SUMMARY REPORT
SURFACE DRILLING
ARENT 1, ARENT 2, BEAMA
AND
ADJACENT CLAIMS
NORTH AND SOUTH CLAIM GROUPS
YELLOWJACKET PROPERTY
ATLIN MINING DIVISION

VOLUME I OF III

SUMMARY REPORT
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ATLIN MINING DIVISION

VOLUME I OF III

NTS: 104N.12

LATITUDE: 59 deg. 36 min. north

LONGITUDE: 133 deg. 33 min. west

OWNER: HOMESTAKE MINERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

OPERATOR: HOMESTAKE MINERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

BY: DARCY E. MARUD

DATE: OCTOBER 1987

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1. Diamond Drill Logs

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location

The Yellowjacket property is located in the valley of Pine Creek, about 9 km. east-northeast of the village of Atlin in northern British Columbia. It is on NTS map sheet 104N.12, in the Atlin Mining Division.

Pine Creek is an historic and continuing placer gold producer served by a well-maintained gravel road. The center of activity on the Yellowjacket property is about 12 km. by road from Atlin.

1.2 Property Terminology (Ronning, 1986)

Throughout this report, the term "Yellowjacket Property" is used to describe an area within the North and South claim groups, Figure 2. The term "Yellowjacket Zone" is used on a much more local scale to define an area within the Arent 1 and Arent 2 mineral claims, near the eastern end of their common boundary (see Figures 2 and 3). It lies on the Yellowjacket Grid between diamond drill holes 86-10 and 87-26. The zone does not outcrop or subcrop, therefore, geological information is obtainable only through surface drilling.

1.3. Work Completed

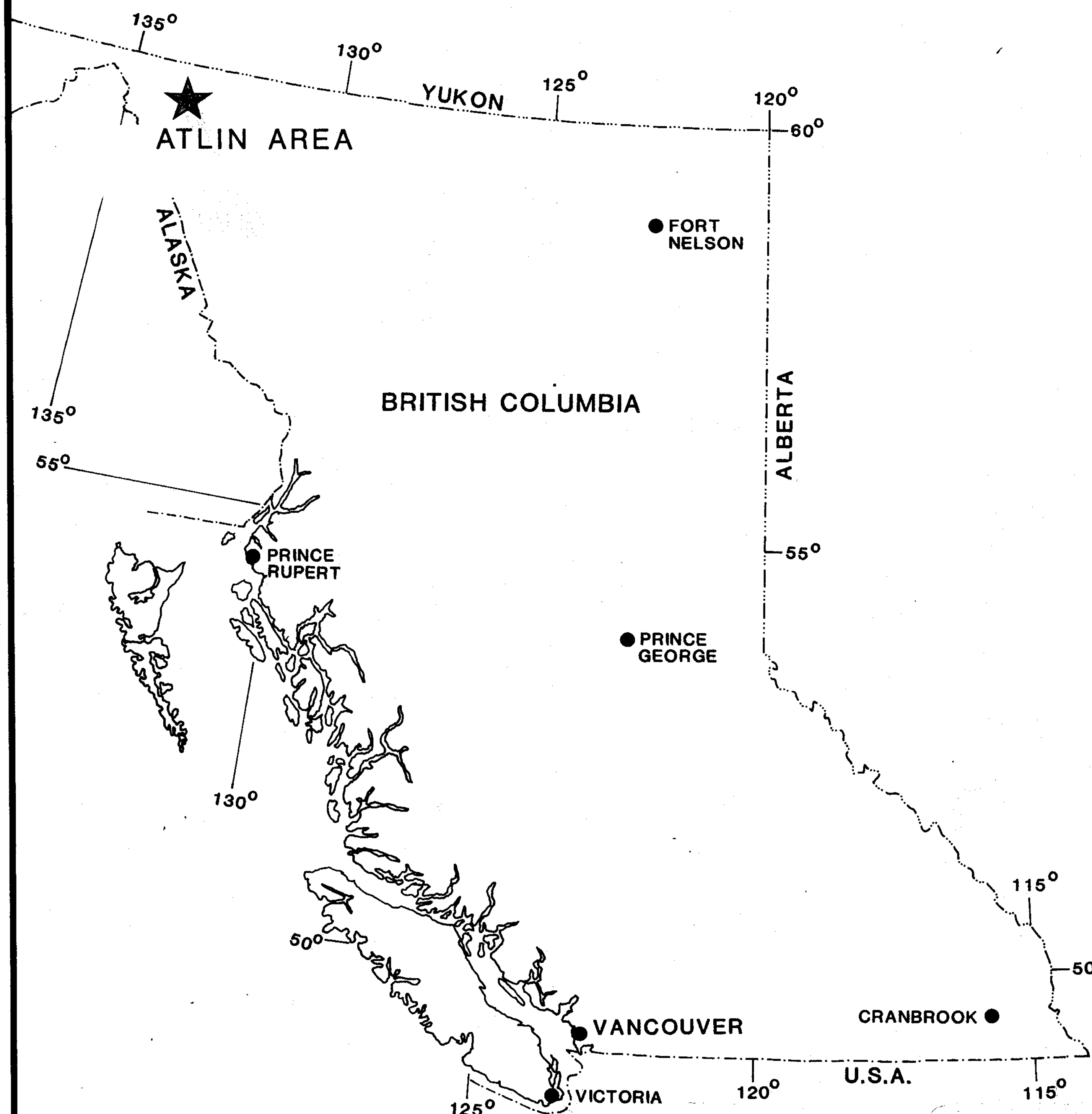
1.3.1 Diamond Drilling

During the period February 1987 to July 1987, 15 diamond drill holes were completed for a total of 2,554 meters. On a per claim basis, the drilling was distributed as follows:

Arent 1:	1,839 meters
Arent 2:	95 meters
Wedge Fr:	494 meters
Discovery:	126 meters

Total meterage for diamond drilling in 1986 and 1987 is 4,804 meters.

Table 1 is a summary of pertinent data for all 1987 drillholes.



HOMESTAKE
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

YELLOWJACKET PROPERTY
British Columbia

LOCATION MAP

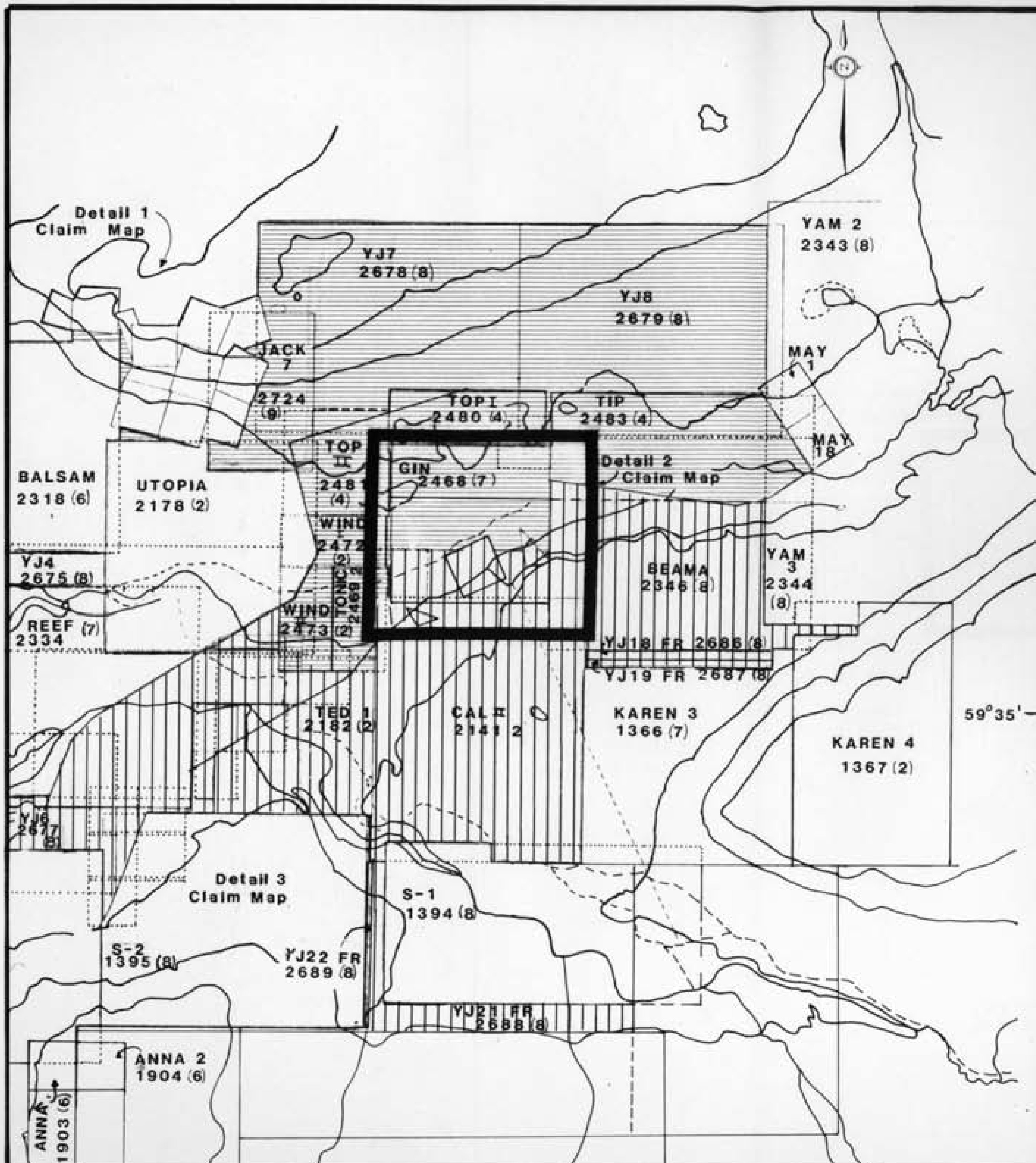
DRAWN	DATE	FILE CODE	
KMc	10/85	104N/11,12	map 1

Revised ______

TABLE 1

Hole No.	Easting m	Northing m	Azimuth Degrees	Dip Degrees	Start Date	Finish Date	Final Depth	Cumulative m's
YJ 87-20	13+60	-1+24	160	-60	12/02/87	16/02/87	145.40	145.40
YJ 87-21	14+40	-1+19	160	-58	16/02/87	21/02/87	148.70	294.10
YJ 87-22	15+20	-1+20	160	-58	21/02/87	26/02/87	148.43	442.83
YJ 87-23	12+80	-1+22.5	160	-59	27/02/87	04/03/87	143.87	586.67
YJ 87-24	14+00	-1+24	160	-60	04/03/87	08/03/87	144.78	731.48
YJ 87-25	13+20	-1+24	160	-60	09/03/87	11/03/87	145.40	876.88
YJ 87-26	12+30	-0+98	160	-60	12/03/87	18/03/87	187.80	1,064.68
YJ 87-27	13+35	-0+98	160	-60	19/03/87	25/03/87	182.90	1,247.58
YJ 87-28	14+50	-0+47	160	-54	30/05/87	04/06/87	255.12	1,502.70
YJ 87-29	13+80	-0+75	160	-51	19/05/87	23/05/87	199.95	1,702.65
YJ 87-30	15+90	-0+85	160	-53	24/05/87	30/05/87	200.25	1,902.90
YJ 87-31	13+00	-0+98	160	-60	04/06/87	10/06/87	202.69	2,105.59
YJ 87-32	12+50	-1+38	160	-48	10/06/87	13/06/87	99.67	2,205.26
YJ 87-33	10+90	-2+00	340	-50	13/06/87	15/06/87	125.88	2,331.14
YJ 87-34*	13+40	-0+20	160	-60	15/06/87	26/07/87	222.50	2,553.64
							TOTAL	2,553.64

* Abandoned before completion due to drilling difficulties.



GROUP 1

GROUP 2

See following detailed sketch

0 1000 2000 metres

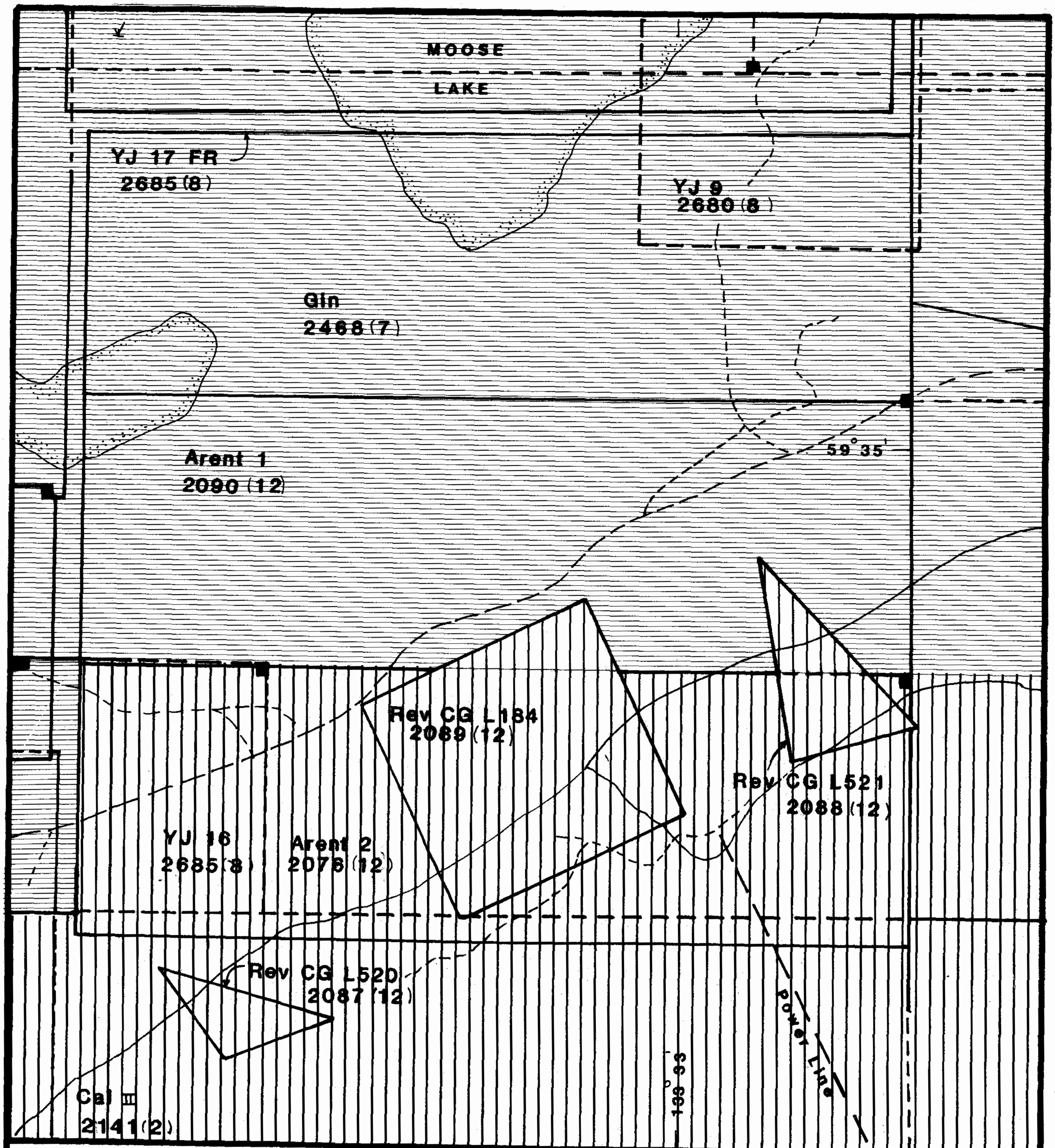
SCALE 1:50,000

HOMESTAKE
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

YELLOWJACKET PROPERTY
BRITISH COLUMBIA

CLAIM MAP

DRAWN	DATE	FILE CODE	
	11/86	104N/ 11,12	FIGURE 2
Revised			



roads

rivers

claim line

claim post

HMDC GROUP 1

HMDC GROUP 2

0 200 400 m

SCALE 1:10,000

HOMESTAKE
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

YELLOWJACKET PROPERTY
BRITISH COLUMBIA

DETAIL CLAIM MAP

DRAWN	DATE	FILE CODE	
MA	12/86	104N/11,12	FIGURE 3

Revised

1.3.2. Reverse Circulation Drilling

During early June, Homestake participated in a reverse circulation drilling program with Queenstake Resources, operators of a placer mine on part of the Yellowjacket property. Queenstake kept all samples acquired while drilling through overburden and placer gravels while Homestake acquired all bedrock samples. The samples were logged and then sent to Bondar Clegg and Co. in Whitehorse for preparation. Bondar Clegg in Vancouver did all assaying. No significant gold values were detected (see Figures 5a and 5b).

1.4 Regional Geological Setting (Ronning, 1986)

The Yellowjacket property lies near the western edge of the northwest trending Atlin Terrane, which is underlain by upper Paleozoic oceanic crust (Monger, 1975). It is correlated with the Cache Creek Group rocks of southern and central British Columbia. Within the Atlin Terrane basaltic flows are overlain by chert and thick, shallow-water carbonate rocks. Discordant granitic plutons range in age from late Jurassic to early Tertiary. Remnant Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks are found throughout the area.

Within the Atlin Terrane, large ultramafic bodies define a discordant belt trending across the tectonic fabric of the terrane. The Yellowjacket Property lies at the contact of such an ultramafic body with greenstones of the Cache Creek Group, along a northeast trending fault in the valley of Pine Creek.

2. RESULTS - GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

2.1 Lithologies

Nine distinct lithologies were logged in drill core. A short description of each will be given here. More detailed descriptions are given in the drill logs in Appendix 1.

Sectional views of each drill hole are included as figures 6a to 6o. Plan views are included as figures 7a and 7b.

Unit 1: Basalt

Rocks logged as basalts are found only in holes which intersect bedrock north of 1+00S. They form an easterly striking and subvertically dipping belt approximately 100 meters wide. The belt appears to be truncated or displaced at approximately 15+00E.

The basalts are generally dark green, weakly to strongly chloritized rocks. They are very fine to fine grained and massive. Original mineralogy consists of approximately 20% plagioclase with 80% pyroxene. Fracturing is ubiquitous with most fractures coated with dark green serpentine.

Unit 2: Serpentinite

Almost all holes throughout the Yellowjacket zone intersected some thickness of serpentinite. The rocks are usually completely serpentinized. This is the result of alteration of ultramafic rocks such as pyroxenite and dunite.

The rocks are typically dark blue-grey to blue-green and massive. Usually they are moderately to strongly magnetic, due to the presence of up to 10% magnetite, but non-magnetic varieties are observed. Stringers, veinlets and spots of talc, calcite and carbonate are common.

Unit 3: Completely Altered

Most rocks within the Yellowjacket Zone display some alteration. However, some rocks are altered to the point where identification of original minerals and textures is impossible. Such rocks are said to be completely altered and are classified under unit 3. Although serpentinite is a completely altered rock, within the Yellowjacket Zone it is considered to be a separate rock type because of its abundance, unique character and early stage of alteration.

Alteration varies widely throughout the zone but carbonatization is the most common (see Figures 7a and 7b). This alteration results in the replacement of serpentine by magnesian dolomite and/or magnesite with lesser amounts of talc, tremolite and quartz. These rocks are typically light grey, light green or cream in colour and generally non-magnetic. 2-3% black "flecks" of chromite are regularly observed.

Pervasive silicification is not as common as carbonatization but is extensive enough to be noted. It is usually associated with abundant quartz veining, locally in volcanic rocks but more commonly in altered serpentinite. Silicification is usually accompanied by 2-3% fine grained pyrite in volcanic rocks and trace disseminated pyrite in altered serpentinite.

Other alteration minerals noted in the Yellowjacket Zone include calcite, sericite, chlorite, biotite and mariposite.

Unit 4: Mafic Intrusive Rocks

4a. Diabase:

Diabase dikes have been noted in most of the drill holes in the Yellowjacket Zone. They are typically a fine-grained mixture of pyroxene and plagioclase, sometimes exhibiting on ophitic texture. Alteration is variable but chlorite, carbonate, serpentine and leucoxene have all been noted.

4b. Gabbro:

Gabbro is encountered predominantly east of line 15+00E. It seems to occur as thin, wide, flat lying sills, often cut by numerous diabase dykes. Thickness of the units is estimated at 40 meters. The gabbro is medium to coarse-grained and relatively unaltered except for abundant thin unmineralized white quartz veins.

Unit 5: Feldspar Porphyry

Feldspar Porphyry has previously been noted in holes 9, 12 and 17. It was not intersected in drilling conducted during 1987.

Unit 6: Syenite

Syenite was identified in 1986 in holes 13 and 16 but was not intersected by any 1987 drill holes.

Unit 7: Diorite

Holes 21, 23 and 29 all intersected rocks that have been called diorites. The rocks are generally dark green with up to 40% white feldspar (plagioclase) phenocrysts and 60% chloritized? amphibole. They typically have a dioritic texture. In drill-holes they have also been noted to be enriched in hornblende in places and have been called hornblende andesites (9a).

Unit 8: Greenstone

This unit is used as a field term for any chloritized volcanic rock presumably ranging from andesite to basalt. It was only used where a more diagnostic description was not possible.

Unit 9: Andesite

Rocks logged as andesites are intersected south of 1+50S. They seem to form irregular shaped pods and lenses with their long axes striking 070°, parallel to the dominant shearing.

They are generally dark gray to green, fine grained volcanic rocks made up primarily of plagioclase feldspar with 10-15% quartz. Mafic minerals include hornblende, chlorite and biotite.

Two sub-units were recognized and classified on the basis of their predominant phenocrysts. These are 9a, Hornblende Andesite, and 9b, Plagioclose Andesite.

2.2 Structural Geology

The Yellowjacket Zone is interpreted as lying within a fault melange (Figures 7a and 7b). The rocks are strongly broken and have likely been subjected to several episodes of brittle fracturing and deformation. It is believed that most of this deformation was produced by movement along an east-northeast fault system following the Pine Creek valley and along associated cross faults.

Much of the fracturing has been healed by veins of various different mineralogies with calcite, iron and magnesium carbonates, talc and quartz being the most common. The veins often form complex stockworks with complex cross-cutting relationships. This makes vein pargenesis very difficult to unravel.

Following vein emplacement, reactivation of old fracture systems must have occurred. The latest and youngest fracturing did not heal, leaving the rocks shattered and broken.

Three known reactivated fault zones have been noted in the Yellowjacket Zone. Two fault zones, the North and South are evidenced by strong VLF conductors on surface and shattered gouge zones in drill core. Structural contouring of the gouge zones revealed the faults to be sub-vertical, striking 070°. Both faults are displaced between 15 and 35 meters between lines 14+00E and 15+00E. The displacement of the faults is apparently caused by a cross fault trending 110° and dipping approximately 50° to the southwest (see figure 7a and 7b). The dip of the cross-fault is interpreted from the best fit on vertical cross sections. The cross fault seems to displace the eastern extension of the mineralized zone some unknown distance.

2.3 Mineralization

In early 1987, the favoured interpretation of the Yellowjacket Zone was that mineralization existed in two east-northeast trending zones parallel to the main faults along Pine Creek. With further drilling, re-interpretation and surveying of drillhole collars, it is now apparent that one continuous zone of mineralization is present from 13+00E to 15+40E, where it may be truncated by the cross fault. The zone averages 5 to 10 meters in width, often bifurcating, pinching and swelling along strike and to depth. The strike is approximately 070° while the dip is subvertical. Several other small, discontinuous zones, up to 5 meters wide, occur throughout the Yellowjacket Zone. These trend obliquely to the main zone. The most prominent of these is a splay of the main zone extending through holes 87-24 and 86-6 at 050° (see figure 7a).

Within the mineralized zones, the mineralization is invariably coarse gold hosted in quartz veinlets. The veinlets are typically blue gray and generally less than 2 centimeters in thickness. Within the volcanic rocks, veining is accompanied by a thin one centimeter carbonate bleached envelope. This bleaching is not present adjacent to veins within altered serpentinite.

In many instances, the veining becomes frequent enough to form stockworks. These stockwork systems host the gold grades which approach sub-economic to economic widths of 3.0 grams Au/tonne or better. Some of the gold is visible and most is at least 150 microns in size.

Various sulfide minerals are found within the Yellowjacket Zone but they do not appear to be reliable mineralization guides. Pyrite is the predominant sulfide and may become more abundant adjacent to and within mineralized areas. In volcanic rocks where 1-2% euhedral pyrite is hosted within vein bleaching envelopes, economic gold grades are sometimes encountered. In some silicified andesites, however 1-2% euhedral pyrite is present with no gold. Hence, several different stages of pyritization are present. In general pyrite is present in only trace amounts.

Gersdorffite (NiAsS) and arsenopyrite have also been noted in Yellowjacket drill core. Both minerals account for the anomalous arsenic (As) values detected while gersdorffite is presumably host to most of the anomalous antimony (Sb). Occasionally arsenic and antimony enrichment do correlate with gold (see Figures 9a to 9o.s).

Other sulfide minerals noted in the Yellowjacket Zone include millerite (NiS), chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. None of these are related to gold mineralization.

Mineralization tends to be focused near lithological contacts, predominantly between volcanic rocks and serpentinite. The contact zones are generally broken and fractured, due to competency contrast, creating ideal porosity for vein emplacement.

Table 2 summarizes the best gold intersections from hole 87-20 through 87-34.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF ASSAY RESULTS

Hole No.		meters from	to	*core length	grade g Au/tonne
87-20		26.0	29.0	3.0	7.70
87-21		74.0	78.0	4.0	2.21
		82.0	84.0	2.0	1.03
		90.0	92.0	2.0	4.05
		105.0	107.0	2.0	1.29
87-23		55.0	59.0	4.0	15.01
	Includes	55.0	57.45	2.45	24.28
		63.0	64.0	1.0	16.99
87-24		24.0	26.0	2.0	8.99
		96.0	97.0	1.0	2.85
		126.5	127.0	0.5	18.82
87-25		69.0	73.0	4.0	1.32
87-26		21.0	23.0	2.0	0.55
		155.0	156.0	1.0	1.20
87-27		64.0	67.5	3.5	0.39
		134.31	136.0	1.69	0.60
		144.0	146.52	2.52	0.56
87-29		69.0	71.0	2.0	0.30
		82.0	84.0	2.0	0.35
		125.0	126.0	1.0	0.50
		134.0	135.0	1.0	0.52
		144.0	145.0	1.0	3.15
87-31		105.0	106.0	1.0	0.48
		128.0	129.0	1.0	1.00
		138.0	139.0	1.0	0.40
		146.0	147.0	1.0	0.42
		155.45	156.20	0.75	0.41
87-32		69.0	73.0	4.0	1.05

* not corrected to true widths

2.4 Geological Synthesis

The Yellowjacket Zone lies roughly on the contact of the serpentinized ultramafics of the Atlin Intrusions (Aiken 1959) to the north and the andesite of the Cache Creek Group to the South. The ultramafics most likely occur as sheets emplaced within the Cache Creek Group rocks by low angle thrust faulting. Folding and later faulting have steepened the angle of dip of most faults to sub-vertical.

Within the Yellowjacket Zone, the contact is a fault melange consisting of pods and slivers of andesite, basalt and mafic dykes hosted by serpentinite in various stages of alteration. The predominant structural trend in the area, as determined from geophysics, is 070°, with the Yellowjacket Zone lying on the strongest of these trends. A second, less common structural trend is evident cross cutting the zone at approximately 110°-140°. Movement along these fault systems likely caused more brittle rocks such as basalts and andesites to fragment while the serpentinite, due to the soft, sheet-like characteristics of serpentine, "flowed" around the fragments. As a result, the mafic rocks appear as a series of three-dimentionally discontinuous pods and blocks completely surrounded by serpentinite.

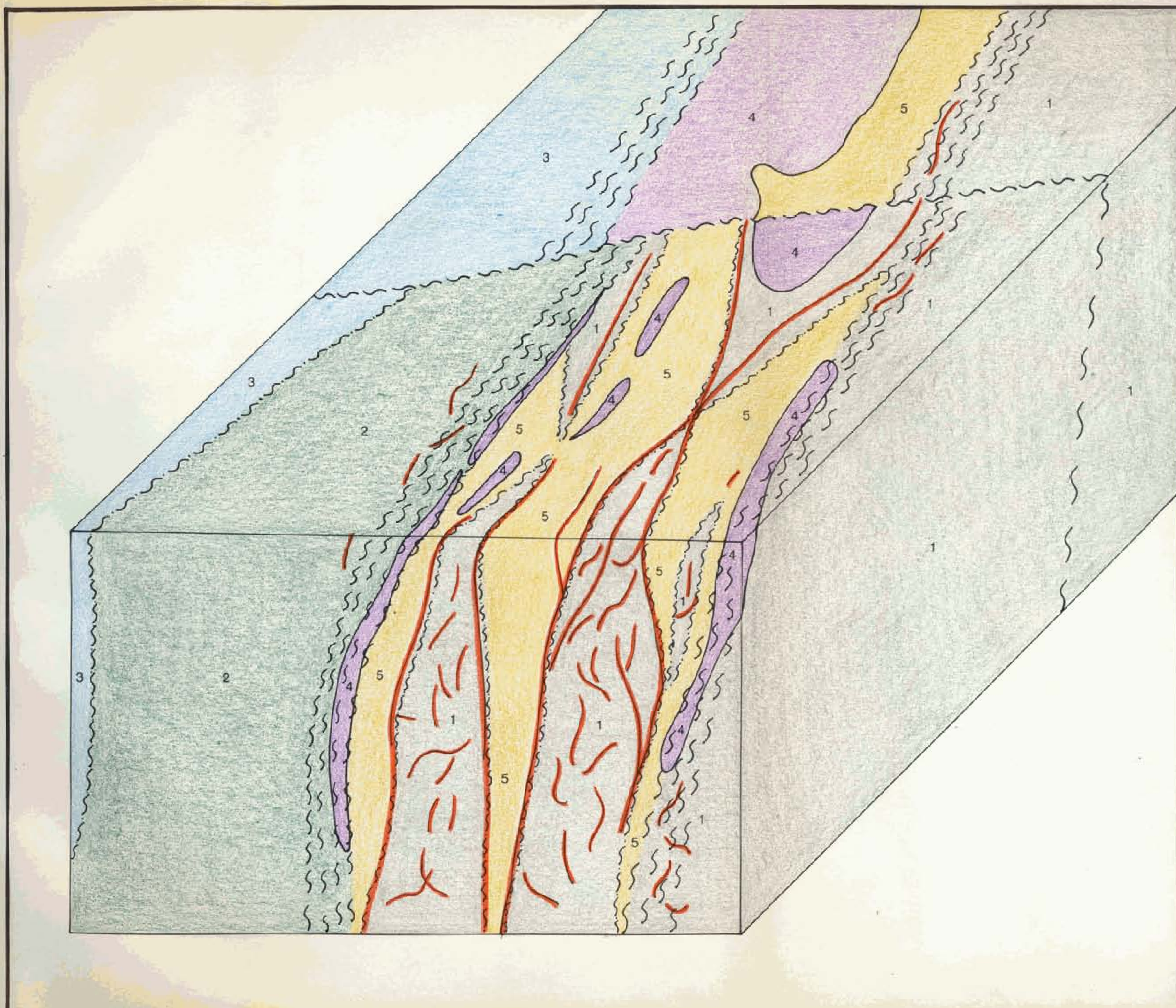
Hydrothermal activity along the fault systems resulted in alteration of most lithologies. CO_2 and Ca were introduced to the system and combined with Fe and Mg liberated from the ultramafics to form the carbonates present in the area. Si was either derived from outside sources with the CO_2 and Ca or was liberated from the ultramafics through progressive alteration. The silica and carbonates filled open fractures in the mafic rocks and upon further fracturing of the brittle carbonatized serpentinites created a complex history of veining throughout the zone.

Reactivation of fault zones has occurred up until recent geological history. The North and South fault zones seem to bound the altered package hosting the Yellowjacket Zone while the cross fault apparently truncates the silicification and the basalts to the east.

3. SUMMARY

The Yellowjacket Zone is underlain by a major fault zone trending 070°. The fault zone, which dips sub-vertically, has been activated numerous times. The resultant fracturing has formed a plumbing system for hydrothermal fluids which have produced quartz carbonate alteration of varying intensity.

Diamond drilling during the current calendar year intersected a number of significant mineralized zones with values as high as 15.01 g Au/tonne over a true width of 2.0 meters. Some of the mineralized zones carry visible gold as in the case of holes 23 and 24.



LEGEND

1	ANDESITE
2	BASALT
3	SERPENTINITE
4	GABBRO / DIABASE
5	ALTERED SERPENTINITE (MELANGE)
	SILICIFIED and VEINED
	FAULT
	CONTACT
	BROKEN / FAULTED CONTACT

HOMESTAKE
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

YELLOWJACKET PROPERTY
BRITISH COLUMBIA

CONCEPTUAL 3-D MODEL

DRAWN	DATE	FILE CODE	
MA	10/87	104N/12	MAP 10
Revised			

Although results of the diamond drilling have been encouraging, tracing the quartz veining and mineralization to depth has been a problem. Drill hole density below the 100 meter level, however, is inadequate and a raking ore shoot could conceivably remain untested.

The mineralized quartz-vein zones within the Yellowjacket Zone are irregular shaped bodies generally 4-8 meters wide. They often bifurcate, pinch and swell along strike and to depth (see Figures 7a,b and 8a-d). The main zone is approximately 250 meters in length; several other discontinuous zones trend obliquely to it. The unpredictable nature of such systems complicates the understanding of the geometery of the mineralized zone.

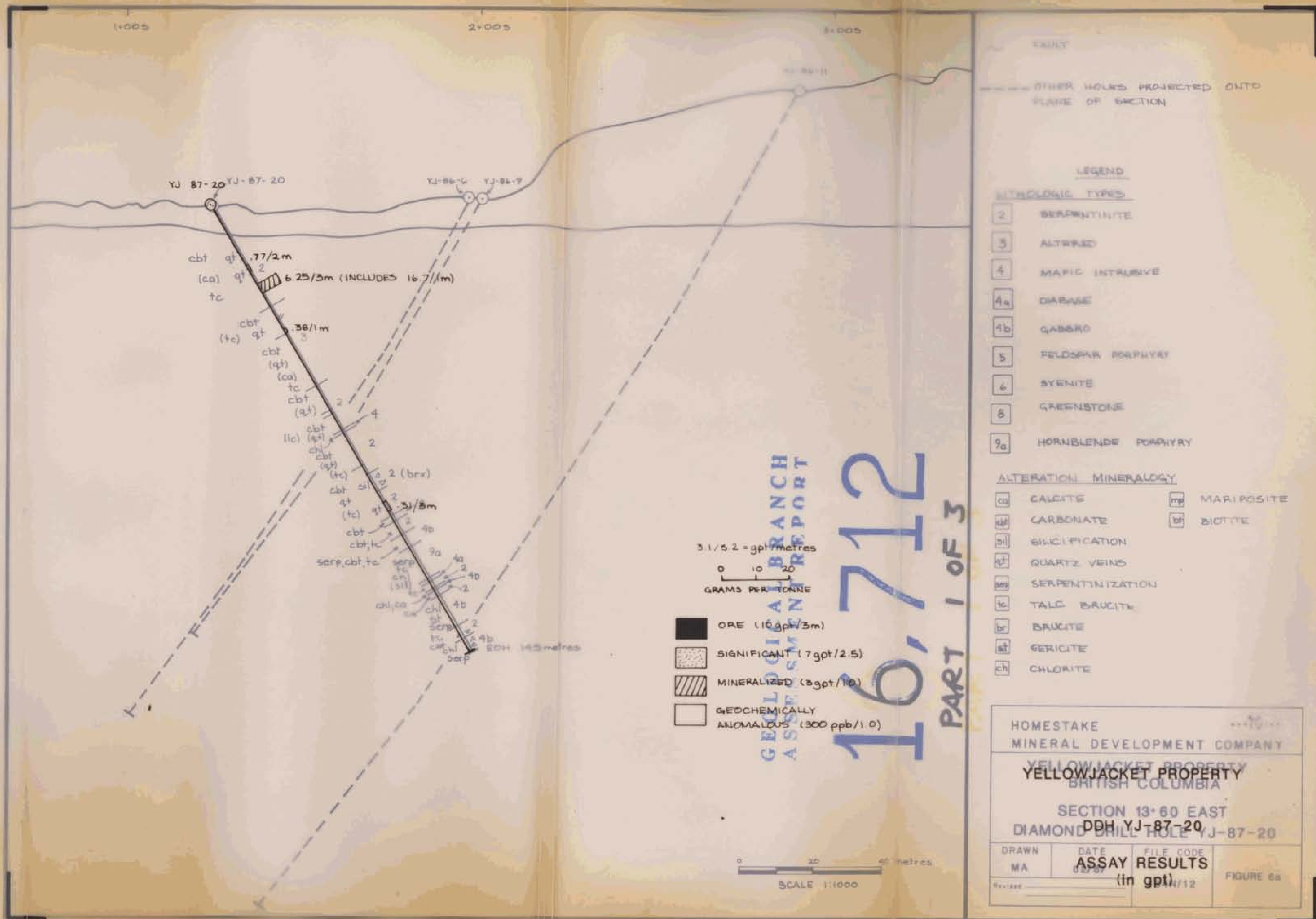
Further complicating the geometery of the mineralized zones is the presence of one or more cross-cutting structures. One such structure has been identified to date but others may be present. Movement along such features is unknown, but they undoubtedly trucate and displace the mineralized zone.

Along Pine Creek, the Yellowjacket structure has been delineated by geophysical interpretation for approximately 5 km. Only 10% of it has been testing by drilling. A reconnaissance drill program along the strike length of the Yellowjacket structure is recommended. Drill holes along associated parallel structures and cross structures are also advisable to determine their potential as hosts for similar gold systems. These programs should be conducted bearing in mind the following:

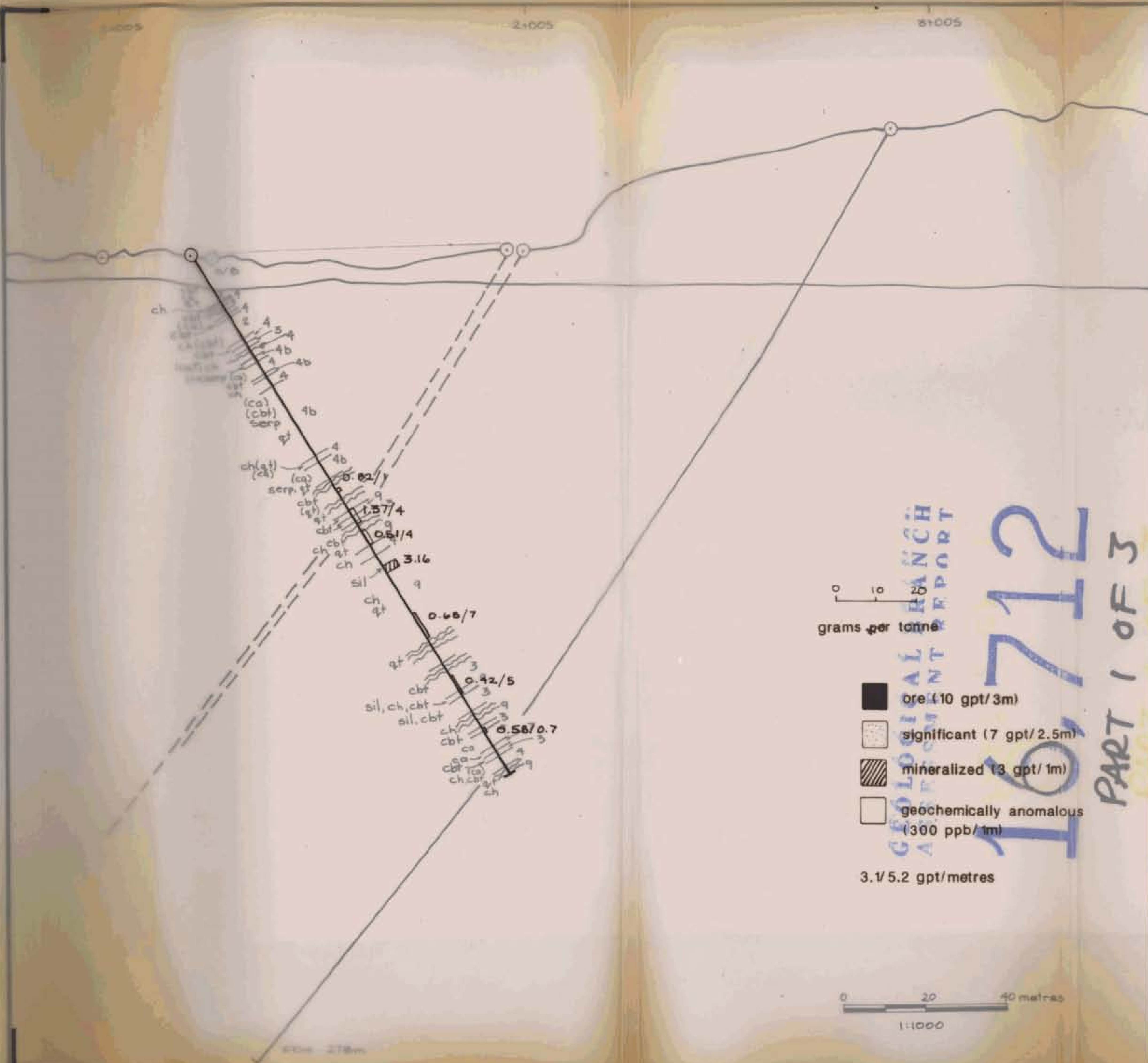
1. The Atlin Intrusions (Aitken, 1959) are in fault contact with the volcanics of the Cache Creek Group. The contact has been re-faulted several times. The resultant fault melange locally contains gold mineralization.

2. The presence of cross-cutting structures is only now beginning to be appreciated. Such features could be responsible for localizing mineralization and should be tested.

3. Veining and mineralization within the Yellowjacket Zone appear to be spatially related to lithological boundaries. The presence of both volcanics/dykes and serpentinite within an altered zone may be of significance.



1+00S
2+00S
3+00S
YJ 87-20
YJ-87-20
YJ-86-6
YJ-86-7
cbt
(ca)
tc
qt
.77/2m
6.25/3m (INCLUDES 16.7/1m)
.38/1m
(tc)
2 (brx)
.31/3m
4b
9a
serp,cbt,tc
chl,ca
EOH 145 metres
3.1/5.2 = gpt/metres
0 10 20
GRAMS PER TONNE
ORE (10 gpt/3m)
SIGNIFICANT (7 gpt/2.5)
MINERALIZED (3 gpt/1.0)
GEOCHEMICALLY ANOMALOUS (300 ppb/1.0)
0 20 40 metres
SCALE 1:1000
FAULT
OTHER HOLES PROJECTED ONTO PLANE OF SECTION
LEGEND
LITHOLOGIC TYPES
2 SERPENTINITE
3 ALTERED
4 MAFIC INTRUSIVE
4a DIABASE
4b GABBRO
5 FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
6 SYENITE
8 GREENSTONE
9a HORNBLENDE PORPHYRY
ALTERATION MINERALOGY
ca CALCITE
cbt CARBONATE
sil SILICIFICATION
qt QUARTZ VEINS
serp SERPENTINIZATION
tc TALC BRUCITE
br BRUCITE
st SERICITE
ch CHLORITE
mp MARIPOSITE
bt BIOTITE
HOMESTAKE
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
YELLOWJACKET PROPERTY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
SECTION 13+60 EAST
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE YJ-87-20
DDH YJ-87-20
ASSAY RESULTS
(in gpt)
DRAWN MA
DATE
FILE CODE
FIGURE 6a
Revised



LEGEND

LITHOLOGIC TYPES

- 2 SERPENTINITE
- 3 ALTERED
- 4 MAFIC INTRUSIVE
- 4b GABBRO
- 7 DIORITE
- 9 ANDESITE

ALTERATION MINERALOGY

- ca CALCITE
- cbt CARBONATE
- sil SILISIFICATION
- qt QUARTZ VEINS
- serp SERPENTINIZATION
- tc TALC
- br BRUCITE
- st SERICITE
- ch CHLORITE
- bt BIOTITE
- mp MARIPOSITE

— — — OTHER HOLES PROJECTED [illegible] PLANE OF SECTION

~ FAULT

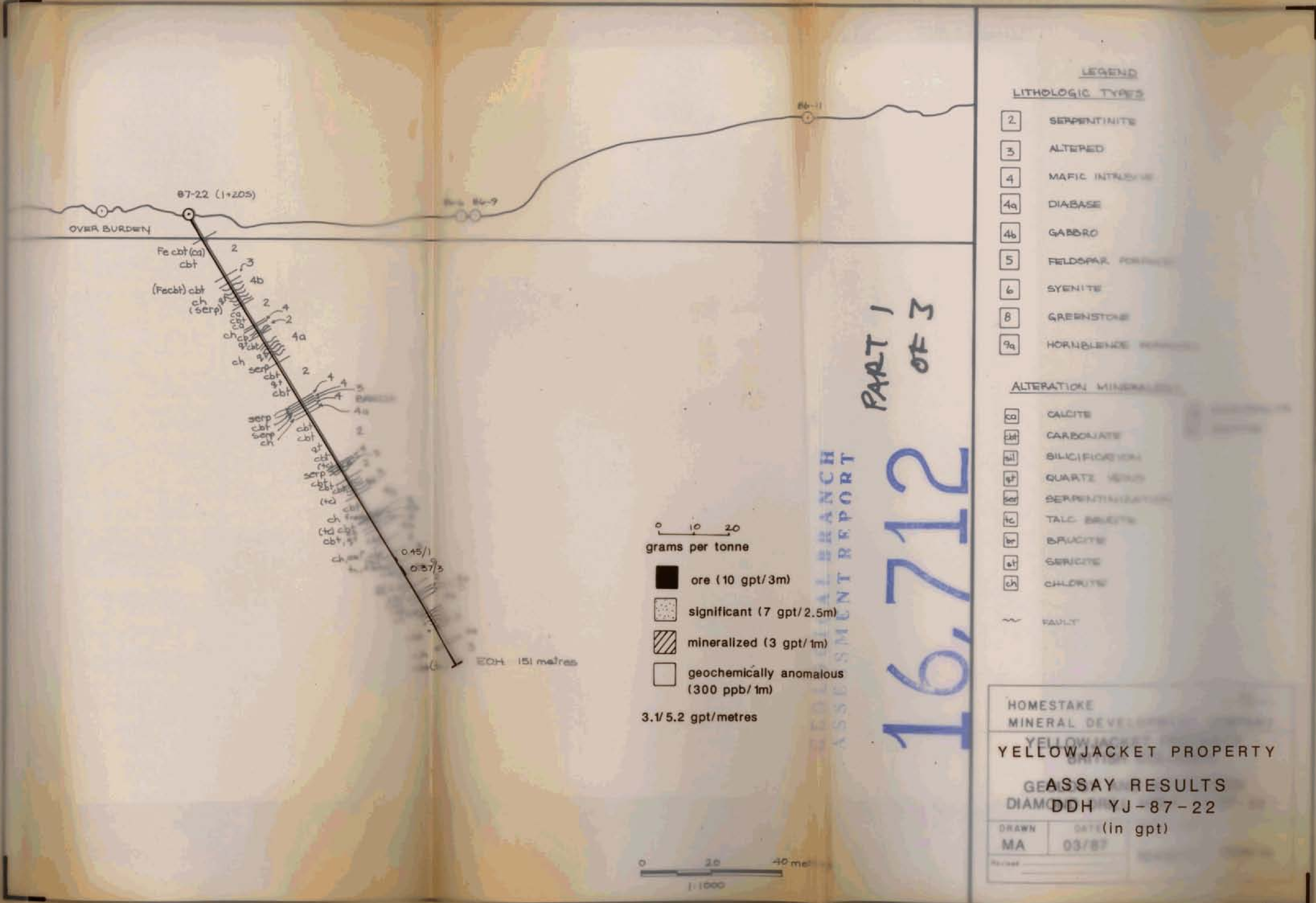
HOMESTAKE
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

YELLOWJACKET PROPERTY

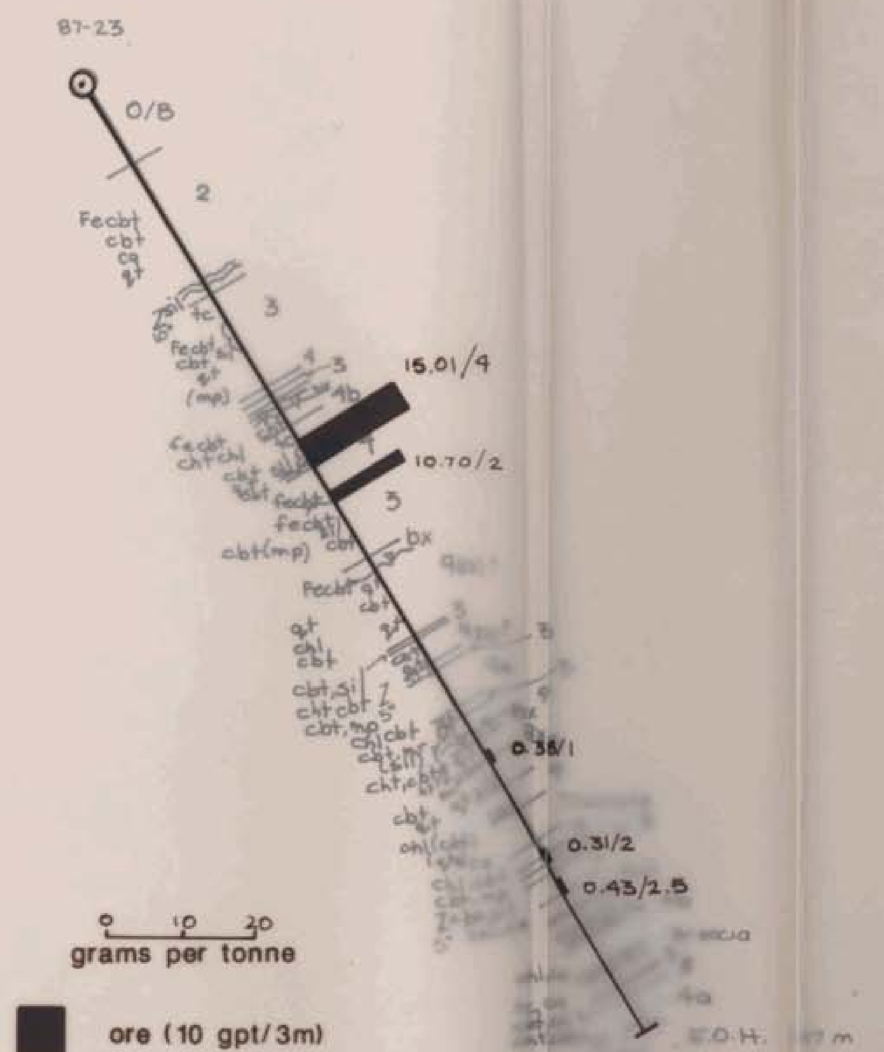
ASSAY RESULTS
DDH YJ-87-21
(in gpt)

DRAWN	DATE	CODE
MA	02/87	104N/12

Revised



87-22 (1+20S)
OVER BURDEN
86-11
86-9
Fe cbt (ca)
cbt
(Fecbt) cbt
ch
(serp)
serp
cbt
qt
ch
(tc)
EOH 151 metres
0.45/1
0.37/3
0 10 20
grams per tonne
ore (10 gpt/3m)
significant (7 gpt/2.5m)
mineralized (3 gpt/1m)
geochemically anomalous (300 ppb/1m)
3.1/5.2 gpt/metres
0 20 40 metres
1:1000
LEGEND
LITHOLOGIC TYPES
2 SERPENTINITE
3 ALTERED
4 MAFIC INTRUSIVE
4a DIABASE
4b GABBRO
5 FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
6 SYENITE
8 GREENSTONE
9a HORNBLENDE
ALTERATION MINERALOGY
ca CALCITE
cbt CARBONATE
sil SILICIFICATION
qt QUARTZ VEINS
ser SERPENTINIZATION
tc TALC
br BRUCITE
st SERICITE
ch CHLORITE
FAULT
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
16,712
PART 1 OF 3
HOMESTAKE
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT
YELLOWJACKET PROPERTY
ASSAY RESULTS
DDH YJ-87-22
(in gpt)
DRAWN MA
DATE 03/87



0 10 20
grams per tonne

- ore (10 gpt/3m)
- significant (7 gpt/2.5m)
- mineralized (3 gpt/1m)
- geochemically anomalous (300 ppb/1m)

3.1/5.2 gpt/metres

LEGEND

LITHOLOGIC TYPES

2	SERPENTINITE
3	ALTERED
4	MAFIC INTRUSIVE
4a	DIABASE
4b	GABBRO
7	DIORITE
8	GREENSTONE
9a	HORNBLENDE PORPHYRY

ALTERATION MINERALOGY

cq	CALCITE
cbt	CARBONATE
sil	SILICIFICATION
qt	QUARTZ VEINS
ser	SERPENTINIZATION
tc	TALC BRUCITE
br	BRUCITE
st	SERICITE
ch	CHLORITE
mp	MARIPOSITE
bt	BIOTITE

~ FAULT

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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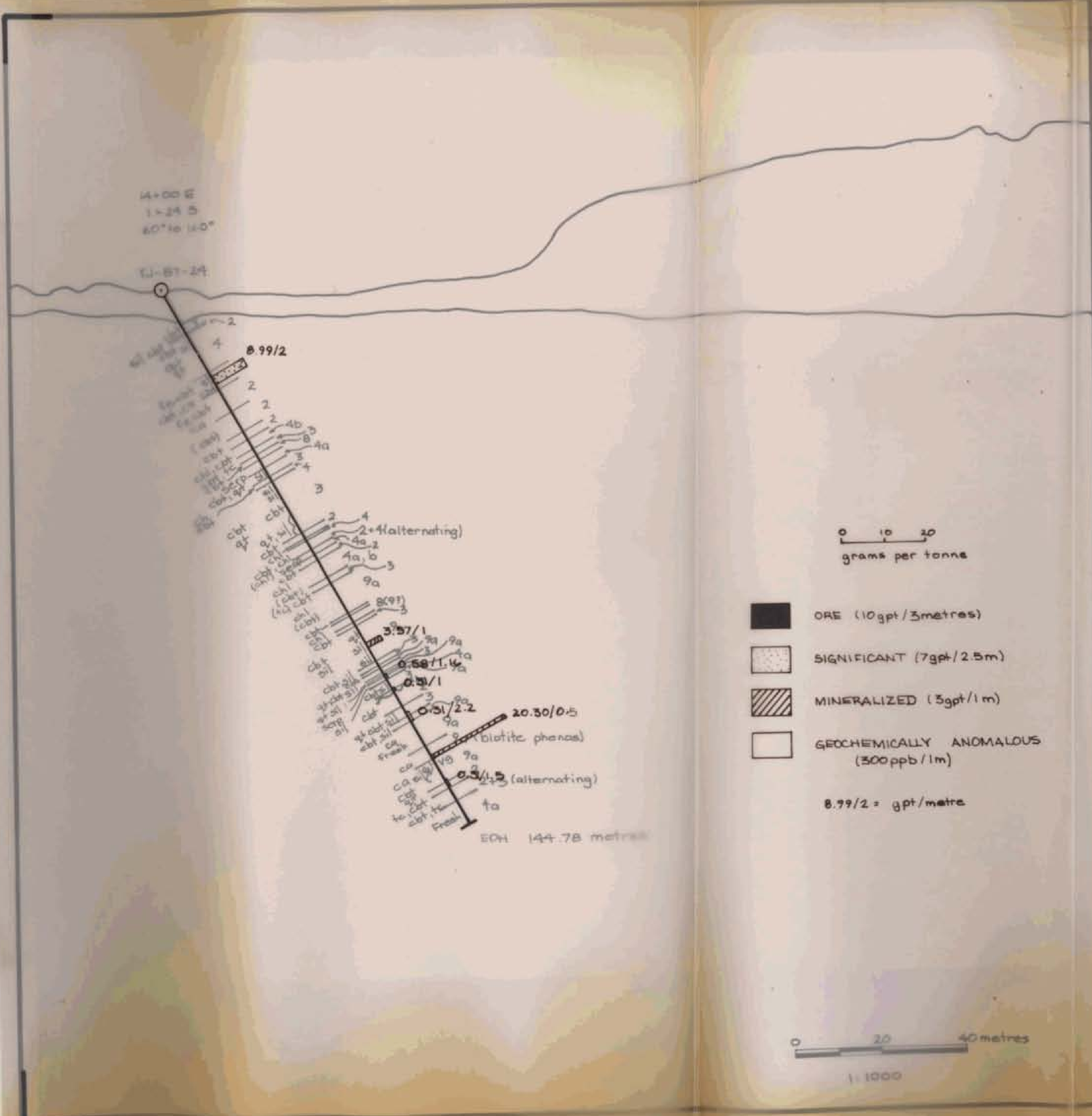
HOMESTAKE
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

YELLOWJACKET PROPERTY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ASSAY RESULTS
DDH YJ-87-23
(in gpt)

DRAWN	DATE	FILE CODE	
MA	03/87	104N/12	FIGURE 6d

Revised



ORE (10gpt/3metres)

SIGNIFICANT (7gpt/2.5m)

MINERALIZED (3gpt/1m)

GEOCHEMICALLY ANOMALOUS (300ppb/1m)

8.99/2 = gpt/metre

LEGEND

LITHOLOGIC TYPES

- 2 SERPENTINITE
- 3 ALTERED
- 4 MAFIC INTRUSIVE
- 4a DIABASE
- 4b GABBRO
- 8 GREENSTONE
- 9a HORNBLENDE PORPHYRY

ALTERATION MINERALOGY

- ca CALCITE
- cbt CARBONATE
- sil SILICIFICATION
- qt QUARTZ VEINS
- serp SERPENTINIZATION
- tc TALC BRUCITE
- chl CHLORITE

~ FAULT

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

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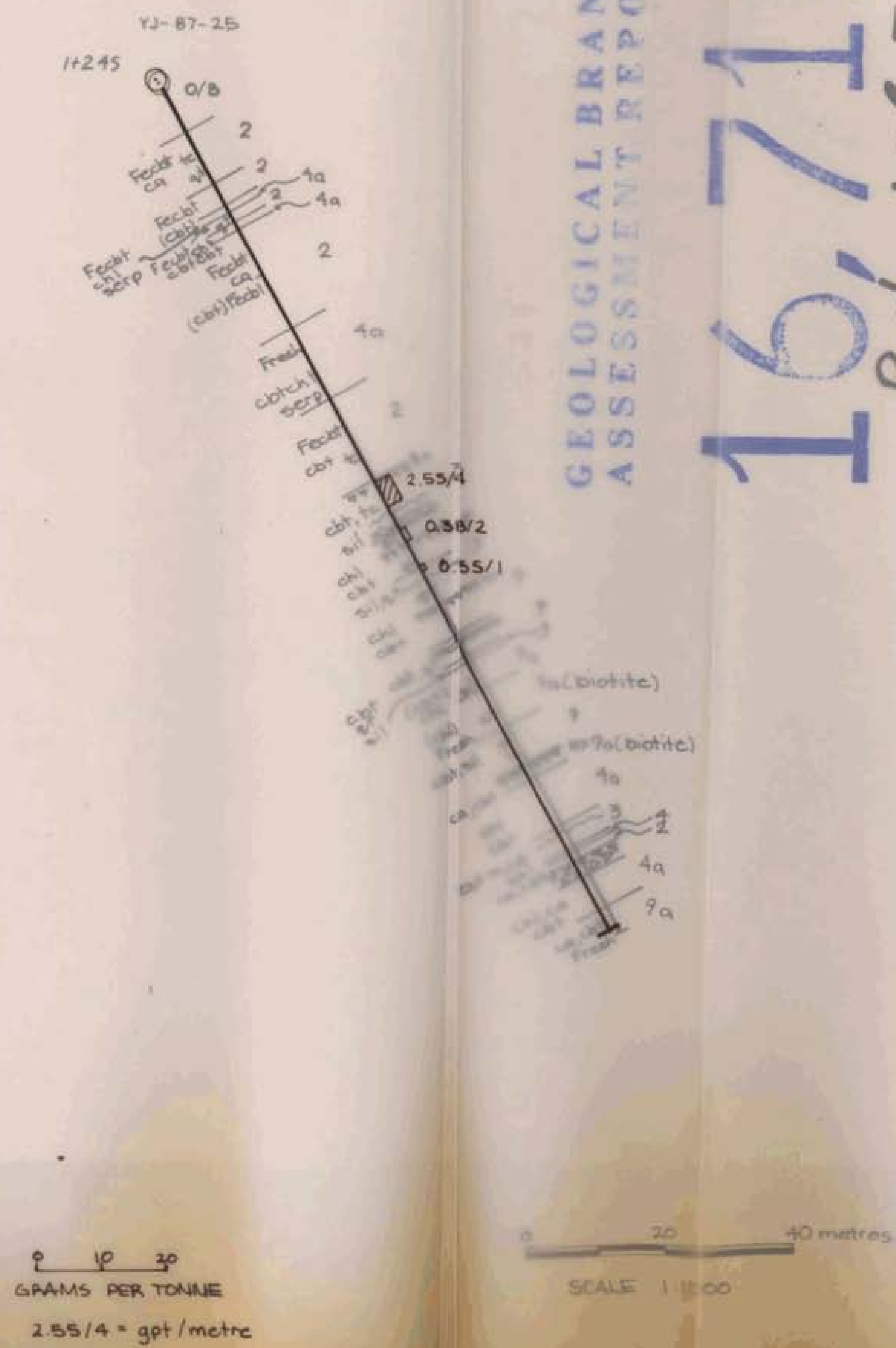
YELLOWJACKET PROPERTY

BRITISH COLUMBIA

ASSAY RESULTS DDH YJ-87-24 (in gpt)

DRAWN	DATE	FILE CODE	
MA	03/87	104N/12	FIGURE 6a



LEGEND

LITHOLOGIC TYPES

- 2 SERPENTINITE
- 3 ALTERED
- 4 MAFIC INTRUSIVE
- 4a DIABASE
- 9a HORNBLENDE PORPHYRY

ALTERATION MINERALOGY

- ca CALCITE
- cbt CARBONATE
- sil SILICIFICATION
- qt QUARTZ VEINS
- serp SERPENTINIZATION
- tc TALC BRUCITE
- ch CHLORITE

FAULT

BRECCIATION

ORE (10gpt/3metres)

SIGNIFICANT (7gpt/2.5m)

MINERALIZED (3gpt/1m)

GEOCHEMICALLY ANOMALOUS (500 ppb/1m)

HOMESTAKE MINERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

YELLOWJACKET PROPERTY

BRITISH COLUMBIA

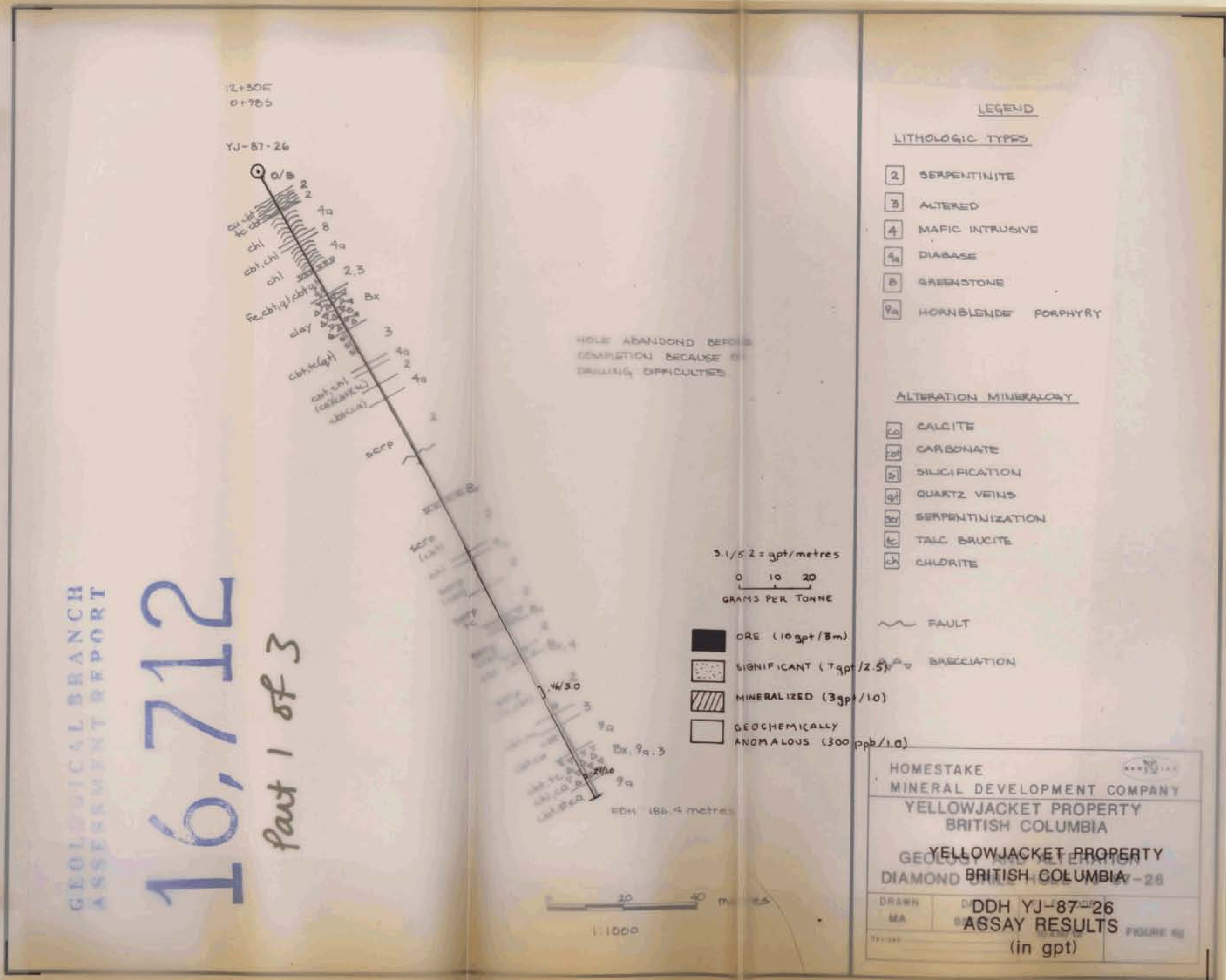
ASSAY RESULTS

GEOLOGY AND ALTERATION

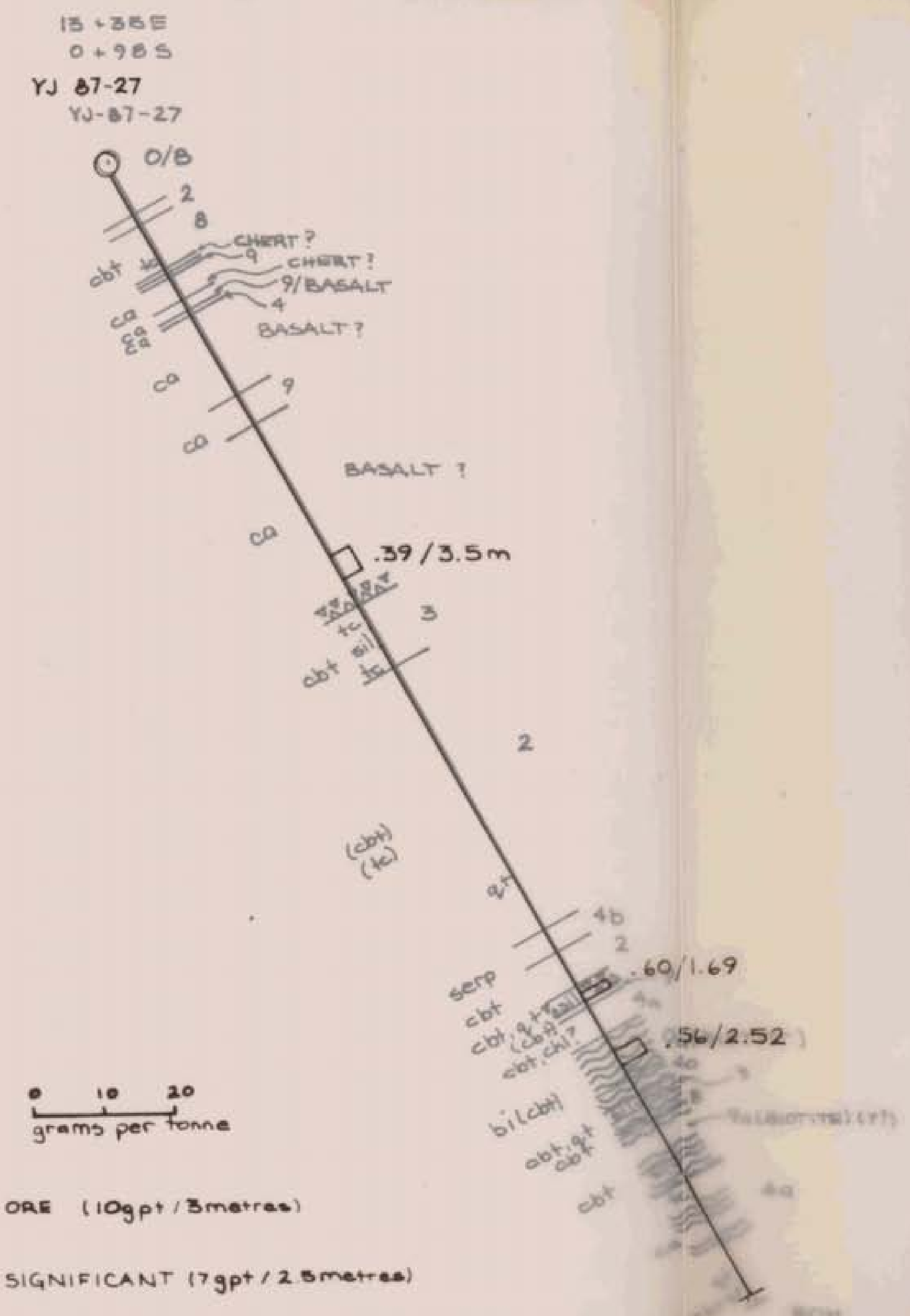
DDH YJ-87-25 (in gpt)

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE YJ-87-25

DRAWN	DATE	FILE CODE	
MA	03/87	104N/12	FIGURE 61



12+30E
0+98S
YJ-87-26
O/B
HOLE ABANDOND BEFORE COMPLETION BECAUSE OF DRILLING DIFFICULTIES
.46/3.0
EOH 186.4 metres
3.1/5.2 = gpt/metres
0 10 20
GRAMS PER TONNE
ORE (10gpt/3m)
SIGNIFICANT (7gpt/2.5)
MINERALIZED (3gpt/1.0)
GEOCHEMICALLY ANOMALOUS (300 ppb/1.0)
0 20 40 metres
1:1000
LEGEND
LITHOLOGIC TYPES
2 SERPENTINITE
3 ALTERED
4 MAFIC INTRUSIVE
4a DIABASE
8 GREENSTONE
9a HORNBLENDE PORPHYRY
ALTERATION MINERALOGY
ca CALCITE
cbt CARBONATE
si SILICIFICATION
qt QUARTZ VEINS
ser SERPENTINIZATION
tc TALC BRUCITE
ch CHLORITE
FAULT
BRECCIATION
HOMESTAKE MINERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
YELLOWJACKET PROPERTY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
YELLOWJACKET PROPERTY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
DDH YJ-87-26
ASSAY RESULTS
(in gpt)
DRAWN MA



0 10 20
grams per tonne

(solid)	ORE (10gpt / 3metres)
(stippled)	SIGNIFICANT (7gpt / 2.5metres)
(hatched)	MINERALIZED (3gpt / 1 metre)
(open)	GEOCHEMICALLY ANOMALOUS (300 ppb / 1metre)

899/2 = gpt/metre

0 20 40 metres

LEGEND

LITHOLOGIC TYPES

- 2 SERPENTINITE
- 3 ALTERED
- 4 MAFIC INTRUSIVE
- 4a DIABASE
- 4b GABBRO
- 8 GREENSTONE
- 9a HORNBLENDE PORPHYRY

ALTERATION MINERALOGY

- ca CALCITE
- cbt CARBONATE
- sil SILICIFICATION
- qt QUARTZ VEINS
- ser SERPENTINIZATION
- tc TALC BRUCITE
- ch CHLORITE

FAULT

BRECCIATION

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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YELLOWJACKET PROPERTY
ASSAY RESULTS
YJ 87-27
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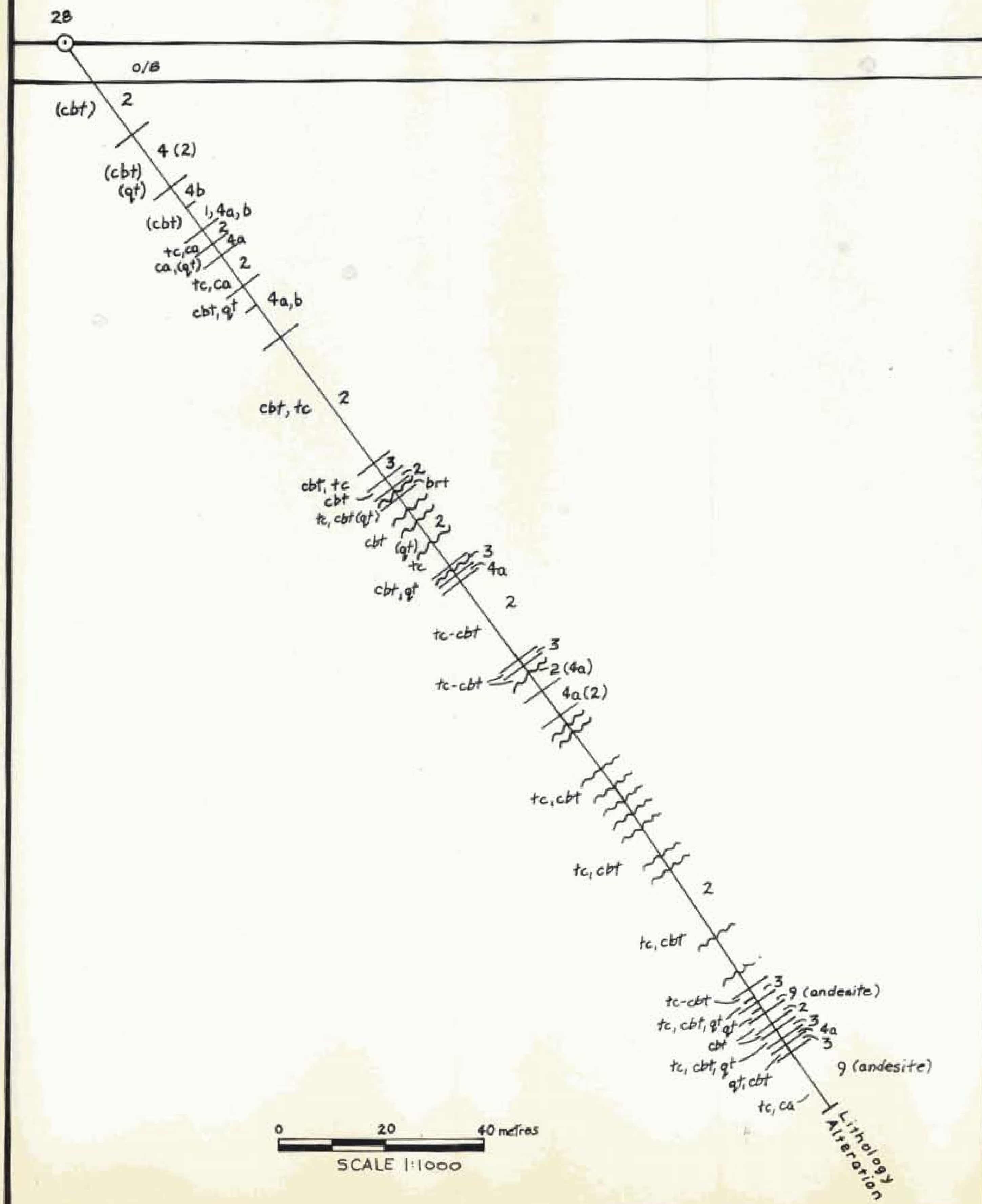
YELLOWJACKET PROPERTY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALTERATION AND GEOLOGY
DDH YJ-87-27

DRAWN	DATE	FILE CODE	
MA	04/87	104N/12	FIGURE 8A
Revised			



FAULT

LEGEND

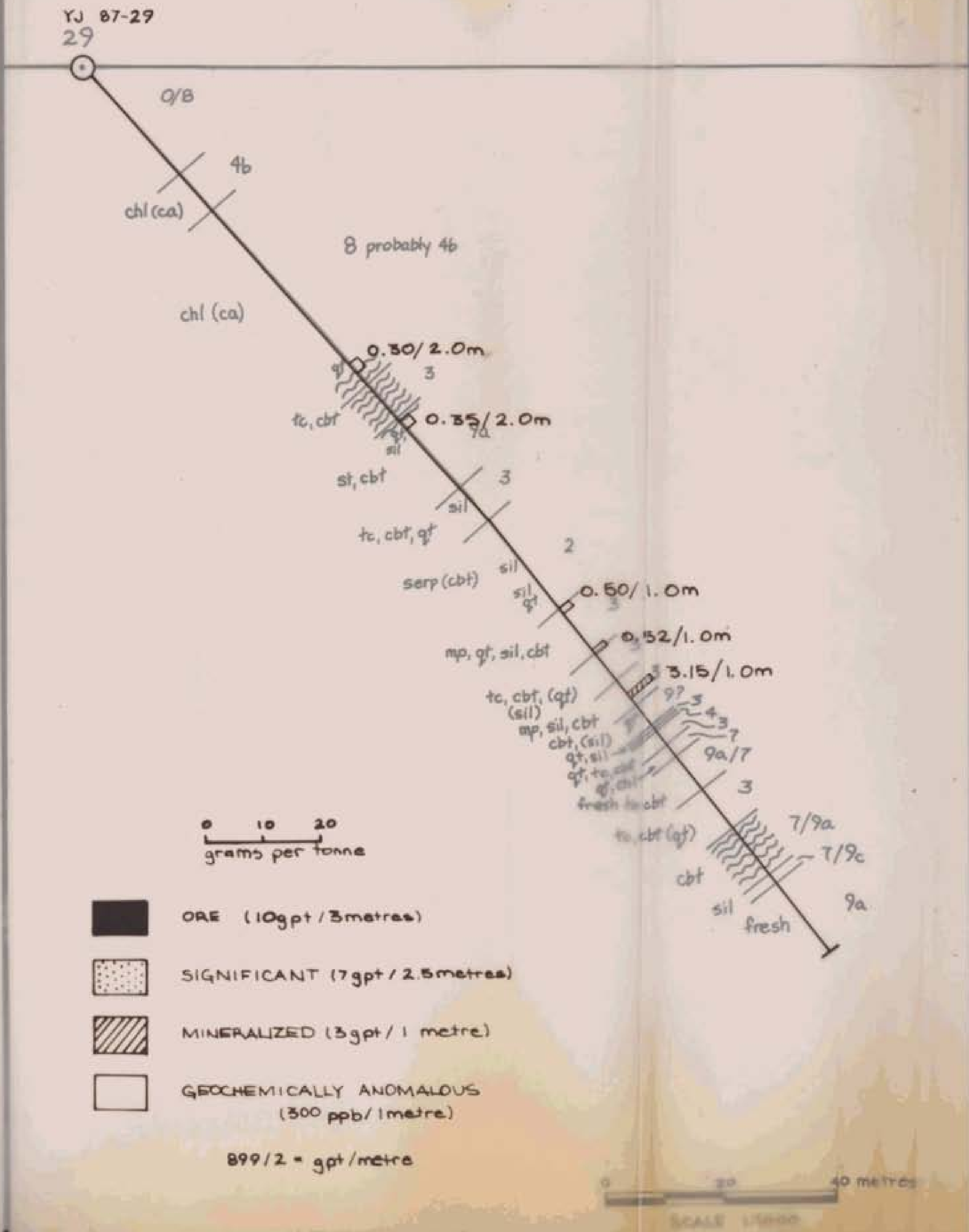
LITHOLOGIC TYPES

2	SERPENTINE
3	ALTERED
4	MAFIC INTRUSIVE
4a	DIABASE
4b	GABBRO
9	ANDESITE

ALTERATION MINERALOGY

ca	CALCITE
cbt	CARBONATE
qt	QUARTZ VEINS
tc	TALC BRUCITE

HOMESTAKE MINERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY			
YELLOWJACKET PROPERTY BRITISH COLUMBIA			
ALTERATION AND GEOLOGY DDH YJ-87-28			
DRAWN L.S.	DATE 06/87	FILE CODE 104N/12	FIGURE 6I
Revised			



LEGEND

LITHOLOGIC TYPES

2	SERPENTINITE
3	ALTERED
4	MAFIC INTRUSIVE
4b	GABBRO
7	DIORITE
8	GREENSTONE
9	ANDESITE
9a	HORNBLENDE PORPHYRY

ALTERATION MINERALOGY

ca	CALCITE
cbt	CARBONATE
sil	SILIFICATION
qt	QUARTZ VEINS
serp	SERPENTINIZATION
tc	TALC BRUCITE
st	SERICITE
ch	CHLORITE
mp	MARIPOSITE

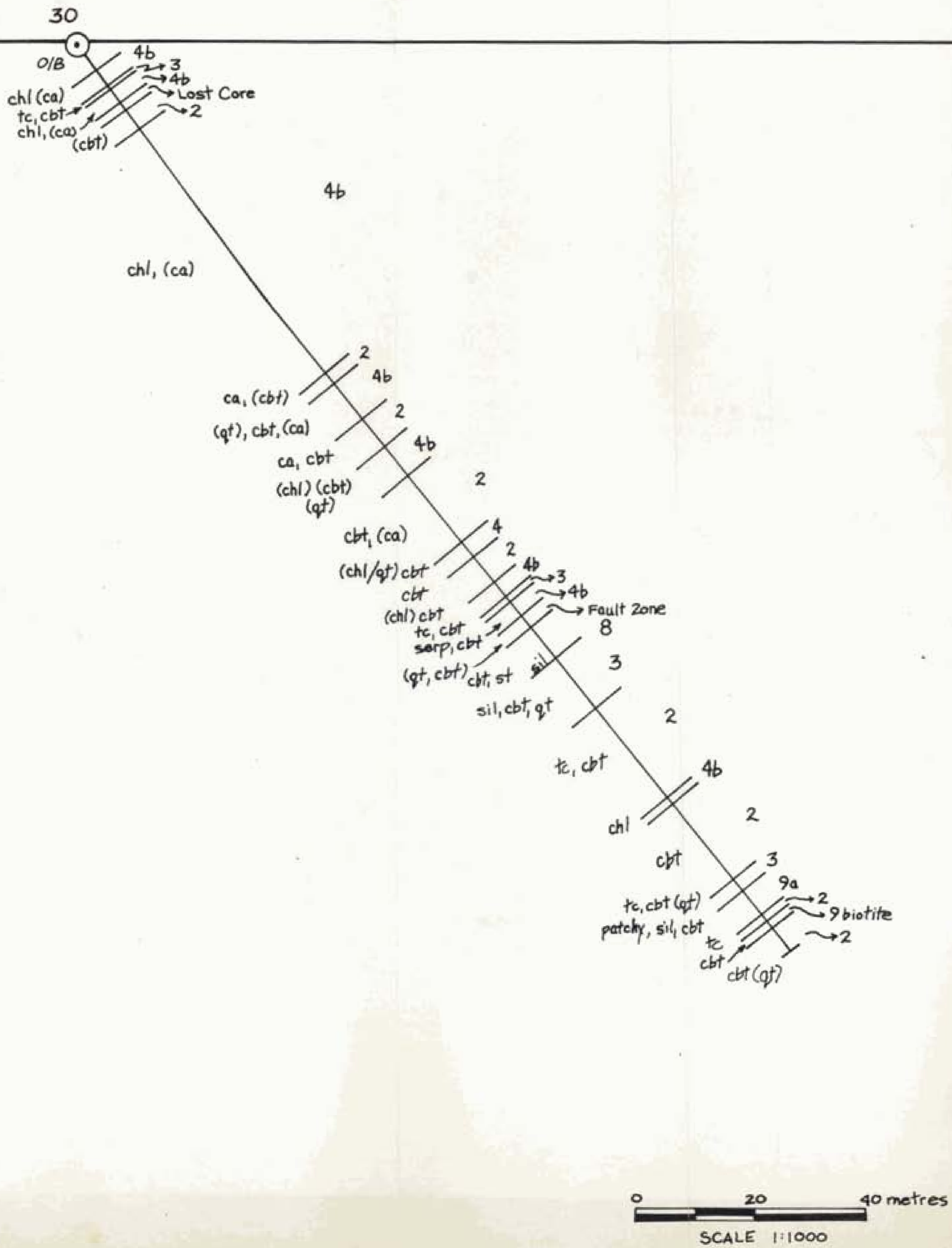
HOMESTAKE
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

YELLOWJACKET PROPERTY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALTERATION AND GEOLOGY
DDH YJ-87-29

YELLOWJACKET PROPERTY
ASSAY RESULTS
YJ 87-29
(in gpt)

DRAWN	DATE	FILE CODE	
L.S.	88/01	104N/12	FIGURE 6j

Revised



LEGEND

2	SERPENTINITE
3	COMPLETELY ALTERED
4	MAFIC INTRUSIVE
4b	GABBRO
8	GREENSTONE
9	ANDESITE
9a	HORNBLENDE PORPHYRY

ca	CALCITE
cbt	CARBONATE
sil	SILICIFICATION
qt	QUARTZ VEINS
serp	SERPENTINIZATION
tc	TALC
st	SERICITE
ch	CHLORITE

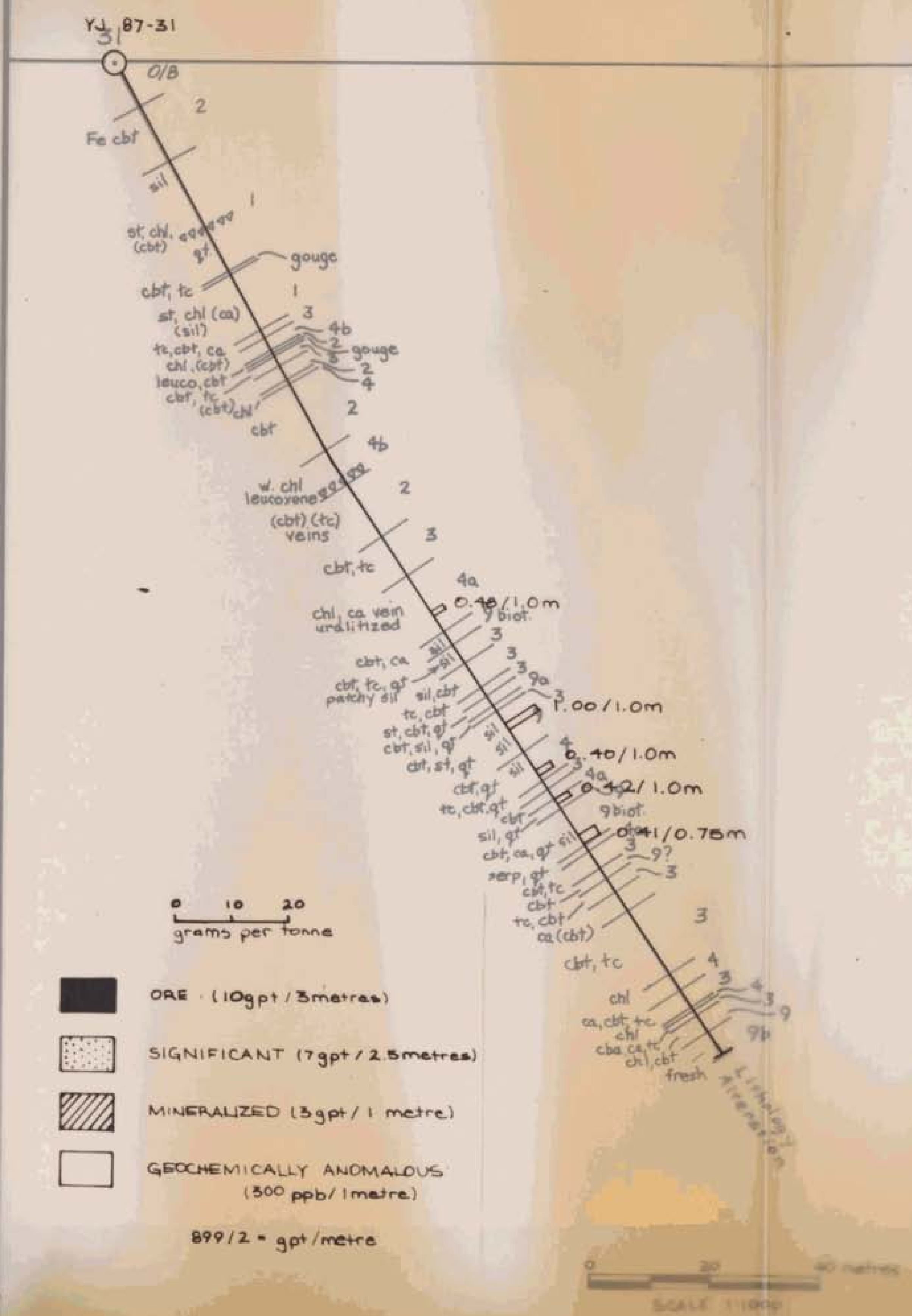
HOMESTAKE
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

YELLOWJACKET PROPERTY
BRITISH COLUMBIA

ALTERATION AND GEOLOGY

DDH YJ-87-30

DRAWN	DATE	FILE CODE	
LS	06/87	104N/12	FIGURE 6k
Revised			



LEGEND

LITHOLOGIC TYPES

1	BASALT
2	SERPENTINITE
3	ALTERED
4	MAFIC INTRUSIVE
4a	DIABASE
4b	GABBRO
9	ANDESITE
9a	HORNBLENDE PORPHYRY
9b	FELDSPAR PORPHYRY

ALTERATION MINERALOGY

ca	CALCITE
cbt	CARBONATE
sil	SILIFICATION
qt	QUARTZ VEINS
serp	SERPENTINIZATION
tc	TALC BRUCITE
st	SERICITE
ch	CHLORITE
Δ	BRECCIA

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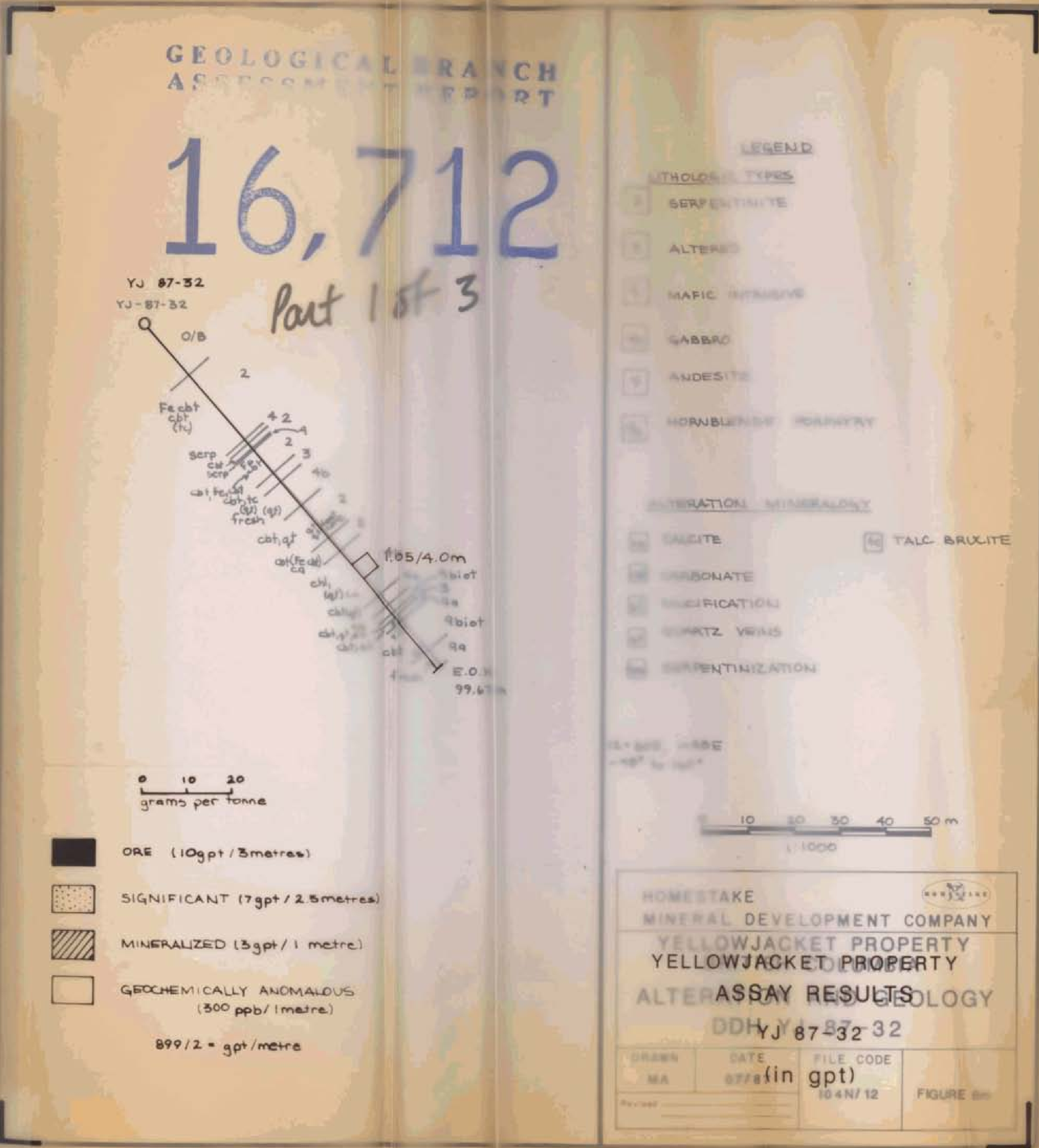
YELLOWJACKET PROPERTY
BRITISH COLUMBIA

ASSAY RESULTS (in gpt)
ALTERATION AND GEOLOGY

DDH YJ 87-31

DRAWN	DATE	FILE CODE	
L.S.	06/87		FIGURE 61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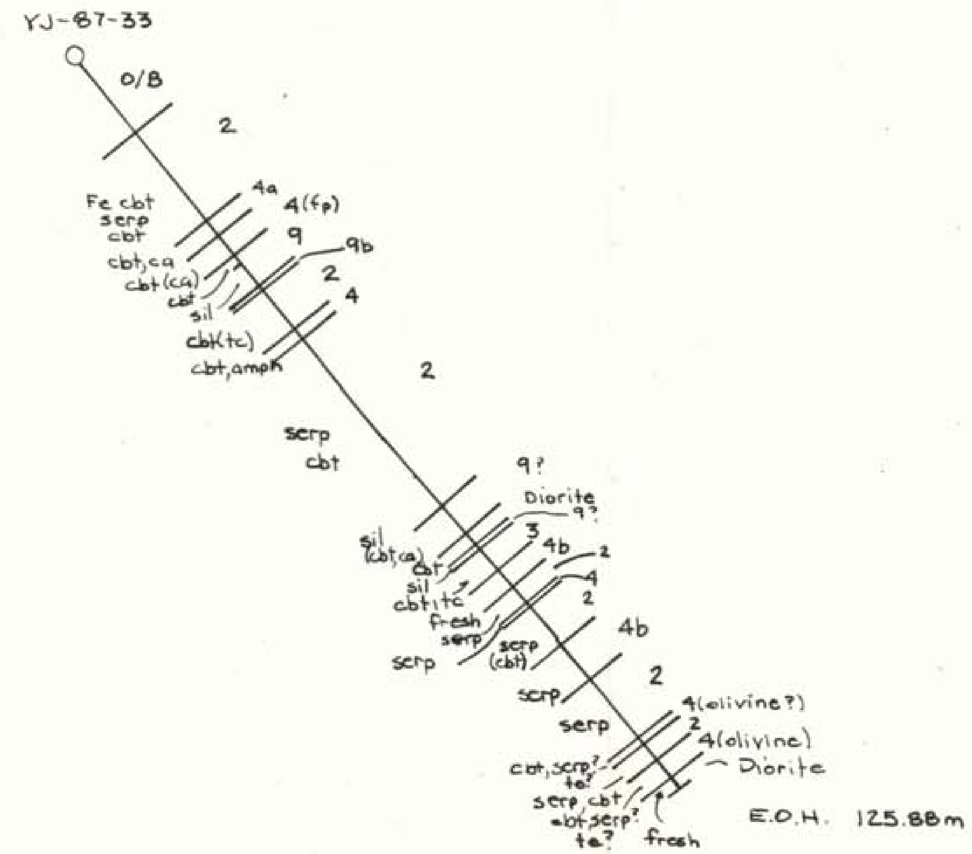
YJ 87-32
YJ-87-32
O/B
1.65/4.0m
E.O.H.
0 10 20
grams per tonne
ORE (10gpt/3metres)
SIGNIFICANT (7gpt/2.5metres)
MINERALIZED (3gpt/1 metre)
GEOCHEMICALLY ANOMALOUS (300 ppb/1metre)
899/2 = gpt/metre
LEGEND
LITHOLOGICAL TYPES
SERPENTINITE
ALTERED
MAFIC INTRUSIVE
GABBRO
ANDESITE
HORNBLENDE PORPHYRY
ALTERATION MINERALOGY
CALCITE
TALC BRUCITE
CARBONATE
SILICIFICATION
QUARTZ VEINS
SERPENTINIZATION
0 10 20 30 40 50 m
1:1000
HOMESTAKE
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
YELLOWJACKET PROPERTY
ASSAY RESULTS
YJ 87-32
(in gpt)
ALTERATION AND GEOLOGY
DDH YJ 87-32
DRAWN
MA
DATE
FILE CODE
104N/12
FIGURE



LEGEND

LITHOLOGIC TYPES

2	SERPENTINITE
3	ALTERED
4	MAFIC INTRUSIVE
4a	DIABASE
4b	GABBRO
9	ANDESITE

ALTERATION MINERALOGY

ca	CALCITE
cbt	CARBONATE
tc	TALC BRUCITE
serp	SERPENTINIZATION
sil	SILICIFICATION

10+90E; 2+00S
-50° to 340°

0 10 20 30 40 50m
1:1000

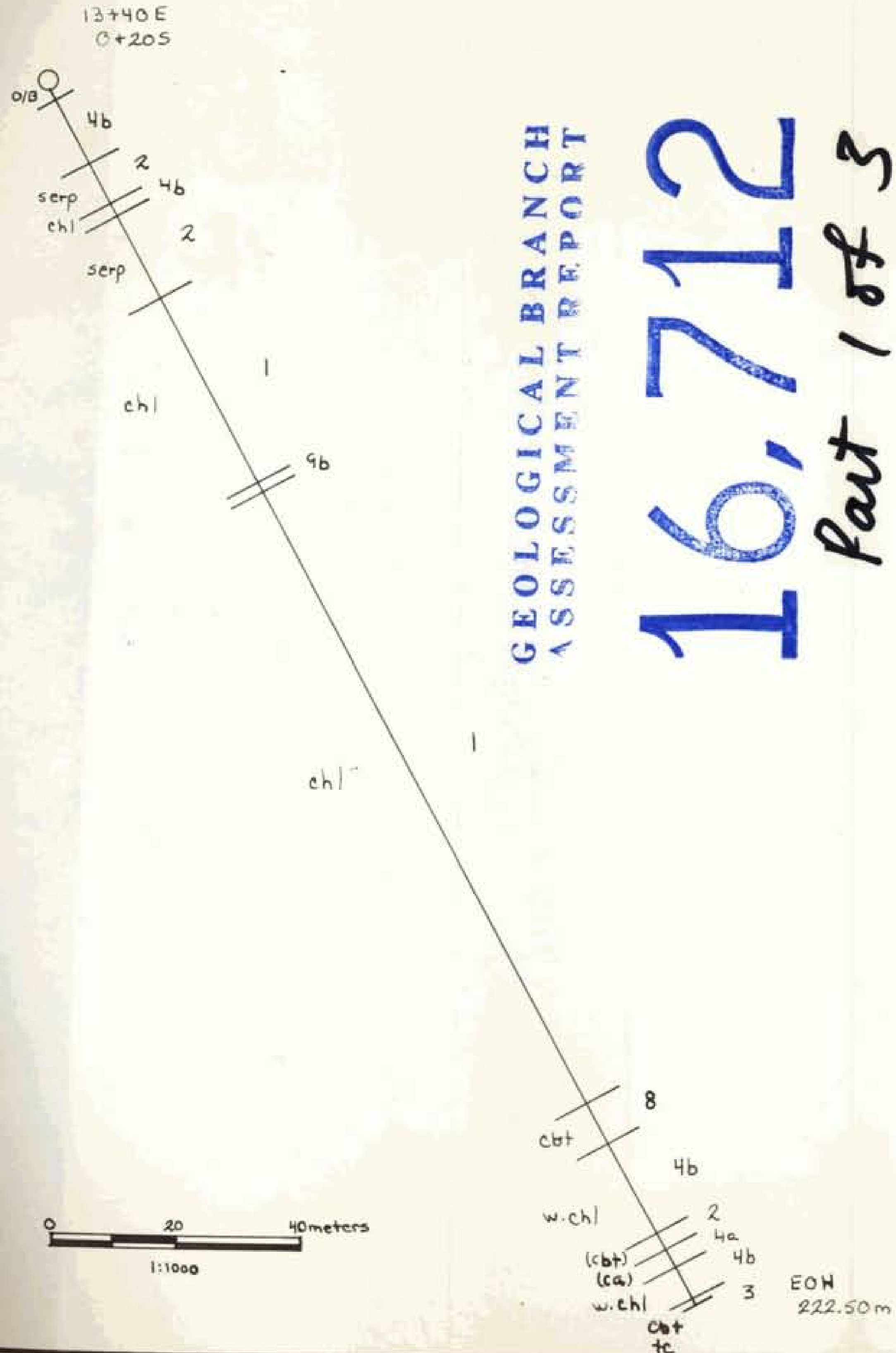
HOMESTAKE
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

YELLOWJACKET PROPERTY
BRITISH COLUMBIA

ALTERATION AND GEOLOGY

DDH YJ-87-33

DRAWN	DATE	FILE CODE	
MA	07/87	104N/12	FIGURE 6n
Revised			



LEGEND

LITHOLOGIC TYPES

- [1] BASALT
- [2] SERPENTINITE
- [3] ALTERED
- [4] MAFIC INTRUSIVES
- [4a] DIABASE
- [4b] GABBRO
- [8] GREENSTONE
- [9] ANDESITE
- [9b] HORNBLENDE PORPHYRY

ALTERATION MINERALOGY

- [ca] CALCITE
- [cbt] CARBONATE
- [serp] SERPENTINITE
- [tc] TALC
- [chl] CHLORITE

HOMESTAKE
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

YELLOWJACKET PROPERTY
BRITISH COLUMBIA

ALTERATION AND GEOLOGY
DDH YJ-87-34

DRAWN	DATE	FILE CODE	
DM	10/87	104/N/12	FIGURE 6o
Revised			

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