56.0	14.0	66.0	0.1
5	22857 11.25-12.25	3.0	125.0	1.0	46.0	0.1
6	22858 12.25-12.35	3.0	394.0	8.0	126.0	0.1
7	22859 14.00-15.00	3.0	442.0	4.0	72.0	0.2
8	22860 60.20-61.00	30.0	1500.0	1.0	26.0	0.2
9	22861 61.00-62.00	3.0	112.0	2.0	20.0	0.1
10 85-3	22862 30.00-35.00	3.0	32.0	5.0	13.0	0.1
11	22863 60.00-63.00	10.0	20.0	4.0	36.0	0.1
12	22864 63.00-66.00	10.0	31.0	8.0	96.0	0.1
13	22865110.00-111.00	3.0	40.0	4.0	61.0	0.1
14	22866142.00-145.00	3.0	13.0	8.0	17.0	0.1
15 85-4	22867 9.00-12.00	3.0	72.0	4.0	2.0	0.1
16	22868 12.00-14.87	3.0	1510.0	4.0	7.0	0.2
17	22869 14.87-16.90	100.0	380.0	4.0	8.0	0.2
18	22870 17.60-21.00	3.0	2520.0	9.0	80.0	0.3
19	22871 21.00-24.00	3.0	3000.0	10.0	141.0	0.4
20	22872 24.00-27.00	3.0	3520.0	7.0	103.0	0.4
21	22873 27.00-30.00	3.0	1900.0	14.0	33.0	0.3
22	22874 35.00-36.00	3.0	1280.0	9.0	9.0	0.2
23	22875 40.50-41.50	40.0	2600.0	6.0	6.0	0.3
24	22876 70.80-72.20	3.0	325.0	10.0	20.0	0.2
25	22877 72.20-73.46	20.0	160.0	15.0	49.0	0.3
26 85-7	22878 22.45-23.00	3.0	1140.0	10.0	74.0	0.2
27	22879 23.00-24.00	3.0	150.0	7.0	41.0	0.2
28	22880 24.00-25.00	100.0	575.0	6.0	53.0	0.2
29	22881 25.00-26.00	70.0	235.0	7.0	84.0	0.1
30	22882 44.00-45.00	80.0	3400.0	6.0	93.0	0.3

KAMLOOPS RESEARCH & ASSAY LABORATORY LTD.
GEOCHEMICAL LAB REPORT

FILE NO. G 1425

KRAL NO.	IDENTIFICATION		AU	CU	PB	ZN	AG
31	85-7	22883	82.92-85.00	70.0	21.0	8.0	10.0	0.1
32		22884	85.00-87.00	80.0	32.0	10.0	10.0	0.1

IN AU COLUMN 3 INDICATES <5 PPB

SAMPLE PREPARATION CRUSH GRIND TO 100 MESH

AUU METHOD FIRE ASSAY ATOMIC ABSORPTION

CU PB ZN AG METHOD HOT ACID EXTRACTION ATOMIC ABSORPTION

APPENDIX III

Kamloops Research & Assay Laboratory Ltd.

Certificate of Assay

Member
Canadian Testing
Association

KAMLOOPS *RESEARCH & ASSAY* LABORATORY LTD.

912 - 1 LAVAL CRESCENT — KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 5P5
PHONE: (604) 372-2784 — TELEX: 048-8320

B.C. LICENSED ASSAYERS
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS
METALLURGISTS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO Minorex Consulting Ltd.

2391 Bossert Ave.,

Kamloops, B.C. V2B 4V6

Certificate No. K 7289

Date December 19, 1985.

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described _____ samples

Kral No.	Marked	Cu
		percent
1	22838 DDH 85-5 54.45-54.90	.75
2	22844 111.57-111.87	1.48
3	22845 114.00-114.50	.49

NOTE:
Rejects retained three weeks.
Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged.

Derek A. Brumell

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

APPENDIX IV

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Certificates of Assay and Analysis

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists • Geochemists • Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J 2C1

Telephone:(604) 984-0221
Telex: 043-52597

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO : MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.

2391 BOSSERT AVE.
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2B 4V6

** CERT. # : A8610358-001-A
INVOICE # : I8610358
DATE : 6-FEB-86
P.O. # : NONE
RED HILL (ADD/MOLY)

Sample description	Prep code	Cu %					
85-5 22837 40.00-41.00	214	0.04	--	--	--	--	--
22844 111.57-111.87	214	1.54	--	--	--	--	--
22845 114.00-114.50	214	0.51	--	--	--	--	--
85-2 22852 131.69-132.00	214	--	--	--	--	--	--
85-6 22860 60.20- 61.00	214	--	--	--	--	--	--
85-4 22872 24.00- 27.00	214	--	--	--	--	--	--
85-7 22882 44.00- 45.00	214	--	--	--	--	--	--

W. Sloan Manning

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

CTA

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists • Geochemists • Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J 2C1

Telephone:(604) 984-0221
Telex: 043-52597

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.

2391 BOSSERT AVE.
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2B 4V6

** CERT. # : A8610358-001-A
INVOICE # : I8610358
DATE : 6-FEB-86
P.O. # : NONE
RED HILL (ADD/MOLY)

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb FA+AA	
85-5 22837 40.00-41.00	214	--	2	113	0.1	<5	--
22844 111.57-111.87	214	--	1	228	2.9	<5	--
22845 114.00-114.50	214	--	3	525	1.4	<5	--
85-2 22852 131.69-132.00	214	125	28	110	1.2	270	--
85-6 22860 60.20- 61.00	214	1850	2	60	0.1	25	--
85-4 22872 24.00- 27.00	214	4100	1	170	0.5	10	--
85-7 22882 44.00- 45.00	214	3800	1	165	0.4	<5	--

CTA

Certified by .....

APPENDIX V

Analytical Procedures
for Lithogeochemical Analyses

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Gold Method

a) The samples are dried in a geochemical drying oven and then crushed to pass through a stainless steel 100 mesh sieve. The minus 100 fraction is reserved for analysis and the plus 100 mesh fraction is stored.

b) 29.17 grams of sample are weighed, silver added, along with fluxes and the sample is started as a fire assay. After cupellation the bead is dissolved and the samples are then mixed to insure homogeneity and are read, upon settling, on a Varian Techtron AA 5 or 475 atomic absorption spectrophotometer using an air-acetylene flame.

c) All additions of liquid reagents are from Oxford Model S-A pipettors.

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Silver, Copper, Lead and Zinc Method

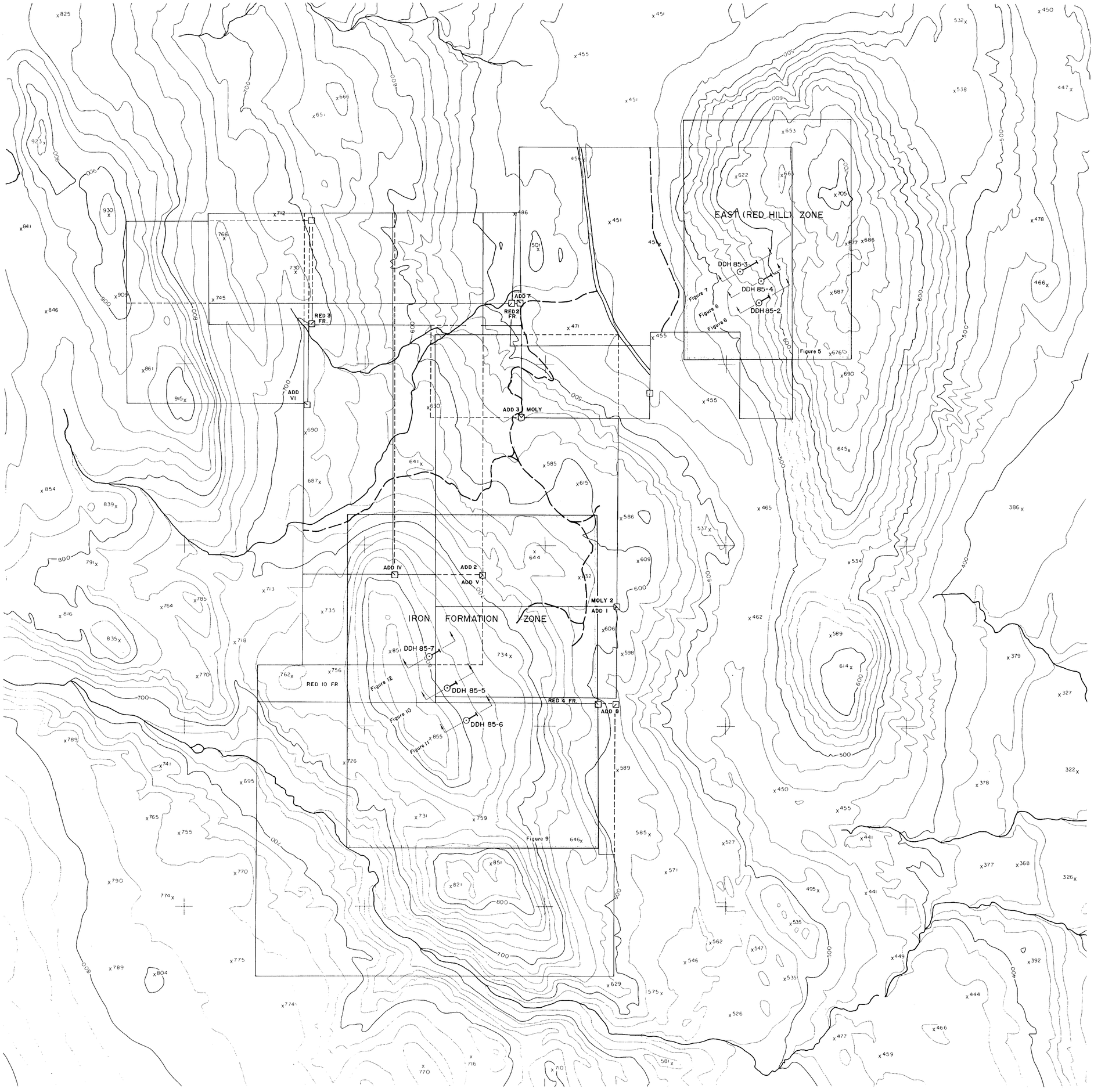
a) The samples are dried in a geochemical drying oven and then screened through a stainless steel 80 mesh sieve. The minus 80 fraction is reserved for analysis and the plus 80 mesh fraction is discarded.

b) The samples are then weighed into test tubes, nitric acid is added, and they are placed in a hot water bath for thirty minutes. Hydrochloric acid is then added and the samples are digested for a further 90 minutes in the water bath. The samples are then diluted with deionized water.

c) The samples are then mixed to insure homogeneity and are read, upon settling, on a Varian Techtron AA 5 or 475 atomic absorption spectrophotometer. An air-acetylene flame is used for the analysis of silver, copper, lead and zinc.

d) All additions of reagents are from Oxford Model S-A pipettors.

e) Standards and re-assay checks are carried along with each run of 35 samples.



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

15132

LEGEND

JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS

SINEMURIAN AND CALLOVIAN

- JA — ASHCROFT FORMATION
  - A1 — Argillite, siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate, local, minor carbonate.

TRIASSIC AND (?) JURASSIC

KARNIAN AND NORIAN

- TrJgd — GUICHON CREEK BATHOLITH AND SIMILAR GRANITIC ROCKS:
  - 6 — Diorite: Red Hill type.
    - 6A — Quartz Diorite: Oregon Jack Creek type.
    - 6B — Diorite: Subvolcanic; coeval with dykes and sills.
  - 5 — Granodiorite.
- uTrN — NICOLA GROUP
  - 4 — Rhyolite: Quartz - sericite flows, flow breccias, sills, dykes and pyroclastics.
    - 4A — Quartz - feldspar porphyry rhyolite.
  - 3 — Dacite: Carbonate - chlorite flows, flow breccias and pyroclastics.
  - 2 — Andesite: Carbonate - chlorite flows, flow breccias, sills, dykes and pyroclastics.
    - 2A — Tuff: Carbonate alteration; minor sediments.
  - 1 — Argillite, chert, limestone, minor intercalated tuff.

PENNSYLVANIAN TO TRIASSIC

- PTcc — CACHE CREEK GROUP
  - PTccs — Argillite, chert, limestone, limestone breccia.
  - PTccf — Andesite: flows, tuffs.
  - PTccs — Dacite: flows, breccias, tuffs.

SYMBOLS

- Outcrop (area of outcrop, boulder).
- Geological boundary (defined, inferred).
- Fault (defined, assumed, inferred).
- Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical).
- Foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical).
- Lineation (horizontal, inclined).
- Road (surveyed, unsurveyed).
- Trench
- Stream (year round, seasonal).
- Claim post (L.C.P., I.P.).
- Claim boundary (unsurveyed).
- Drill hole (BP/Selco, pre-1984).
- 1985 diamond drill hole (R.G.C.).
- UTEM crossover and channel response.
- UTEM and Max-Min axis.
- Survey control grid.
- Magnetic anomaly.

ca	Calcite	mc	Malachite
cl	Chlorite	mg	Magnetite
cp	Chalcopyrite	mp	Mariposite
ep	Epidote	py	Pyrite
ga	Galena	qz	Quartz
he	Hematite	sp	Sphalerite

SCALE

1: 10,000

200 100 0 200 400 600 800 1000metres

Contour interval is 20.0 metres.

Topographic data after BP/Selco, 1985.

To accompany a report by J.D. Blanchflower, February, 1986.

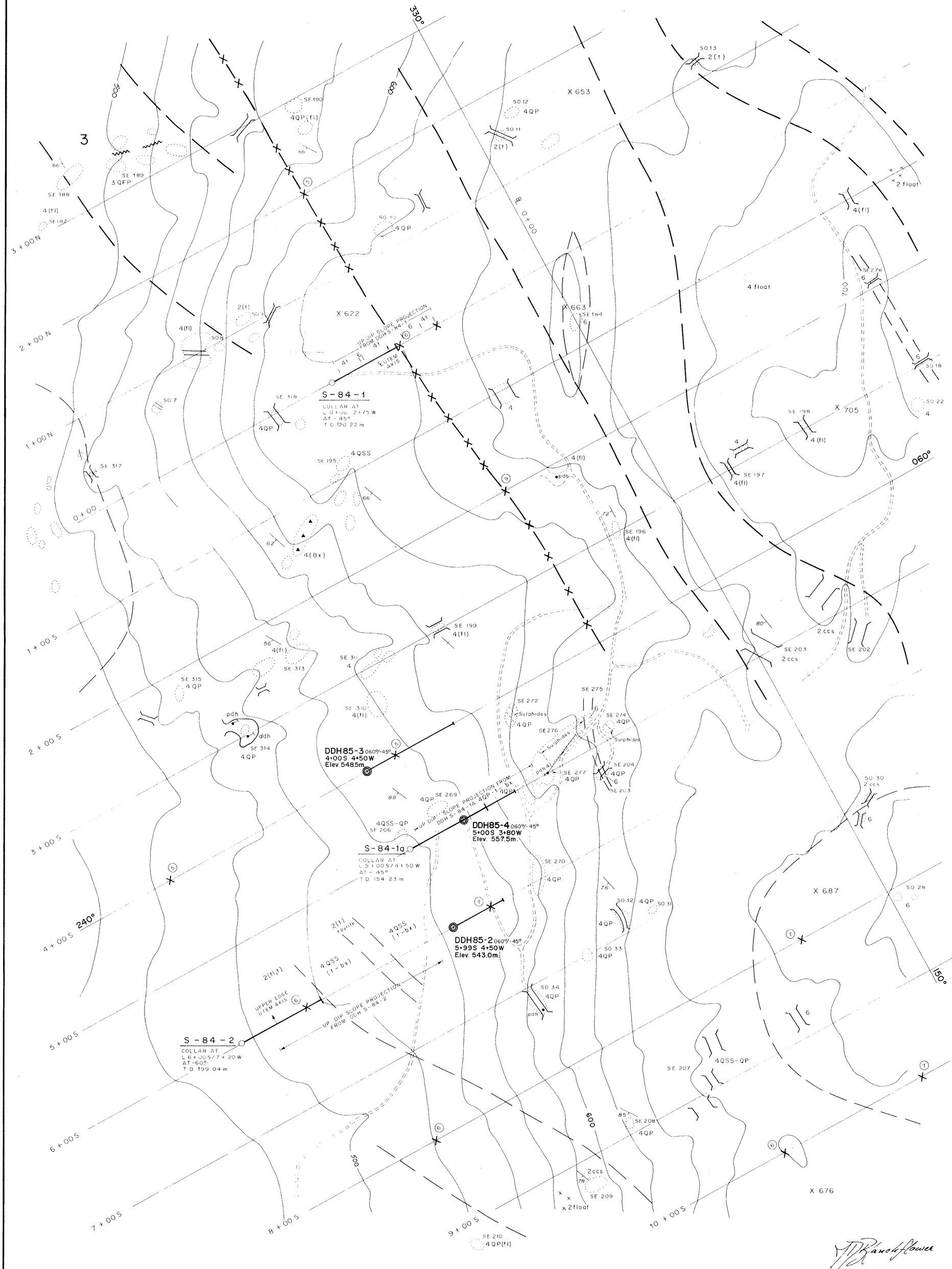
MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.
GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, KAMLOOPS, B.C.

REA GOLD CORPORATION
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

DRILL HOLE PLAN

RED HILL (ADD/MOLY) PROPERTY
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Technical work by:	J.D. Blanchflower	N.T.S.:	92 I/11 W
Drawn by:	T.P. Quinn	Scale:	1:10,000
Date:	February, 1986	Figure No.:	4



22°
Mag. North

LEGEND

JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS

SINEMURIAN AND CALLOVIAN

lm J/a — ASHCROFT FORMATION

a l — Argillite, siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate, local, minor carbonate.

TRIASSIC AND (?) JURASSIC

KARNIAN AND NORIAN

a Jgd — GUICHON CREEK BATHOLITH AND SIMILAR GRANITIC ROCKS:

6 — Diorite : Red Hill type.

6A — Quartz Diorite : Oregon Jack Creek type.

6B — Diorite : Subvolcanic; coeval with dykes and sills.

5 — Granodiorite.

uNn — NICOLA GROUP

4 — Rhyolite : Quartz - sericite flows, flow breccias, sills, dykes and pyroclastics.

4A — Quartz - feldspar porphyry rhyolite.

3 — Dacite : Carbonate - chlorite flows, flow breccias and pyroclastics.

2 — Andesite : Carbonate - chlorite flows, flow breccias, sills, dykes and pyroclastics.

2A — Tuff : Carbonate alteration; minor sediments.

1 — Argillite, chert, limestone, minor intercalated tuff.

PENNSYLVANIAN TO TRIASSIC

PTcc — CACHE CREEK GROUP

PTccl — Argillite, chert, limestone, limestone breccia.

PTccs — Andesite : flows, tuffs.

PTccs — Dacite : flows, breccias, tuffs.

SYMBOLS

- Outcrop (area of outcrop, boulder).
- Geological boundary (defined, inferred).
- Fault (defined, assumed, inferred).
- Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical).
- Foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical).
- Lineation (horizontal, inclined).
- Road (surveyed, unsurveyed).
- Trench
- Stream (year round, seasonal).
- Claim post (L.C.P., I.P.).
- Claim boundary (unsurveyed).
- Drill hole (BP/Selco, pre-1984).
- 1985 diamond drill hole (R.G.C.).
- UTEM crossover and channel response.
- UTEM and Max-Min axis.
- Survey control grid.
- Magnetic anomaly.

ca	Calcite	mc	Malachite
ch	Chlorite	mg	Magnetite
cp	Chalcopyrite	mp	Mariposite
ep	Epidote	py	Pyrite
ga	Galena	qz	Quartz
he	Hematite	sp	Sphalerite

SCALE

1 : 2,000

40 20 0 40 80 120 160 200metres

Contour interval is 20.0metres.

Topographic and previous exploration data after BP/Selco, 1985.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

15,132

To accompany a report by J.D. Blanchflower, February, 1986.

MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.
GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, KAMLOOPS, B.C.

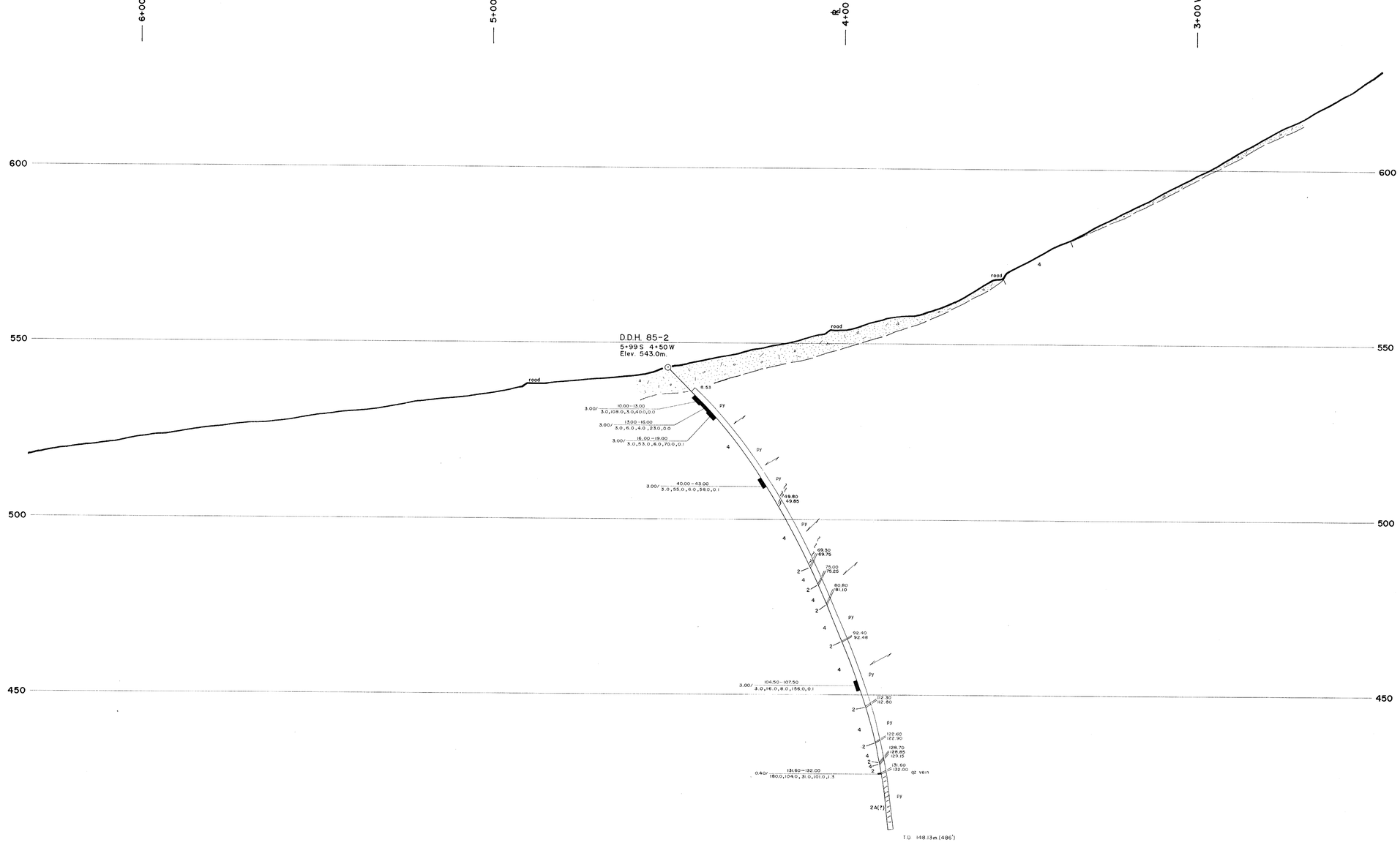
REA GOLD CORPORATION
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

GEOLOGICAL AND DRILL HOLE PLAN EAST ZONE

RED HILL (ADD/MOLY) PROPERTY

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Technical work by :	J.D. Blanchflower	N.T.S. :	92 I/11W
Drawn by :	T.P. Quinn	Scale :	1:2,000
Date :	February, 1986	Figure No. :	5



LEGEND

JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS

SINEMURIAN AND CALLOVIAN

- lm JA — ASHCROFT FORMATION
  - Jt I — Argillite, siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate, local, minor carbonate.

TRIASSIC AND (?) JURASSIC

KARNIAN AND NORIAN

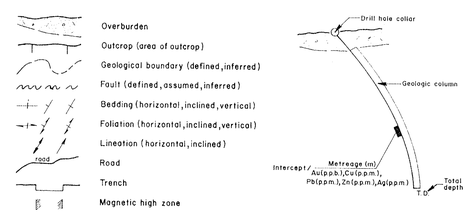
- ŞJqd — GUICHON CREEK BATHOLITH AND SIMILAR GRANITIC ROCKS:
  - 6 — Diorite: Red Hill type.
    - 6A — Quartz Diorite: Oregon Jack Creek type.
    - 6B — Diorite: Subvolcanic; coeval with dykes and sills.
  - 5 — Granodiorite.
- uTRN — NICOLA GROUP
  - 4 — Rhyolite: Quartz - sericite flows, flow breccias, sills, dykes and pyroclastics.
    - 4A — Quartz - feldspar porphyry rhyolite.
  - 3 — Dacite: Carbonate - chlorite flows, flow breccias and pyro - clastics.
  - 2 — Andesite: Carbonate - chlorite flows, flow breccias, sills, dykes and pyroclastics.
    - 2A — Tuff: Carbonate alteration; minor sediments.
  - i — Argillite, chert, limestone, minor intercalated tuff.

PENNSYLVANIAN TO TRIASSIC

- PTcc — CACHE CREEK GROUP
  - PTcc1 — Argillite, chert, limestone, limestone breccia.
  - PTcc2 — Andesite: flows, tuffs.
  - PTcc3 — Dacite: flows, breccias, tuffs.

SYMBOLS

- Overburden
- Outcrop (area of outcrop)
- Geological boundary (defined, inferred)
- Fault (defined, assumed, inferred)
- Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
- Foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
- Lineation (horizontal, inclined)
- Road
- Trench
- Magnetic high zone



ca	Calcite	mc	Malachite
cl	Chlorite	mg	Magnetite
cp	Chalcopyrite	mp	Mariposite
ep	Epidote	py	Pyrite
ga	Galena	qz	Quartz
he	Hematite	sp	Sphalerite

SCALE

1:500

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 metres

Geology modified after report by J.D. Blanchflower, February, 1986.

MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.
GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, KAMLOOPS, B.C.

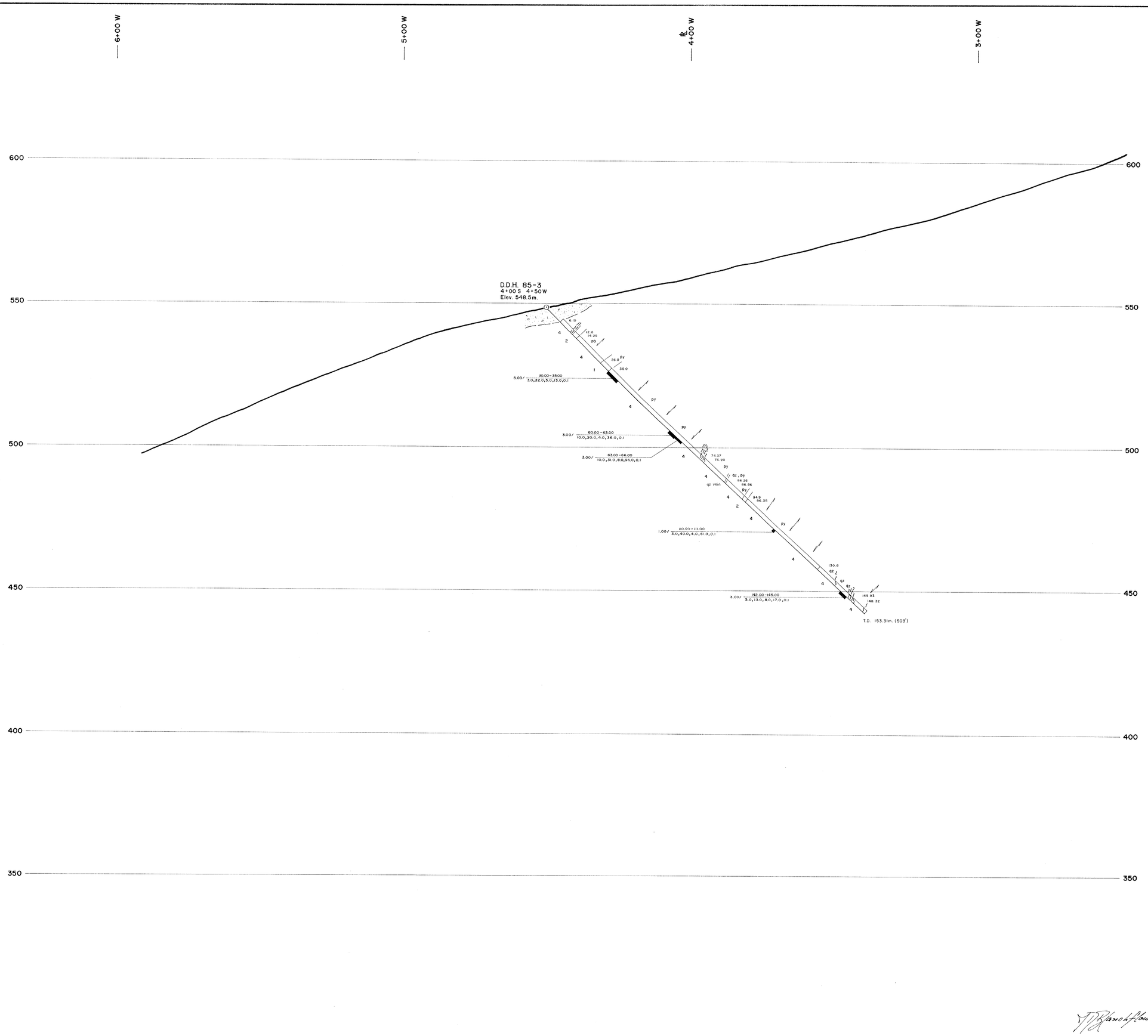
REA GOLD CORPORATION
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

GEOLOGICAL CROSS-SECTION D.D.H. 85-2 LINE 6+00 SOUTH

RED HILL (ADD/MOLY) PROPERTY

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Technical work by:	J.D. Blanchflower	N.T.S.:	921/11W
Drawn by:	T.P. Quinn	Scale:	1:500
Date:	February, 1986	Figure No.:	6



ELEVATION (metres A.M.S.L.)

LEGEND

JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS

SINEMURIAN AND CALLOVIAN

- lm JA — ASHCROFT FORMATION
  - JA 1 — Argillite, siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate, local, minor carbonate.

TRIASSIC AND (?) JURASSIC

KARNIAN AND NORIAN

- TrJgd — GUICHON CREEK BATHOLITH AND SIMILAR GRANITIC ROCKS:
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  - 4 — Rhyolite: Quartz - sericite flows, flow breccias, sills, dykes and pyroclastics.
    - 4A — Quartz - feldspar porphyry rhyolite.
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  - 1 — Argillite, chert, limestone, minor intercalated tuff.

PENNSYLVANIAN TO TRIASSIC

- PTcc — CACHE CREEK GROUP
  - PTccs — Argillite, chert, limestone, limestone breccia.
  - PTccs — Andesite: flows, tuffs.
  - PTccs — Dacite: flows, breccias, tuffs.

SYMBOLS

- Overburden
- Outcrop (area of outcrop)
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- Fault (defined, assumed, inferred)
- Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
- Foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
- Lineation (horizontal, inclined)
- Road
- Trench
- Magnetic high zone

Drill hole collar; Geologic column; Intercept / Metreage (m) / Au(ppb), Cu(p.p.m.), Pb(p.p.m.), Zn(p.p.m.), Ag(p.p.m.); Total depth; T.D.

ca	Calcite	mc	Malachite
cl	Chlorite	mg	Magnetite
cp	Chalcopyrite	mp	Mariposite
ep	Epidote	py	Pyrite
ga	Galena	qz	Quartz
he	Hematite	sp	Sphalerite

SCALE

1:500

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 metres

To accompany a report by J.D. Blanchflower, February, 1986.

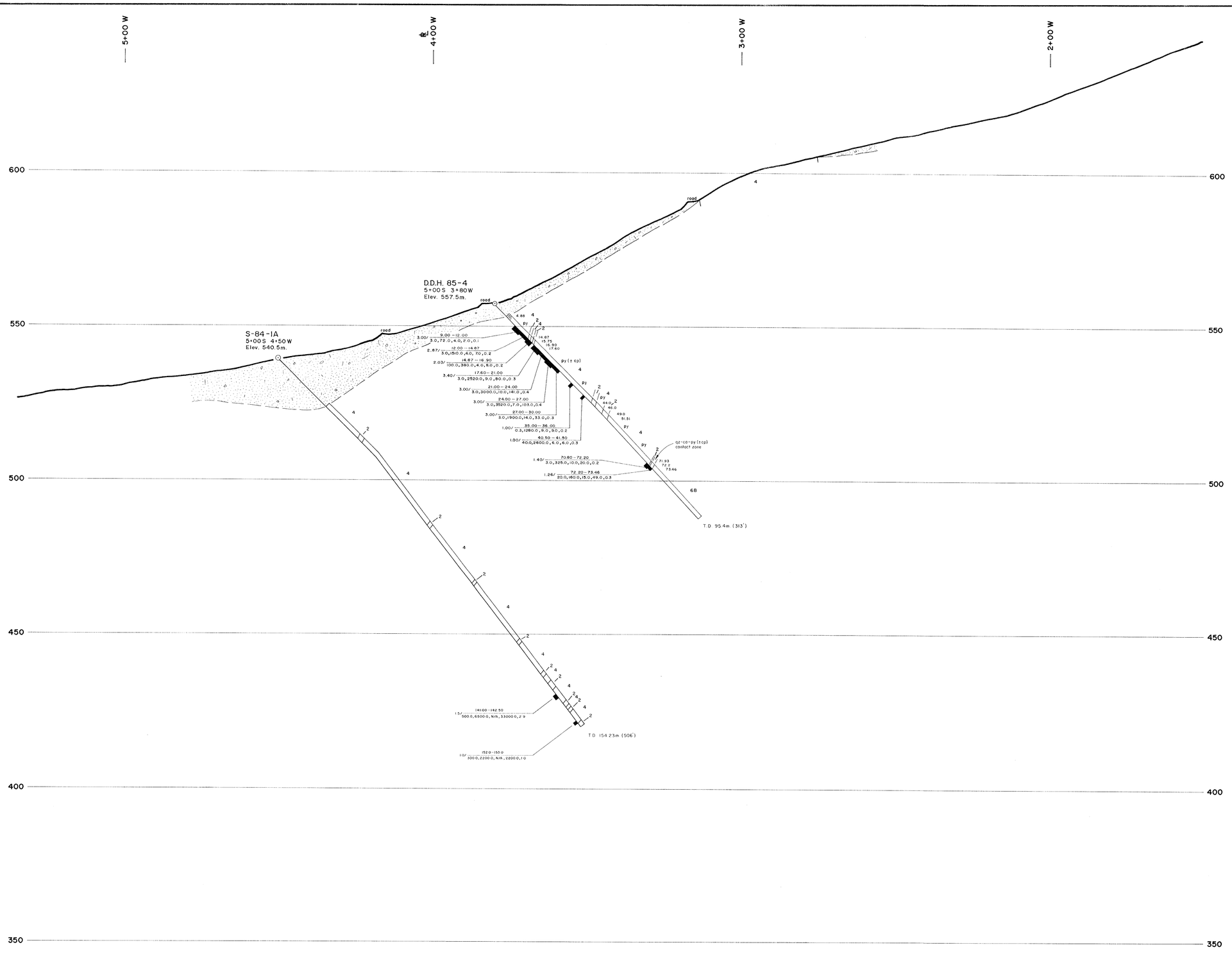
MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.
GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, KAMLOOPS, B.C.

REA GOLD CORPORATION
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

GEOLOGICAL CROSS-SECTION D.D.H. 85-3 LINE 4+00 SOUTH

RED HILL (ADD/MOLY) PROPERTY
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Technical work by:	J.D. Blanchflower	N.T.S.:	92I/11W
Drawn by:	T.P. Quinn	Scale:	1:500
Date:	February, 1986	Figure No.:	7



LEGEND

JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS

SINEMURIAN AND CALLOVIAN

- lm JA — ASHCROFT FORMATION
  - JA | — Argillite, siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate, local, minor carbonate.

TRIASSIC AND (?) JURASSIC

KARNIAN AND NORIAN

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- uTkn — NICOLA GROUP
  - 4 — Rhyolite: Quartz - sericite flows, flow breccias, sills, dykes and pyroclastics.
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  - 2 — Andesite: Carbonate - chlorite flows, flow breccias, sills, dykes and pyroclastics.
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  - 1 — Argillite, chert, limestone, minor intercalated tuff.

PENNSYLVANIAN TO TRIASSIC

- PTcc — CACHE CREEK GROUP
  - PTccl — Argillite, chert, limestone, limestone breccia.
  - PTccx — Andesite: flows, tuffs.
  - PTccy — Dacite: flows, breccias, tuffs.

SYMBOLS

- Overburden
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- Foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
- Lineation (horizontal, inclined)
- Road
- Trench
- Magnetic high zone

Drill hole collar; Geologic column; Intercept / Metreage (m) / Au(p.p.b.), Cu(p.p.m.), Pb(p.p.m.), Zn(p.p.m.), Ag(p.p.m.); T.D. Total Depth

ca	Calcite	mc	Malachite
cl	Chlorite	mg	Magnetite
cp	Chalcopyrite	mp	Mariposite
ep	Epidote	py	Pyrite
ga	Galena	qz	Quartz
he	Hematite	sp	Sphalerite

SCALE

1:500

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 metres

To accompany a report by J.D. Blanchflower, February, 1986.

MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.
GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, KAMLOOPS, B.C.

REA GOLD CORPORATION
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

GEOLOGICAL CROSS-SECTION D.D.H. 85-4 LINE 5+00 SOUTH

RED HILL (ADD/MOLY) PROPERTY
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Technical work by:	J.D. Blanchflower	N.T.S.:	92I/11W
Drawn by:	T.P. Quinn	Scale:	1:500
Date:	February, 1986	Figure No.:	8

22° Mag North

N

LEGEND

JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS

SINEMURIAN AND CALLOVIAN

[lm JA] ASHCROFT FORMATION

[Jl] Argillite, siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate, local, minor carbonate.

TRIASSIC AND (?) JURASSIC

KARNIAN AND NORIAN

[kJgd] GUICHON CREEK BATHOLITH AND SIMILAR GRANITIC ROCKS:

- [6] Diorite: Red Hill type.
  - [6A] Quartz Diorite: Oregon Jack Creek type.
  - [6B] Diorite: Subvolcanic; coeval with dykes and sills.
- [5] Granodiorite.

[uTRN] NICOLA GROUP

- [4] Rhyolite: Quartz - sericite flows, flow breccias, sills, dykes and pyroclastics.
  - [4A] Quartz - feldspar porphyry rhyolite.
- [3] Dacite: Carbonate - chlorite flows, flow breccias and pyro - clastics.
- [2] Andesite: Carbonate - chlorite flows, flow breccias, sills, dykes and pyroclastics.
  - [2A] Tuff: Carbonate alteration; minor sediments.
- [1] Argillite, chert, limestone, minor intercalated tuff.

PENNSYLVANIAN TO TRIASSIC

[PTcc] CACHE CREEK GROUP

- [PTccl] Argillite, chert, limestone, limestone breccia.
- [PTccz] Andesite: flows, tuffs.
- [PTccs] Dacite: flows, breccias, tuffs.

SYMBOLS

- Outcrop (area of outcrop, boulder).
- Geological boundary (defined, inferred).
- Fault (defined, assumed, inferred).
- Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical).
- Foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical).
- Lineation (horizontal, inclined).
- Road (surveyed, unsurveyed).
- Trench
- Stream (year round, seasonal).
- Claim post (L.C.P., I.P.).
- Claim boundary (unsurveyed).
- Drill hole (BP/Selco, pre-1984).
- 1985 diamond drill hole (R.G.C.).
- UTEM crossover and channel response.
- UTEM and Max - Min axis.
- Survey control grid.
- Magnetic anomaly.

ca	Calcite	mc	Malachite
cl	Chlorite	mg	Magnetite
cp	Chalcopyrite	mp	Mariposite
ep	Epidote	py	Pyrite
ga	Galena	qz	Quartz
he	Hematite	sp	Sphalerite

SCALE

1:2,000

40 20 0 40 80 120 160 200 metres

Contour interval is 20.0 metres.

Topographic and previous exploration data after BP/Selco, 1985.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

15,132

In accompanying report by J.D. Blanchflower, February, 1986.

MINDEX CONSULTING LTD.
GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, KAMLOOPS, B.C.

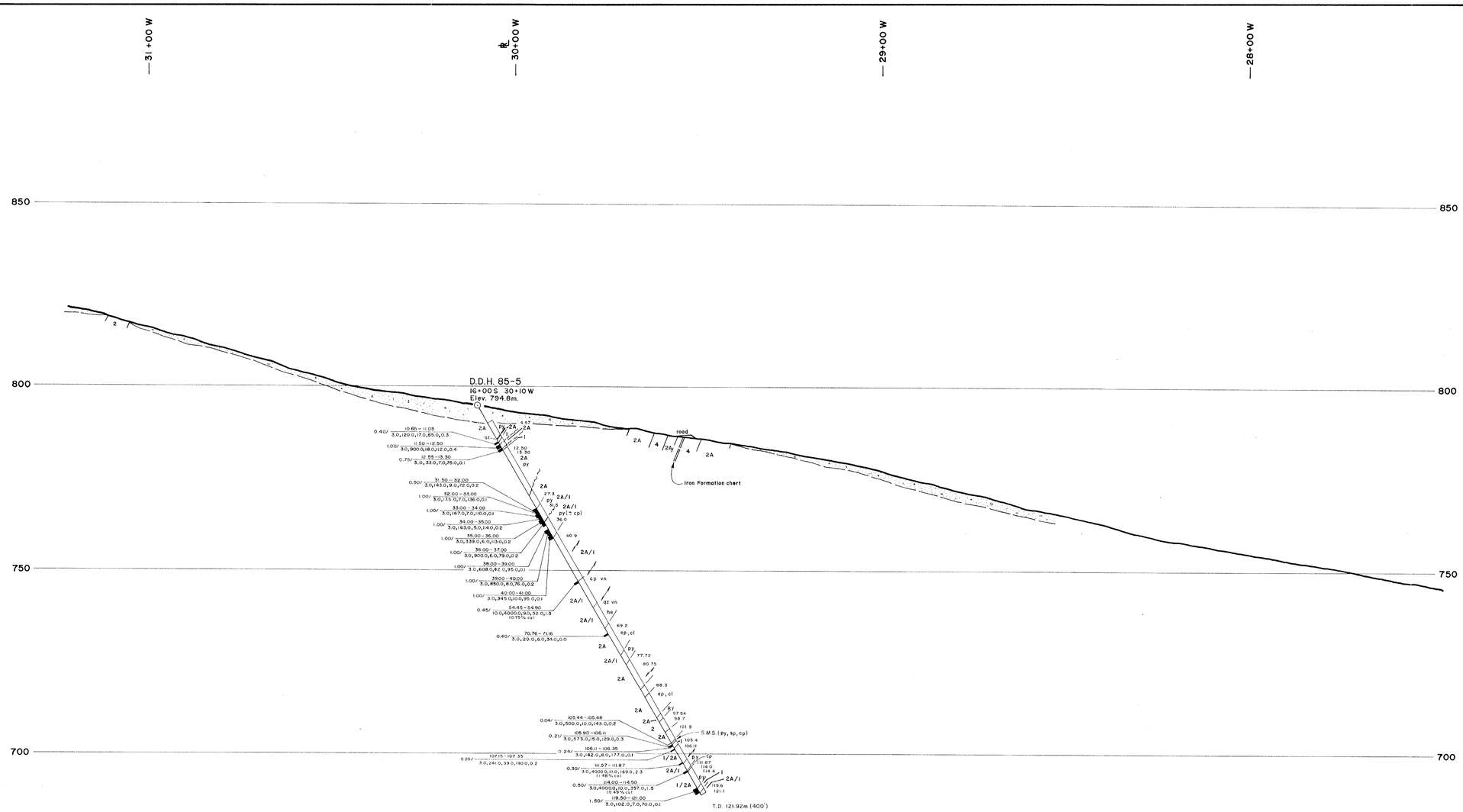
REA GOLD CORPORATION
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

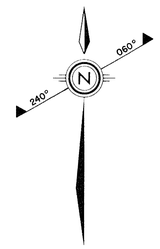
GEOLOGICAL AND DRILL HOLE PLAN IRON FORMATION ZONE

RED HILL (ADD/MOLY) PROPERTY

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Technical work by:	J.D. Blanchflower	N.T.S.:	92 I/11W
Drawn by:	T.P. Quinn	Scale:	1:2,000
Date:	February, 1986	Figure No.:	9





LEGEND

JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS

SINEMURIAN AND CALLOVIAN

- lm JA — ASHCROFT FORMATION
  - JA l — Argillite, siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate, local, minor carbonate.

TRIASSIC AND (?) JURASSIC

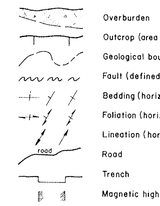
KARNIAN AND NORIAN

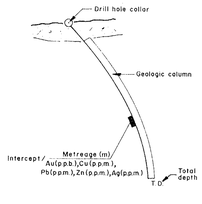
- h.Jqd — GUICHON CREEK BATHOLITH AND SIMILAR GRANITIC ROCKS:
  - 6 — Diorite: Red Hill type.
    - 6A — Quartz Diorite: Oregon Jack Creek type.
    - 6B — Diorite: Subvolcanic; coeval with dykes and sills.
  - 5 — Granodiorite.
- uTrN — NICOLA GROUP
  - 4 — Rhyolite: Quartz – sericite flows, flow breccias, sills, dykes and pyroclastics.
    - 4A — Quartz – feldspar porphyry rhyolite.
  - 3 — Dacite: Carbonate – chlorite flows, flow breccias and pyro – clastics.
  - 2 — Andesite: Carbonate – chlorite flows, flow breccias, sills, dykes and pyroclastics.
    - 2A — Tuff: Carbonate alteration; minor sediments.
  - 1 — Argillite, chert, limestone, minor intercalated tuff.

PENNSYLVANIAN TO TRIASSIC

- PTcc — CACHE CREEK GROUP
  - PTcc l — Argillite, chert, limestone, limestone breccia.
  - PTcc a — Andesite: flows, tuffs.
  - PTcc d — Dacite: flows, breccias, tuffs.

SYMBOLS





ca	Calcite	mc	Malachite
cl	Chlorite	mg	Magnetite
cp	Chalcopyrite	mp	Mariposite
ep	Epidote	py	Pyrite
ga	Galena	qz	Quartz
he	Hematite	sp	Sphalerite

SCALE

1: 500

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 metres

To accompany a report by J.D. Blanchflower, February, 1986.

MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.
GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, KAMLOOPS, B.C.

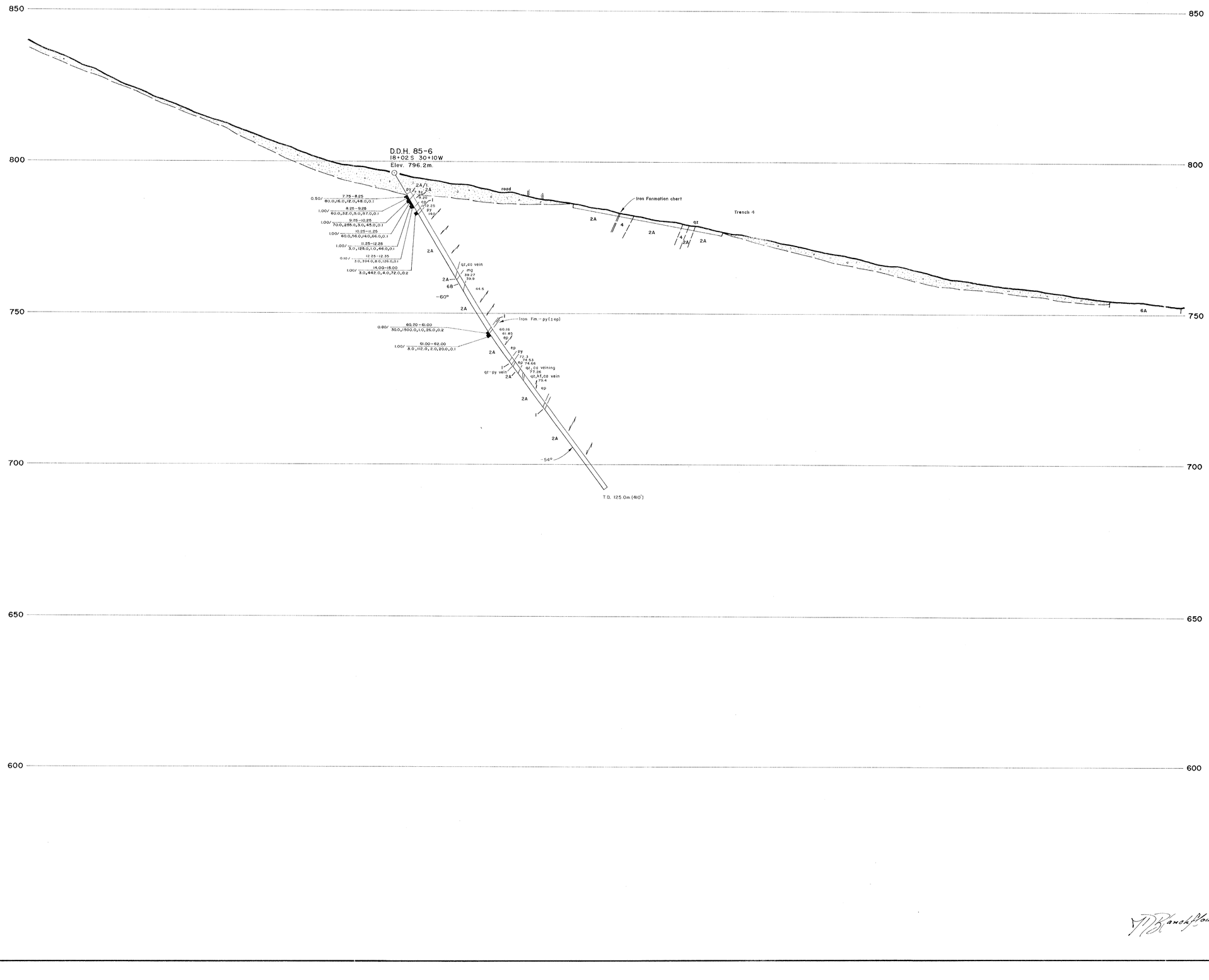
REA GOLD CORPORATION
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

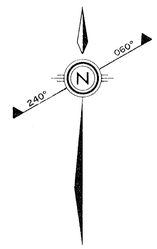
GEOLOGICAL CROSS-SECTION D.D.H. 85-5 LINE 16+00 SOUTH

RED HILL (ADD/MOLY) PROPERTY

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Technical work by:	J.D. Blanchflower	N.T.S.:	92 I/11W
Drawn by:	T.P. Quinn	Scale:	1: 500
Date:	February, 1986	Figure No.:	10





LEGEND

JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS

SINEMURIAN AND CALLOVIAN

- lm JA — ASHCROFT FORMATION
  - J sl — Argillite, siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate, local, minor carbonate.

TRIASSIC AND (?) JURASSIC

KARNIAN AND NORIAN

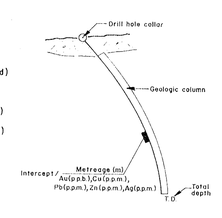
- K Jgd — GUICHON CREEK BATHOLITH AND SIMILAR GRANITIC ROCKS:
  - 6 — Diorite: Red Hill type.
    - 6A — Quartz Diorite: Oregon Jack Creek type.
    - 6B — Diorite: Subvolcanic; coeval with dykes and sills.
  - 5 — Granodiorite.
- uKn — NICOLA GROUP
  - 4 — Rhyolite: Quartz - sericite flows, flow breccias, sills, dykes and pyroclastics.
    - 4A — Quartz - feldspar porphyry rhyolite.
  - 3 — Dacite: Carbonate - chlorite flows, flow breccias and pyro - clastics.
  - 2 — Andesite: Carbonate - chlorite flows, flow breccias, sills, dykes and pyroclastics.
    - 2A — Tuff: Carbonate alteration; minor sediments.
  - 1 — Argillite, chert, limestone, minor intercalated tuff.

PENNSYLVANIAN TO TRIASSIC

- PTcc — CACHE CREEK GROUP
  - PTccl — Argillite, chert, limestone, limestone breccia.
  - PTccA — Andesite: flows, tuffs.
  - PTccD — Dacite: flows, breccias, tuffs.

SYMBOLS

- Overburden
- Outcrop (area of outcrop)
- Geological boundary (defined, inferred)
- Fault (defined, assumed, inferred)
- Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
- Foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
- Lineation (horizontal, inclined)
- Road
- Trench
- Magnetic high zone



ca	Calcite	mc	Malachite
cl	Chlorite	mg	Magnetite
cp	Chalcopyrite	mp	Mariposite
ep	Epidote	py	Pyrite
ga	Galena	qz	Quartz
he	Hematite	sp	Sphalerite

SCALE

1:500

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 metres

To accompany a report by J.D. Blanchflower, February, 1986.

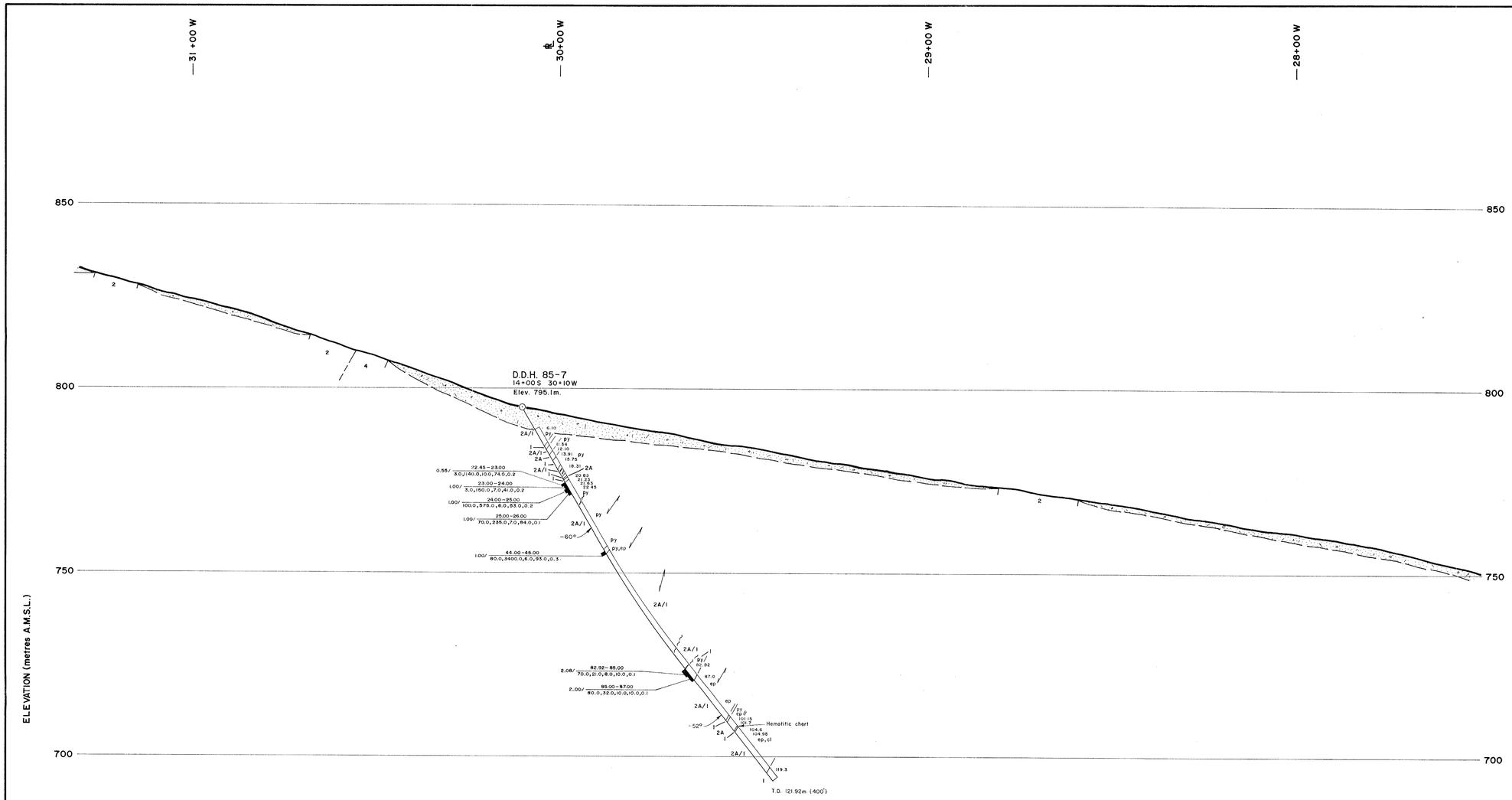
MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.
GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, KAMLOOPS, B.C.

REA GOLD CORPORATION
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

GEOLOGICAL CROSS-SECTION D.D.H. 85-6 LINE 18+00 SOUTH

RED HILL (ADD/MOLY) PROPERTY
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Technical work by:	J.D. Blanchflower	N.T.S.:	92I/11W
Drawn by:	T.P. Quinn	Scale:	1:500
Date:	February, 1986	Figure No.:	11



LEGEND

JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS

SINEMURIAN AND CALLOVIAN

- lm J'A — ASHCROFT FORMATION
  - Ar I — Argillite, siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate, local, minor carbonate.

TRIASSIC AND (?) JURASSIC

KARNIAN AND NORIAN

- E.Tgd — GUICHON CREEK BATHOLITH AND SIMILAR GRANITIC ROCKS:
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  - 6B — Diorite: Subvolcanic; coeval with dykes and sills.
  - 5 — Granodiorite.
- uTrN — NICOLA GROUP
  - 4 — Rhyolite: Quartz-sericite flows, flow breccias, sills, dykes and pyroclastics.
  - 4A — Quartz-feldspar porphyry rhyolite.
  - 3 — Dacite: Carbonate-chlorite flows, flow breccias and pyro-clastics.
  - 2 — Andesite: Carbonate-chlorite flows, flow breccias, sills, dykes and pyroclastics.
  - 2A — Tuff: Carbonate alteration; minor sediments.
  - 1 — Argillite, chert, limestone, minor intercalated tuff.

PENNSYLVANIAN TO TRIASSIC

- PTcc — CACHE CREEK GROUP
  - PTcc1 — Argillite, chert, limestone, limestone breccia.
  - PTcc2 — Andesite: flows, tuffs.
  - PTcc3 — Dacite: flows, breccias, tuffs.

SYMBOLS

- Overburden
- Outcrop (area of outcrop)
- Geological boundary (defined, inferred)
- Fault (defined, assumed, inferred)
- Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
- Foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
- Lineation (horizontal, inclined)
- Road
- Trench
- Magnetic high zone

Drill hole collar; Geologic column; Intercept / Metreage (m) / Au(p.p.b.), Cu(p.p.m.), Pb(p.p.m.), Zn(p.p.m.), Ag(p.p.m.); Total Depth; T.D.

ca	Calcite	mc	Malachite
cl	Chlorite	mg	Magnetite
cp	Chalcopyrite	mp	Mariposite
ep	Epidote	py	Pyrite
ga	Galena	qz	Quartz
he	Hematite	sp	Sphalerite

SCALE

1:500

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 metres

To accompany a report by J.D. Blanchflower, February, 1986.

MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.
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REA GOLD CORPORATION
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

GEOLOGICAL CROSS-SECTION D.D.H. 85-7 LINE 14+00 SOUTH

RED HILL (ADD/MOLY) PROPERTY
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Technical work by:	J.D. Blanchflower	N.T.S.:	92 I/11W
Drawn by:	T.P. Quinn	Scale:	1:500
Date:	February, 1986	Figure No.:	12