



Province of
British Columbia

Ministry of
Energy, Mines and
Petroleum Resources

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TYPE OF REPORT/ EXPLORATION	TOTAL COST
GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL, TRENCHING AND DRILLING	\$449,116.00

AUTHOR(S) D. Visagie SIGNATURE(S) *D. Visagie*

DATE STATEMENT OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT FILED October 19, 1987 YEAR OF WORK 1987

PROPERTY NAME(S) NEW MOON

COMMODITIES PRESENT Pb, Zn, Ag, Au

FILMED

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

MINING DIVISION Omineca NTS 93E/13W

LATITUDE 53°57'N LONGITUDE 127°45'W

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

LUNAR 1-16, MISTY DAY, COPPER CLIFF, NEW MOON, FULL MOON

OWNER(S)

(1) NEWMONT MINES LIMITED (2)

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

MAILING ADDRESS

900 - 808 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3A4

16,757

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

(1) NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LIMITED(2)

Part 1 of 2

MAILING ADDRESS

900 - 808 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3A4

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

Twenty mineralized occurrences have been located within Jurassic aged Hazelton Group volcanics, seven of which have had limited drilling completed on them. The zones consists of steeply dipping, northeasterly striking, fault controlled, quartz-carbonate veins and breccias in which variable amounts of galena, sphalerite, chalcopryrite, gold and silver occur.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS WORK Assessment Reports #3251, 3252, 9709, 11153, 11764

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	COST APPORTIONED
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area) Ground Photo	200 hectares	LUNAR 1, 2, 12, 14, MISTY DAY, COMPUTER, LANDSAT	\$ 40,000
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres) Ground Magnetic Electromagnetic Induced Polarization Radiometric Seismic Other Airborne	5761 1505		
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for) Soil Silt Rock Other		1076 samples for Pb Zn Ag Au	LUNAR 1, 2, 12, 14, MISTY DAY, COMPUTER
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size) Core Non-core	17 BQ holes 1154m 2 NQ " 109m	LUNAR 1, 2, MISTY DAY	260,000
RELATED TECHNICAL Sampling/assaying Petrographic Mineralogic Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL Legal surveys (scale, area) Topographic (scale, area) Photogrammetric (scale, area) Line/grid (kilometres) Road, local access (kilometres) Trench (metres) Underground (metres)	122 trenches - 1078.3m	LUNAR 1, 2, MISTY DAY, COMPUTER, LANDSAT	130,000
			TOTAL COST \$449,116

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

GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL, TRENCHING & DRILLING REPORT

on the

NEW MOON PROPERTY

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

N.T.S. 93E 13E/W

LOCATION: 100 km SW of Smithers, B.C.
Latitude 53° 57'N Longitude 127° 45'W

OWNER: Newmont Mines Limited
(under Option Agreement from C. Kowall)

OPERATOR: Newmont Exploration of Canada Limited

WORK DONE: July 3 to September 22, 1987

BY: D. Visagie
Vancouver, B.C.
December 18, 1987

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*I.A.F. - In Accompanying Folder

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SUMMARY

The NEW MOON property was optioned by Newmont Mines Limited from prospector C. Kowall in June 1985. This epithermal base precious metal prospect is located approximately 100 km southwest of Smithers, west central British Columbia. During the 1985 - 87 summer field seasons Newmont personnel conducted programs involving mapping, prospecting, hand and backhoe trenching, rock, soil and silt sampling, geophysical surveying (magnetometer and VLF-EMR) and diamond drilling. This work has resulted in the discovery of 20 mineralized zones, 7 of which (**Main, Splay, Twilight, Misty Day, Scree, North and Northeast** located in a 1.3 x 3.0 km area) have had limited drilling completed on them. In 1986 a total of 1216m of backhoe trenching and 1529m of BQ core in 17 holes was completed, while the 1987 program included 1100m of hand trenching, 17 holes of BQ core drilling (1154m) and 2 NQ holes (111.6m).

The zones, hosted by Hazelton Group volcanics of Jurassic age, consist of fault controlled quartz-carbonate vein and breccia zones. Vein mineralogy consists primarily of sphalerite and galena with lesser amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, malachite and azurite. Gold and silver are associated, but not in direct correlation, with the base metals. In polished section electrum is found to occur with pyrite. Typical alteration grades inward from chlorite-epidote to quartz-sericite-pyrite. The zones pinch and swell along strike and down dip with the grades being variable.

Although work was proposed for the **Main, Twilight, Splay and Rhyolite Flat Zones** in 1987, no work was completed due to the time constraints, weather and priority assignments. Work was concentrated on the **Misty Day, Scree, North, Northeast and C. R. Zones** with drilling being completed on the first four.

On the **Misty Day** grid a 135m long x 2.1-6.2m wide zone has been drilled down dip to 90m depth and is still open. A hole drilled in 1986 averaged .64% Pb, 2.15% Zn, 38.60 opt Ag, .075 opt Au over 6.2m; while in 1987 the best hole contained a 2.1m section averaging .17% Pb, .26% Zn, 20.30 opt Ag and .107 opt Au. The zone is truncated to the north by a snow-filled cirque while the southern extension is thought to have been offset and downdropped to the west.

The **North Zone** is at least 780m long x 1-18m wide and has been drill tested by 4 holes to a depth of 30m. It is comprised of several quartz veins ranging in width up to 7.6m in drill core. In general it is silver-rich with gold values being variable. The best hole averaged .53% Pb, .87% Zn, 6.95 opt Ag and .086 opt Au over a 7.6m section, including a 2.4 interval assaying .37% Pb, .70% Zn, 17.19 opt Ag and .072 opt Au. The zone appears to occur on strike with the **Scree Zone** to the south. The **North Zone Extension**, 800m to the north appears to be on a parallel system.

The **Northeast Zone** to the east of and paralleling the **Main Zone** is at least 280m long, 2-10m wide and has been drill tested to 25m depth and is still open. The extensions are covered by talus to the north, snow to the south. Drilling has shown the zone to be composed of several brecciated quartz veins over a 7-9.5m width. Results indicate that anomalous silver, minor gold, lead and zinc exist with the best intersection averaging .20% Pb, .39% Zn, 13.90 opt Ag and .024 opt Au over 2.0m.

The **Scree Zone** encompasses a 250m x 150m area in which extensive steeply dipping sheeted and stockwork quartz veins occur. Mineralization consists of trace disseminations of galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, malachite and azurite.

Drill results show the zone to contain erratically distributed gold and silver with the best result assaying 8.90 opt Ag, .105 opt Au across 0.7m.

The **C.R. Zone** occurs to the west of and parallels the **North Zone**. Trenching has outlined a 280m long x 10-25m wide zone in which sheeted quartz veins and accompanying stockworks occur. The northern extension occurs in cliffs while the southern is snow covered. Mineralization is more prevalent than elsewhere in the **North-Scree Zone** areas; it consists of galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, azurite and malachite as disseminations and semi-massive occurrences. The best trench averaged .21% Cu, 4.04% Pb, 3.52% Zn, 4.22 opt Ag, with .015 opt Au across 3.5m.

The **Main Zone** is at least 250m long x 1-4.2m wide with the down dip extension tested to and still open at a depth of 230m. Mineralization consists of fault controlled quartz-carbonate veins, in part brecciated, that contain disseminated to semi-massive galena and sphalerite with lesser amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, malachite and azurite. A preliminary evaluation shows the zone to average 1.90% Pb, 5.81% Zn, .45 opt Ag and .029 opt Au. Shallow drilling on the **Splay Zone** has shown two distinct steeply dipping 1-3m wide quartz-carbonate veins to occur. The best section averaged 1.71% Pb, 2.55% Zn, 3.30 opt Ag with .005 opt Au over 1.3m.

On the **Twilight Zone** the limited amount of drilling completed has shown a narrow 1.5m steeply dipping quartz vein occurring in an area of extensive shearing to average 0.46% Cu, 2.69% Pb, 7.77% Zn, 1.10 Ag and 0.007 Au. The zone has not been delineated.

Elsewhere on the property several lower priority zones exist.

INTRODUCTION

Location, Access, Physiography

The NEW MOON property is located on the eastern margin of the Coast Range Mountains approximately 100 km south of Smithers in west-central British Columbia. The claims centered at $53^{\circ} 57'N$ and $127^{\circ} 45'W$, NTS 93E/13, occur within the Omineca Mining Division. Access is by helicopter from Smithers, Terrace or Houston. A 74 km all-weather gravel road connects Houston with a staging area on the east side of Morice Lake. From there it is 18 km by helicopter across the lake to the base camp at the centre of the property. (Figure 1)

Elevations on the property vary considerably from 775m (2500 ft) at Morice Lake to above 2200m (7200 ft) at some of the peaks. The terrain is characterized by steep ridges and large U-shaped valleys. The central part of the property, where most of the work described in this report was carried out, is an alpine plateau at about 2100m (6800 ft) elevation.

Vegetation is altitude-dependent, with small spruce, pine and alder in the valleys with sparse patches of grass at the higher locales. The tree line is at approximately 1400m. The higher parts of the property, particularly the northeast facing slopes, are covered by small alpine glaciers and snow fields. Wildlife consists primarily of marmots, birds, and occasional mountain goats and bears.

Property Definition and Claim Status

The NEW MOON property is a polymetallic prospect with significant values present in gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper. Twenty mineralized zones with several separate styles of mineralization are known. The current emphasis is on the gold, silver, lead, zinc bearing vein-stockwork epithermal systems. The property is still at the exploration stage, with the principal work methods being (a) mapping and prospecting, (b) trenching and sampling, and (c) diamond drilling.

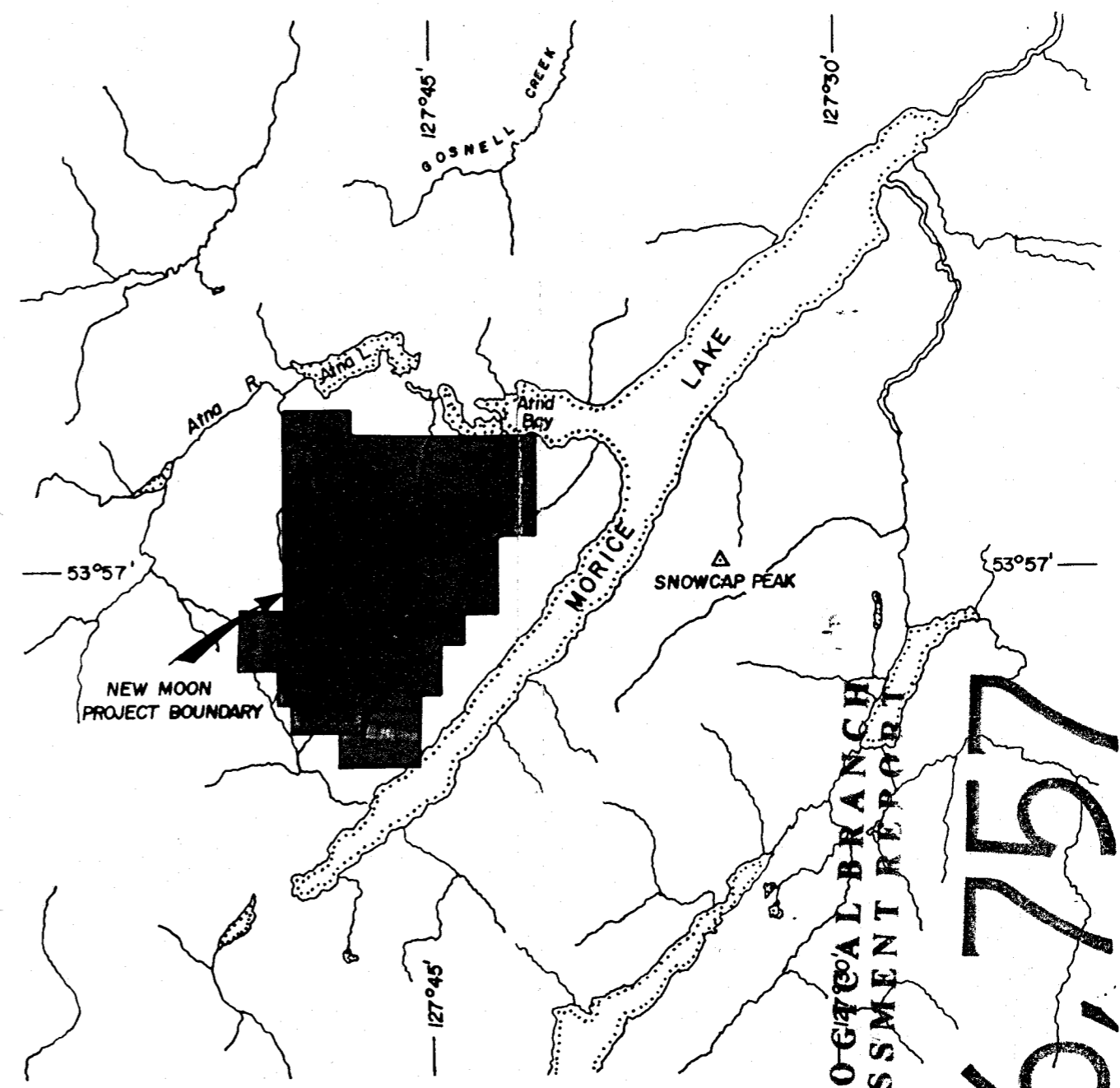
Since July 19, 1985 this property has been held under option from prospector C. Kowall by Newmont Mines Limited. On June 8, 1987, Newmont Mines Limited entered into a joint venture agreement with American Reserve Mining Corporation whereby American Reserve can earn up to 49% interest in the property. Newmont Exploration of Canada Limited is acting as the operator.

The property consists of 25 contiguous claims totalling 421 units, listed as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>
Misty Day	832	12	October 21, 1977
Copper Cliff	833	12	October 21, 1977
New Moon	834	20	October 21, 1977
Full Moon	4163	8	August 12, 1981
Lunar 1	4718	18	August 19, 1982
Lunar 2	4719	14	August 19, 1982
Lunar 3	4720	16	August 19, 1982
Lunar 4	4764	18	September 21, 1982
Lunar 5	4765	12	September 21, 1982

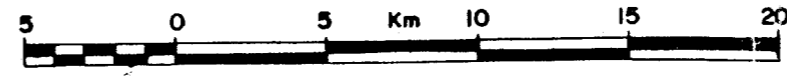


**PROPERTY
LOCATION**



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**
16,757

SCALE 1:250 000



NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.		
NEW MOON PROPERTY LOCATION MAP		
SCALE	LOCATION 93E/13	DATE Oct. 16, 1986
SURVEY BY I.C. & D.V.	DRAWN BY I.C.	NO. 1

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>
Lunar 6	4836	20	October 21, 1982
Lunar 7	4837	18	October 21, 1982
Lunar 8	4838	20	October 21, 1982
Lunar 9	4839	20	October 21, 1982
Lunar 10	4840	20	October 21, 1982
Lunar 11	4841	20	October 21, 1982
Lunar 12	4842	20	October 21, 1982
Lunar 13	4843	20	October 21, 1982
Lunar 14	4844	20	October 21, 1982
Lunar 15	4845	20	October 21, 1982
Lunar 16	4852	20	October 21, 1982
Lunar 17	4853	15	October 21, 1982
Lunar 18	4854	12	October 21, 1982
Computer	8843	18	September 3, 1987
Monitor	8842	8	September 3, 1987
Landsat	8980	20	September 18, 1987

History

Early work concentrated on mineralization exposed in outcrop and rubble on the plateau, while later programs concentrated on the volcanogenic massive sulphide potential of the property.

1967-68 Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada

- staked PC 1-36 claims to cover mineral showings located on the central plateau area,
- 9 trenches totalling 211m blasted and sampled,
- area mapped,
- 6 men employed for 6 weeks.

1969 Silver Standard Mines

- area to the south of the PC claims prospected by C. Kowall results in the discovery of banded, copper-bearing massive sulphide boulders whose probable source is under a glacier,
- area staked, no further work.

1970 Aggressive Mining

- restakes the lapsed PC 1-36 as the JOW 1-20.

1971 Aggressive Mining

- area mapped by R.W. Phendler (1" = 400'),
- Crone JEM survey, 6 lines totalling 5000' at 50' intervals with a coil separation of 200'.

1972 Aggressive Mining

- Mag and EM survey completed,
- geochem survey results in 101 samples being taken from 150' of trenching,
- 5 BQ drill holes (312m) completed on the JOW 4,
- results outlined a zone 7.6 to 9.1m wide x 165m long that averages 1.74% Pb and 5.43% Zn, silver and gold were not systematically sampled.
- spot anomalies up to .11 oz Au/t located in short sections in drill core with less than 1 oz Ag.
- a composite of the intersections of the drill core shows the zone to average 2.97% Pb, 8.52% Zn, 0.79 oz Ag and 0.046 oz Au across 5.6m.
- claims dropped because silver values were low,

1977 C. Kowall

- stakes the lapsed JOW 1-20 as the Misty Day, New Moon and Copper Cliff.

- 1978 Silver Standard-Norcen & Aquitaine
- Silver Standard optioned the claims from C. Kowall and in turn optioned them to a joint venture consisting of Norcen and Aquitaine, the purpose of which was to explore the massive sulphide potential,
 - limited prospecting and detailed geologic mapping along with minor ground VLF and magnetic surveys identified a favourable volcanogenic environment,
 - option dropped as logistics unfavourable.
- 1981 Great Western Petroleum Corporation
- optioned the claims from Kowall,
 - completed a helicopter VLF-EM and magnetometer survey.
- 1982 St. Joe Canada
- optioned the claims in August 1982 from Great West,
 - carried out a helicopter EM and magnetic survey,
 - staked the Lunar 1-18 claims.
- 1983 St. Joe Canada
- UTEM and mag surveys, mapping and sampling around the massive sulphide target under the New Moon Glacier,
 - IP and mag surveys, mapping, sampling on the plateau polymetallic zone.
- 1984 St. Joe Canada
- completed 4 BQ diamond drill holes totalling 936m to locate the source of the massive sulphide boulders. Failed to find any significant mineralization.

1985 Newmont Exploration of Canada

- St. Joe and Great West options terminated,
- Newmont options claims from C. Kowall,
- mapping at 1:10,000 and prospecting over 40% of property,
- cleaned out and sampled old trenches, dug new ones, mapping and mag survey over 4 selected areas on the polymetallic zones on the plateau.

1986 Newmont Exploration of Canada

- mapping at 1:10,000 conducted on selected areas,
- stream sediment sampling,
- 4.5 line km of VLF-EMR surveying,
- 58 bulldozer trenches totalling 1074m was carried out on several zones,
- 17 BQ diamond drill holes totalling 1529m were drilled on 4 zones.

Work Summary

As a result of Newmont's previous programs plus the work of past operators it was decided that the purpose of the 1987 program would be to map, sample and drill test several of the previously located zones and to conduct additional mapping and sampling over selected areas on the property.

The 1987 exploration program was carried out from July 3 to September 22 utilizing 630 man-days by Newmont employees, 299 man-days by the drill contractor and 114 man-days by the blasting contractor. Newmont personnel consisted of:

D. Visagie - Project Geologist	P. Walker - Field Assistant
B. Downing - Geologist	C. Anderson - Field Assistant
I. Casidy - Geologic Technician	D. Cardinal - Field Assistant
C. Kowall - Prospector	G. Malensek - Geologist
B. Malahoff - Geologist	H. Norris - Cook
R. Barnes - Field Assistant	T. Phanh - Helicopter Pilot (Northern Mountain)

Van Alpen Mining Services, Smithers, B.C., provided the blasting crew while the drill crew and rig were supplied by Hydracore Drilling of Richmond, B.C.

For the sake of completeness, this report includes some of the results of the previous programs where appropriate, however only 1987 costs are given in the cost statement. Work summaries and methods are described below.

(a) Geologic Mapping: Minor reconnaissance-type mapping at 1:10,000 scale was conducted in areas that lie along the south and west extremities of the property. An area of less than 200 hectares was mapped. Control for this work was provided by air photo, altimeter and topographic maps at various scales. The work was done using daily helicopter set-outs. Detailed mapping of selected mineralized areas was done at 1:1000 scale with trench mapping being done at a scale of 1:100. For control purposes a series of surveyed stations were established and plotted on a topographic map (scale 1:2500) provided by The Orthoshop of Calgary, Alberta. All trenches and drill sites were surveyed and plotted. Use of an EDM (electronic distance measuring) transit greatly improved control of the work done.

- (b) **Geochemistry:** A total of 1076 rock chip samples were collected from trenches, outcrop, float and drill core. Of these samples 60 were re-assayed to test the reproducibility of the results.
- (c) **Trenching:** 122 hand trenches totalling 1078.3m in length were sampled primarily on the **Scree** and **North Zones**. Equipment used included mattocks, shovels and brooms. Overburden was generally minimal being less than 0.5m. On outcrops measured intervals, generally between 0.5 and 2m depending on geology, were marked out using red spray paint. From these sites representative rock chip samples generally weighing between 2 and 5 kg were taken using a hammer andmoil.
- (d) **Diamond Drilling:** A program of 17 BQ and 2 NQ diamond drill holes ranging in length from 5 to 122m totalling 1266m was carried out between July 18 and September 18. The work was performed under contract by Hydracore Drilling of Richmond, B.C., using both a Gopher and Hydracore 28 (Sept. 1-18) drill rigs. Drill core recovery was excellent; however the program was hampered by hard blocky ground, weather and water supply problems. Overburden is generally less than 2m. Throughout the program no drill mud was used. Drilling, carried out whenever possible using two 12 hour shifts per rig per day averaged 7.8m per shift including all the drill, down and moving times. Drill collar locations were determined by transit survey; drill hole azimuths were laid out by Brunton Compass. Acid tests when possible were taken at the bottom of the hole. Drill collar elevations have been tied to a topographic point obtained from the orthophoto map of the property. The core is presently stored at the base camp site on the plateau near the Main Zone.

The work is distributed as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Hand Trenching</u>	<u>Rock Chip Sampling</u>	<u>Drilling</u>	<u>Detail Mapping</u>	<u>Reconnaissance Mapping</u>
Misty Day	x	x	x	x	x
Lunar 1			x		
Lunar 2	x	x	x	x	x
Lunar 5			x		
Lunar 12	x	x		x	x
Computer	x	x		x	x
Landsat	x	x		x	x

Infrastructure and Logistics

The workings on the New Moon property are presently accessible only by helicopter, with bases being located at Smithers, Terrace, Houston and Kitimat. Both Smithers and Terrace have daily scheduled air service to Vancouver.

A 74 km all-weather gravel road from Houston comes to within 18 km of the centre of the property. For the purpose of mobilization, a staging area was selected. Equipment was moved to the staging area using low-beds and semi-trailers, then broken down and flown to the workings using a Hughes 500D helicopter. Transportation costs for the drilling equipment and camp gear from the owner's premises within British Columbia, and return thereto, is included in the Cost Statement. Smithers, a town of 5,000 people, was used as a supply base for the project. For the purposes of providing access to and around the property a Hughes 500D helicopter was chartered from Northern Mountain Helicopters of Prince George for the duration of the program.

Presently there is no local source of hydroelectric power for mine development. The closest sources are at Alcan's Kemano plant 50 km to the south or the provincial power grid at Houston, 90 km to the northeast.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The important contacts and rock types in the vicinity of the New Moon property are shown on Figure 2, taken from G.S.C. Open File 708 (1980). The claims lie at the western limits of the Hazelton Group (early to mid Jurassic) in close proximity to the Coast Plutonic Complex. The Hazelton Group has been subdivided locally into the Telkwa and Nilkitkwa Formations. The Telkwa Formation underlies most of the property.

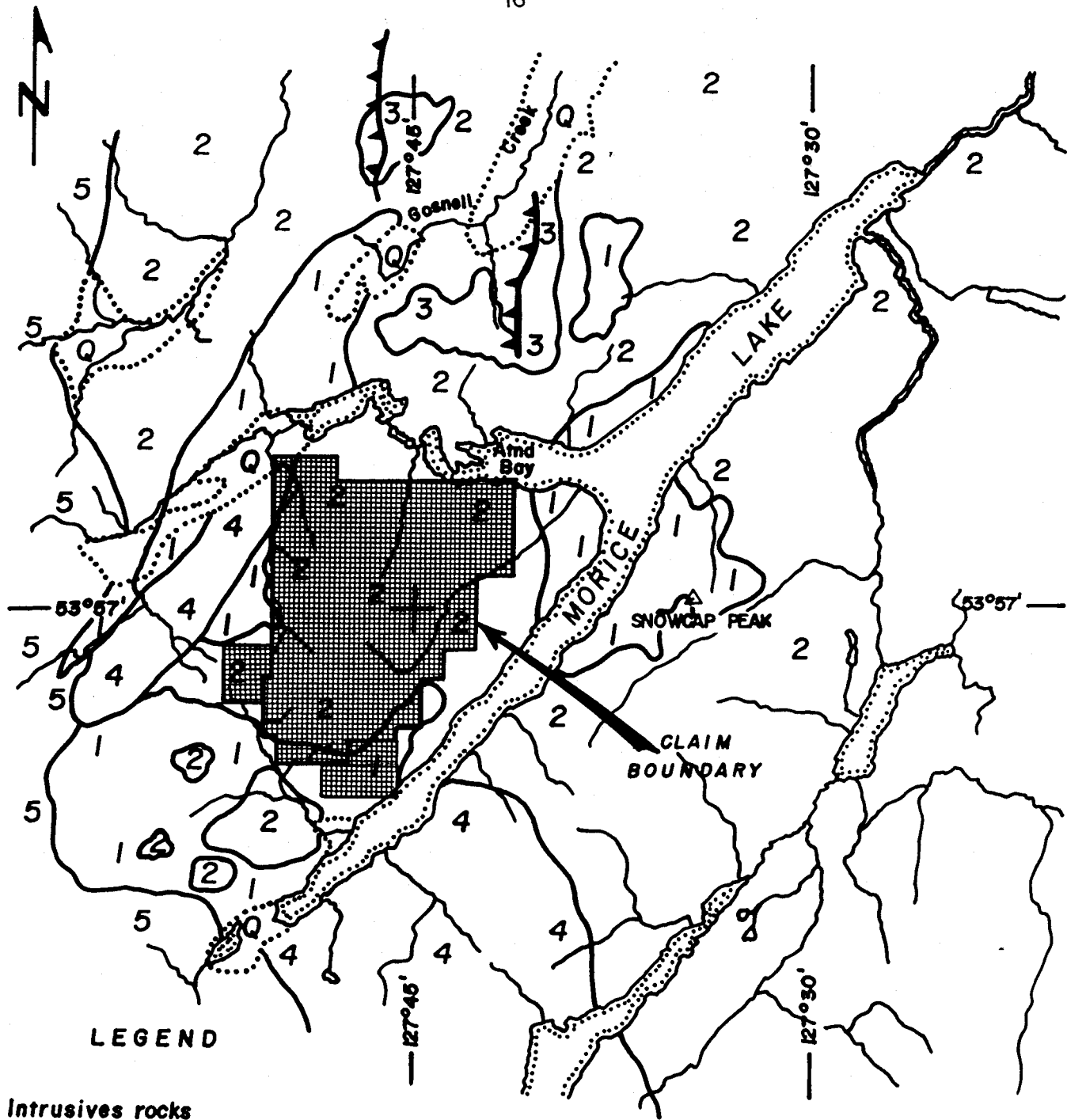
The name Telkwa Formation refers to the oldest of three formations which make up the Hazelton Group (see Table I). This formation consists of a thick suite of calc-alkaline volcanic rocks that has been subdivided into 5 distinct facies, of which the "Howson subaerial facies" composed of bright red, maroon, purple, pink, grey, green, well-bedded, slightly deformed basalt to rhyolite (dominantly andesite-dacite), pyroclastic flows and tuffs deposited in a terrestrial environment (Tipper and Richards, 1976) is locally prominent. The Telkwa Formation is underlain and probably coeval with Lower Jurassic Topley Intrusions and is overlain conformably by the Nilkitkwa Formation.

The Nilkitkwa Formation is composed of shale, siltstone, graywacke, limestone, rhyodacite, airfall tuffs and breccias, and basalts. The basal member of the Nilkitkwa Formation is the Red Tuff member composed of reddish calc-alkaline volcanic rocks, some of which are found around Morice Lake. The Red Tuff member is similar to the Howson subaerial facies, making their exact distinction difficult. Where possible, the units are separated on the basis of their relationships to overlying and underlying formations. Where such contacts are absent, the separation of the two units is dependent upon subtle lithologic differences.

TABLE 1
FORMATIONS, MEMBERS, AND FACIES OF THE HAZELTON GROUP

Unit	Lithology	Thickness (m)	Age
<u>Smithers Formation</u>	Greywacke, argillite, siltstone, sandstone, sharpstone, conglomerate, glauconitic sandstone, ash-fall tuff, tuffaceous sediments	40 - 800	Middle Toarcian to Lower Callovian
Bait Member	Argillite, siltstone, fine-grained greywacke, limestone, sharpstone conglomerate, tuff and tuffaceous sediments	30 - 450	Middle Toarcian to Middle Bajocian
Yuen Member	Siltstone, tuffaceous siltstone, reddish tuff, fine tuffaceous greywacke	780	Toarcian to Middle Bajocian
<u>Nilkitkwa Formation</u>	Shale, siltstone, greywacke, limy shale, limestone, rhyodacite airfall tuff and breccia, basalt	30 - 1200	Early Pliensbachian to Middle Toarcian
Carruthers Member	Pillow basalt, aquagene tuff, breccia, minor flows and limestone	60	Late Pliensbachian to Early Toarcian
Ankwell Member	Subaerial and subaqueous alkali olivine basalt, minor basalt, minor sandstone and limestone	10 - 1000	Middle Toarcian
Red Tuff Member	Subaerial airfall tuff, lapilli tuff, rhyolite to basalt flow breccia and tuff, minor subaqueous volcanics	50 - 300	Middle and ? Late Toarcian
<u>Telkwa Formation</u>			Late Sinemurian to Early Pliensbachian
Howson sub-aerial facies	Calc-alkaline basalt to rhyolite flows; breccia, tuff; intravolcanic sediments; minor marl	1000 - 2500	
Babine shelf facies	Calc-alkaline basalt to rhyolite; subaerial and subaqueous flow, breccia, and tuff; limestone, greywacke, siltstone, and shale	1000 ?	
Kotsine subaqueous facies	Calc-alkaline basalt and rhyolite; subaqueous flow, breccia, tuff, pillow breccia; limestone, greywacke, siltstone and shale	30 - 1500	
Bear Lake subaerial facies	Calc-alkaline basalt to rhyolite flow, breccia, and tuff; and intravolcanic sediments	2000	
Sikanni class-volcanic facies	Subaerial conglomerate, sandstone, mudstone, lahar, rhyodacite flow, breccia, basalt, andesite; minor shallow-marine sandstone and conglomerate	200 - 1000	

- 15 -



LEGEND

Intrusives rocks

- 5 Coast Plutonic complex
- 4 Chloritized quartz diorite
- 1 Topley Intrusions

Sedimentary & Volcanic rocks

- 3 Nilkitkwa Formation (Red tuff)
- 2 Telkwa Formation (Howson subaerial facies)

- Q Quaternary deposits

geologic contact thrust fault



NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.		
NEW MOON PROPERTY		
REGIONAL GEOLOGY		
SCALE	1: 250 000	LOCATION 93E/13
		DATE DEC 4, 1986
SURVEY BY	D.V.	DRAWN BY I.C.
		NO. 2

Tipper (G.S.C.) states that one of the prime difference is that the Red Tuff member contains pervasive, thin limestone and/or shale beds while the Howson subaerial facies does not.

The preservation of the Red Tuff member strata has occurred where drop faulting, has lowered blocks of the Red Tuffs into the surrounding Telkwa Formation. It is therefore possible that some of the mapped Howson rocks on the New Moon property may belong to the Red Tuff member.

The Telkwa Formation rocks have been intruded by the Topley Intrusions which form calc-alkaline stocks and batholiths that are Early Jurassic in age. They form a series of bodies coincident with the Skeena Arch, and although they trend directly toward the Coast Plutonic Complex they have not been recognized within it. These intrusions are thought to be contemporaneous with and intrusive into the Telkwa Formation.

The intrusions are coincidental with the thickest piles of volcanics and are associated with the greatest abundance of acidic extrusives. They are epizonal in character. On the New Moon property, roof pendants of volcanic strata are well preserved, with some volcanic xenoliths near the contacts. Otherwise the contacts are sharp.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Lithology

The New Moon property is underlain by Lower to Middle Jurassic intermediate to felsic volcanics and volcanoclastics of the Hazelton Group of which locally the Telkwa Formation is prominent. The volcanics in turn have been cut by various dykes and intrusive bodies. To date 16 rock types have been identified and are outlined on Figures 3 and 4. For reporting purposes the various types have been grouped where possible.

Unit 1 Andesitic Tuff

- fine to medium grained, green and maroon colored, includes green auto-brecciated flows, flows and breccia, minor limestone. Calcareous.

Unit 2 Hornfels

- fine grained, mauve to grey-green colored, contains noticeable biotite, tremolite, and magnetite. Minor calc-silicate magnetite skarn included.

Unit 3 Dacite Porphyry Flow

- fine grained, light grey to maroon colored, contains feldspar phenocrysts up to 5mm in size. Massive and brecciated.

Unit 4 Dacitic Tuff - Agglomerate

- fine grained, light green to flesh pink colored, fragments up to 20 cm included in agglomerate. In part welded lapilli (lapilli up to 2 cm) and crystal tuff.

Unit 5 Rhyolitic Flow and Tuff

- fine grained, light grey-yellow colored, in part auto-brecciated includes agglomerate and quartz eye feldspar crystal tuff and tuff breccia.

- Unit 6 Cherty Tuff - Exhalite
- fine grained, light grey colored typically forms beds up to 1m thick, well laminated on occasion.
- Unit 7 Maroon Tuff
- red-maroon-grey colored, medium grained, subaerial, includes some rhyolite ejecta, and narrow sections of felsic and intermediate tuffs, andesitic in composition.
- Unit 8 Felsic Crystal Tuff
- fine grained, light grey colored, contains abundant quartz eyes and laths, equivalent in part to units 4 and 5.
- Unit 9 Andesite Flows
- fine to medium grained, grey to maroon colored, brecciated on occasion, related to and cyclically interbedded with unit 7.
- Unit 10-13 Dykes
- variable in composition, grain size, and color
 - in general the mafic dykes are older than the felsic dykes. In part forms dyke swarms.
- Unit 14 Topley Intrusive
- includes Granite, Quartz Monzonite, Granodiorite generally coarse grained, light to medium grayish white colored.
- Unit 15 Aplite Dyke
- medium grained light green beige and white colored.
- Unit 16 Andesite Sill/Flow
- medium grained green colored, plagioclase phenocrysts up to 0.5 cm in size occur throughout.

Alteration

The New Moon property is host to several styles of alteration. On a regional scale the Howson subaerial facies is extensively altered with a regional development of zeolites, epidote, prehnite and calcite. The low grade minerals epidote, prehnite and calcite occur in three forms:

- 1) As veins, from approximately 30 cm wide to fine veinlets less than 1 cm that cut the strata.
- 2) As primary porosity fillings that form amygdules and cement the breccias.
- 3) As a matrix component of secondary minerals in pyroclastics and flows.

The zeolitization tends to occur in andesitic rather than rhyolitic rocks.

In addition to the above local alteration zones can include:

- 1) silicification along shear and fault zones,
- 2) moderate clay alteration (kaolinization) of the feldspar and on occasion saussuritization,
- 3) chloritization of the mafic constituents of some of the volcanic rocks, and
- 4) minor k-spar rimming of quartz veins.

Structure

The tuffs and flows are generally flat to moderately dipping with no major folds being developed. Structurally, faulting has had the most significant effect on volcanic stratigraphy and is the prime localizing factor in the development of the mineralized zones. Predominant faults occur along either a NW-SE or NE-SW trend. Displacement for the most part is generally minor less than 5m. The faulting was probably caused either by underlying intrusive activities or by dilatant flexures in response to lateral stress in a NW-SE direction. Faults are generally steeply to moderately dipping.

Mineralization

Three types of mineralization have been identified on the property:

- a) Epithermal base and precious metal
- b) Massive banded sulphide - possibly volcanogenic
- c) Magnetite skarn

Of the three, the epithermal is the most prevalent with 12 of the 14 located zones being classified as such:

1. Epithermal Base and Precious Metal

The mineralization occurs within or in close proximity to quartz-carbonate vein filled fault and fracture zones. Typically the zones are composed of various combinations and grades of base and precious metals. Mineralization consists primarily of sphalerite and galena along with minor amounts of chalcopyrite, pyrite and malachite. Gold and silver occur generally in association, but not in a direct

correlation, with the sulphides. Previously completed polished section studies of samples taken from the Main Zone have shown electrum to be associated with pyrite. In addition one drill core sample in an area of high silver values on the Misty Day zone is thought to contain native silver.

In form the sulphides occur both as distinct semi-massive to massive bands up to 10cm thick and as disseminations. At surface the zones are characterized by manganese and hematite staining. Gossan has formed in areas of heavy sulphide. In core, oxidation has been noted at depths of up to 200m.

2. Massive Banded Sulphide - possibly volcanogenic

Massive to semi-massive sulphide boulders have been located in moraines emanating from a glacier located in the Boulder Zone. The boulders up to 1m in size are angular and form three distinct styles of mineralization:

- a) massive galena/sphalerite with pyrite in silicified carbonatized and chloritized andesitic flows,
- b) heavy specular hematite, chalcopyrite, magnetite and minor sphalerite in jasperoidal chert,
- c) chalcopyrite and pyrite in a chlorite and epidote altered grey cherty host rock.

3. Skarn

Skarn type mineralization occurs at the Shadow Valley showing. The skarn is composed of a massive magnetite lens in which minor chalcopyrite, pyrite, galena and sphalerite occur. The lens is hosted by a calcareous horizon within hornfelsed andesitic tuffs. The lens is exposed for 300m and is 2 to 3m thick.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Procedures

During the 1986-87 program, samples of outcrops, trenches and drill core were collected and sent for analysis to Chemex Labs, 212 Brooksbank Avenue, North Vancouver. Rock chip samples taken from both trenches and selected outcrop, generally consisted of 2 to 5 kg of continuous chips over a measured length. The samples were collected using hammer and moil or cold chisel and stored in plastic bags. Drill core was split in half with 1/2 being sent for analysis and the remainder being stored in the core box.

For rock and drill core analysis, the samples are prepared and assayed or geochemically analyzed as shown below:

Assay Preparation:

1. Samples are sorted, then listed on assay sheets.
2. The entire sample is crushed first in a primary jaw crusher, then in a secondary cone crusher.
3. The crushed sample is reduced to a 200 - 400 gm sub-sample in a Jones Riffler, then dried.

4. The dried material is pulverized to pass a 100 mesh screen, then rolled to homogenize.

Assay Analytical Methods:

1. Cu % - A 2 gm sub-sample is digested in a hot perchloric-nitric acid mixture for 2 hours, cooled, then transferred into a 250 ml volumetric flask. Aluminum chloride is added as an ionization suppressant for Mo. The solutions are then analyzed on an atomic absorption instrument.
2. Pb, Zn % - These elements are analyzed as above with the addition of nitric acid to the final sample and standard solutions.
3. Ag, Au (oz/ton) - Silver and gold analyses are done by standard fire assay techniques. In the sample preparation stage the screens are checked for metallics which, if present, are assayed separately and calculated into the results obtained from the pulp assay. 0.5 assay ton sub samples are fused in litharge, carbonate and siliceous fluxes. The lead button containing the precious metals is cupelled in a muffle furnace. The combined Ag and Au is weighed on a microbalance, parted, annealed and again weighed as Au. The difference in the two weighings is Ag.
4. Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag ppm - 1.0 gm sample is digested with perchloric-nitric acid for approximately 2 hours. The digested sample is cooled and made up to 25 ml with distilled water. The solution is mixed and solids are allowed to settle. Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag are determined by atomic absorption techniques. Ag and Pb are corrected for background absorption. Detection limit: Cu, Zn - 1 ppm; Ag - 0.2 ppm; Pb - 2 ppm.

5. Au F.A.-A.A. Combo Method ppb - For low grade samples and geochemical materials, 10 gm samples are fused in litharge, carbonate and siliceous flux with the addition of 10 mg of Au-free Ag metal and cupelled. The Ag bead is parted with dilute HNO₃ and then treated with aqua regia. The salts are dissolved in dilute HCl and analyzed for Au on an atomic absorption spectrophotometer. Detection limit: 5 ppb.

In general when a sample was analyzed geochemically the value was converted to either percent or ounces per ton for recording on drill logs and maps.

EVALUATION OF ZONES

Twenty mineralized zones are known to occur on the New Moon property. They vary considerably in size and potential with their work programs in general reflecting this. Their locations are plotted on Figures 6 & 7. The following is a compilation of the work completed to date by Newmont on these zones.

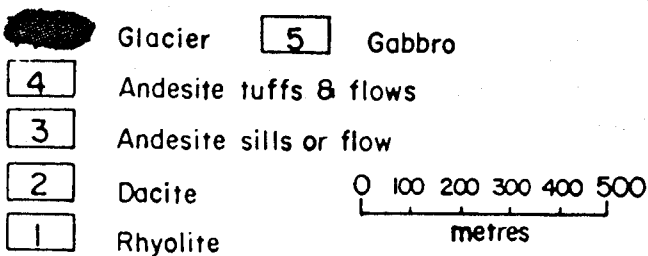
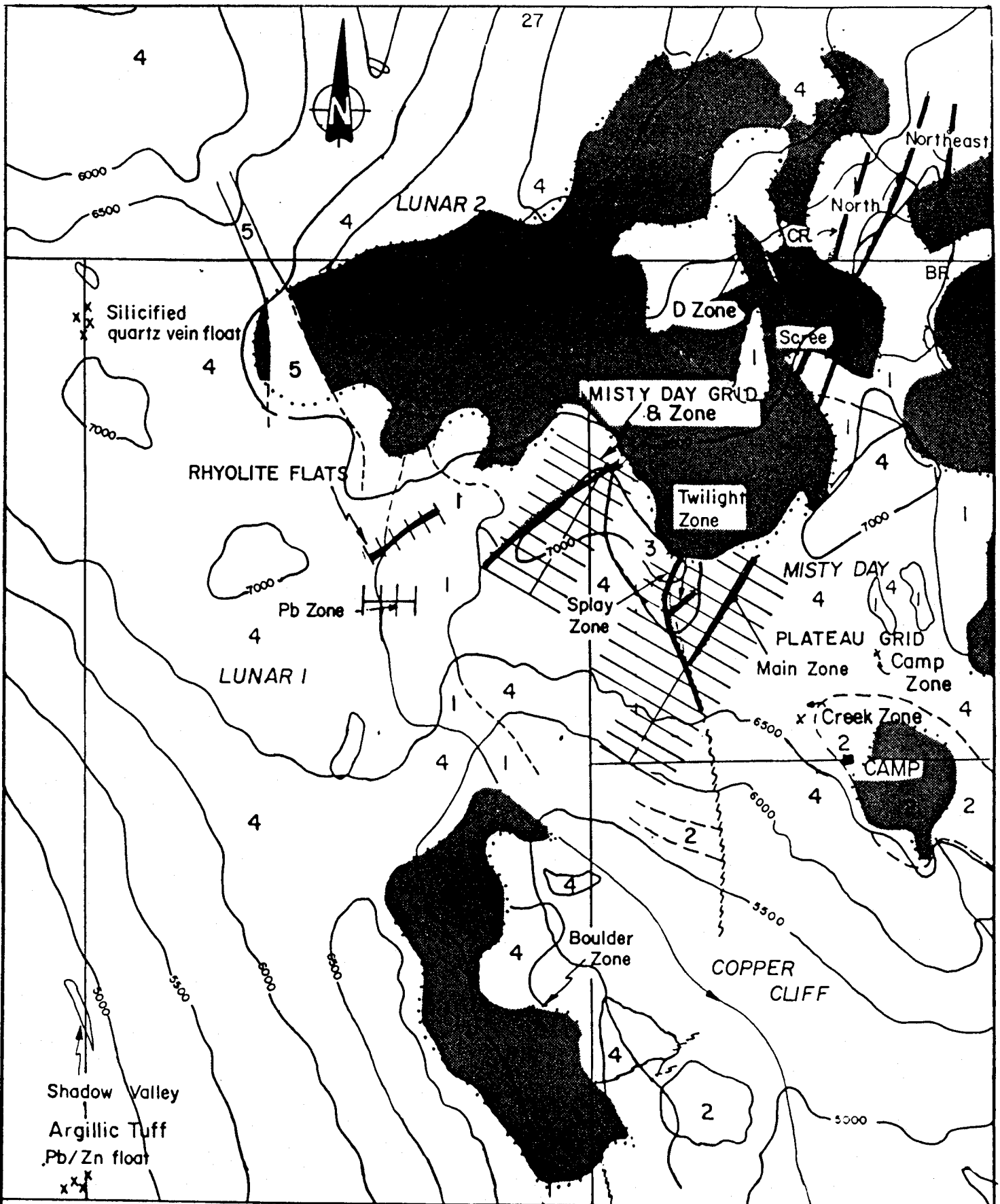
Zone	Claims	Mapping	Trenching		Sampling	Geophysics		Drilling	Yr
			Bulldozer	Hand		Mag	VLF-EMR		
Main*		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	85, 86
Splay		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	85, 86
Misty Day		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	85-87
Twilight		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	85, 86
North		x		x	x			x	86, 87
Northeast		x		x	x			x	86, 87
Scree		x		x	x			x	86, 87
C.R.		x		x	x				87
B.R.		x		x	x				87
D		x		x	x				87

Zone	Claims	Mapping	Trenching		Sampling	Geophysics		Drilling
			Bulldozer	Hand		Mag	VLF-EMR	
Rhyolith Flats		x	x		x	x		85, 86
Pb		x	x		x	x		86, 87
Creek		x	x		x			86
Camp		x	x		x			86
Computer		x		x	x			87
Landsat		x		x	x			87
Boulder**		x						85
Shadow		x						85
Lunar		x		x	x			85, 86
N. Zone Extension		x		x	x			87

* Previously drilled in 1972 by Aggressive Mining in 1972

** Drilled in 1984 by St. Joe Minerals

During the 1987 field program the bulk of work was completed in a 1.3 x 3.0 km area on the Misty Day, North, Northeast and Scree Zones with lesser amounts being completed on the North Zone Extension, C.R., and B.R. Zones. Limited work was completed on the Computer and Monitor showings. Work was proposed for but not conducted on the Main, Splay, Twilight and Rhyolite Flats Zone due to weather problems and priority assignments. The results of the completed program are summarized below for those zones evaluated in 1987 followed by brief summaries of those zones explored in previous years.



NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

NEW MOON PROPERTY
PLATEAU AREA SHOWINGS

SCALE 1:15 000	LOCATION 93 E 13	DATE Oct. 30, 1985
SURVEY BY D.V.	DRAWN BY I.C.	MC 5

North Zone (Figures 6 to 14)

1986 Trenching: 10 hand trenches totalling 111.2m

1987 Trenching: 22 hand trenches totalling 258.3m

Drilling: 5 BQ holes totalling 433.3m

The results of the trenching and diamond drill program are summarized in Tables 2 and 3. Trenching and mapping have outlined a northeasterly trending quartz-carbonate vein system that is at least 780m long x 1-18m wide with the southern extension being covered by snow, the northern by talus. The zone occurs in a vertical to sub vertical east dipping fault that is hosted by both andesitic and rhyolitic flows and tuffs. At surface the veins, ranging in thickness from <.1m to 3m, are colloform and generally a combination of quartz and carbonate, are predominantly calcite with lesser dolomite. Adjacent to the veins, and extending outwards for up to 10m, a weak to moderate quartz-vein stockwork may be formed. Mineralization consisting of pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopryrite, malachite and azurite is highly variable ranging from trace disseminations to semi-massive pods up to .5m x 2m. Overall the zone contains approximately 4% sulphides. Adjacent to the zone the rock is in general highly silicified, weakly to moderately sericitized and chloritized. Hematite and manganese occur in close proximity to and within the veins with the hematite comprising up to 5% of the unit. The best trench, 87-1, averaged .13% Cu, 1.22% Pb, 2.57% Zn, 39.90 opt Ag, .234 opt Au over 4m followed by a 11m barren interval, then by 7m of <.01% Cu, .13% Pb, .021% Zn, 4.19 opt Ag and .017 opt Au.

TABLE 2
NORTH ZONE - TRENCH SUMMARY

Trench	Length	INTERSECTION			GRADE				
		From(m)	To (m)	Int(m)	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Ag opt	Au opt
87-1	31.0	0	4.0	4.0	.13	1.22	2.57	39.80	.234
		18.0	20.0	2.0	.01	.39	.58	7.92	.042
87-2	31.0	0	1.0	1.0	.01	.04	.10	7.25	.016
		11.0	14.0	3.0	.01	.09	.18	2.32	.009
87-3	16.0	10.0	14.0	4.0	<.01	.06	.11	.23	.013
87-4	12.0	N.S.							
87-5	14.0	N.S.							
87-9	14.0	1.0	2.0	1.0				1.04	.010
87-11	25.0	N.S.							
87-18	8.0	2.0	6.0	4.0				1.40	.006
87-19	10.5	3.0	4.0	1.0				1.49	.006
87-33	7.0	4.5	5.5	1.0				1.13	.022
87-34	3.3	0.0	2.0	2.0	.03	.13		.67	.011
87-35	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	.02	.13		1.03	.026
87-36	5.5	N.S.							
87-44	22.0	2.0	6.0	4.0		.08		3.85	.012
87-57	2.5	N.S.							
87-58	7.0	2.0	4.0	2.0				.93	.018
87-59	4.0	0.0	4.0	4.0				2.05	.036
87-60	10.0	8.0	10.0	2.0				.04	.010
87-66	8.0	N.S.							
87-67	14.0	4.0	5.0	1.0				2.30	.004
		9.0	13.0	4.0				3.63	.031
		incl. 10.0	11.0	1.0				9.30	.098
87-71	6.0	0.0	4.0	4.0				3.68	.008
87-72	6.0	N.S.							

TABLE 2
NORTH ZONE - TRENCH SUMMARY

Trench	Length	INTERSECTION			GRADE					
		From(m)	To (m)	Int(m)	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Ag opt	Au opt	
<u>1986 Trench Results</u>										
86-1	6.0	2.5	3.0	0.5	.17	.40	3.91	.034		
			5.0	6.0	.15	.32	1.78	.012		
86-2	5.0	0.0	3.5	3.5	.30	.96	2.12	.023		
86-3	4.0	N.S.								
86-8	9.0	N.S.								
86-9	22.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	.32	.31	4.08	.022		
86-10	6.0	N.S.								
86-11	10.5	0.0	2.0	2.0	.44	.80	8.75	.044		
86-12	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	.13	.24	2.36	.018		
86-13	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	.48	.98	6.49	.010		
86-14	10.0	7.0	8.0	1.0	8.84	9.54	15.20	.054		
86-15	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	.09	.20	2.60	.006		
86-16	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.4	3.68	2.53	5.98	.024		
86-17	5.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	.39	.73	7.24	.037		
86-18	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.07	.46	1.20	.016		
86-19	3.0	N.S.								
86-21	21.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	1.26	2.38	34.20	.225		
		1.6	21.0	5.0	.54	.68	23.18	.075		

TABLE 3
NORTH ZONE - DRILLING INTERSECTIONS

Drill Hole	Length (m)	INTERSECTION			GRADE				
		From(m)	To (m)	Int(m)	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Ag opt	Au opt
87-8	94.5	6.1	7.6	1.5	.01	.05	.16	6.20	.012
		25.3	26.2	0.9	.02	.15	.32	1.78	.012
		27.4	31.2	3.8	.02	.39	.82	7.36	.061
		46.2	47.3	1.1	.05	.75	1.43	3.44	.059
		51.2	52.9	1.7	.12	1.38	3.08	3.86	.032
		52.9	58.1	5.2	.03	1.00	2.03	.26	.003
87-9	84.1	0.9	4.9	4.0				1.02	.028
		11.1	12.4	1.3		.02	.05	.27	.016
		17.1	18.2	1.1		.04	.07	.12	.018
		26.1	27.2	1.1		.18	.32	.87	.030
		34.7	40.7	6.0		.22	.41	2.34	.018
		46.8	48.0	1.2		.41	.92	.90	.018
87-10	78.7	4.2	5.2	1.0		.36	.06	2.27	.044
		32.5	34.5	2.0	.07	.94	1.37	2.69	.077
		34.5	37.9	3.4	.03	.44	.83	12.27	.110
		32.5	37.9	5.4	.04	.63	1.02	8.70	.098
		37.9	40.1	2.2	.02	.29	.51	2.34	.024
87-11*	59.4	N.S.							
87-12	116.8	N.S.							

N.S. - Nothing Significant

* - Hole abandoned before target intersected

Drill targets were selected on the basis of favorable geology, assay results and access. Although several holes were planned to test the zone problems associated with drilling, weather and time constraints resulted in only 5 holes (87-8 to 12) being drilled of which one (87-11) had to be abandoned before the target depth due to bad ground. Three holes (87-8, 9 and 10) successfully tested the zone over a 145m section at depths ranging from 15 to 30m below the surface elevations of 1970 to 2025m. Hole 87-12 did not intersect the zone.

In drill core, the veins, ranging in width from 0.2 to 7.6m, may in part be colloform and brecciated. Alteration and mineral assemblages are similar to that at surface although in drill core it appears that alteration is more extensive with silification and sericite alteration extending up to 50m from the zone in both the foot and hanging walls. The veins and the zone pinch and swell along the strike and at depth. Due to the lack of information it is not possible to correlate the veins along strike.

Hole 87-8, located to drill underneath the high values encountered in trench 87-1, intersected a single quartz-carbonate vein at 25.3 corresponding to that hosting the high values at surface. The vein in drill core averaged .02% Cu, .39% Pb, .82% Zn, 7.36 opt Ag and .061 opt Au across 3.8m. The significant decrease in values may be in part due to vertical metal zonation, enrichment at surface, bias trench sampling or combination of all three. Lower in the hole at 51.2m a 6.9m section averaging .05% Cu, 1.09% Pb, 2.29% Zn, 1.15 opt Ag and .010 opt Au occurs. This intersection correlates with a zone at surface averaging .01% Cu, .13% Pb, .21% Zn, 5.03 opt Ag and .018 opt Au.

Hole 87-9 drilled 145m to the north of 87-8 was spotted to test an area of extensive manganese stained quartz veining that occurs in both outcrop and float. A trench located in the area averaged 3.63 opt Ag, .031 opt Au across 4m. In drill core the zone is comprised of several highly colloform hematitic and non-hematitic chlorite altered quartz veins that occur over a 13m section starting at 34.7m. The widest vein is 4m while the best section corresponding to several large, up to .6m veins averaged .34% Pb, .71% Zn, 3.13 opt Ag and .028 opt Au between 34.7 and 37.9m.

Hole 87-10 located approximately halfway between hole 87-8 and 9 was drilled to test the continuity of the system. Here the zone is not exposed due to snow cover. The hole at 32.5m intersected a single 7.6m wide quartz vein that averaged .04% Cu, 0.53% Pb, .87% Zn, 6.95 opt Ag and .086 opt Au including a 2.4m section averaging .03% Cu, .37% Pb, .70% Zn, 17.19 oz Ag, .072 oz Au and a 1m intersection assaying .03% Cu, .63% Pb, 1.09% Zn, 1.29 opt Ag and .201 opt Au. The vein is partly brecciated, colloform and contains minor manganese and hematite. The sulphides are generally disseminated. From the results it can be seen that there are no obvious correlations between firstly the base and precious metals and secondly between the gold and silver values.

Hole 87-11 located 95m to the north of 87-9 was to test along the strike extension of the North Zone. The hole was abandoned before the target could be reached due to caving in the hole.

Hole 87-12 was drilled 140m south of 87-8 with the purpose of testing the southern extension of the zone. At this point the North Zone is at surface a 5m exposure of highly colloform and contorted barren carbonate-quartz veining. In drill core the zone was not identified. This could be representative of the pinch and swell characteristics along strike and at depth as 80 to the south and at a lower elevation the zone is in excess of 4m wide.

Northeast Zone (Figures 6, 8, 9, 15, 16)

1986 Trenching: 4 hand trenches totalling 26m

1987 Trenching: 9 hand trenches totalling 101m

Drilling: 2 NQ holes totalling 111.6m

The trench and drill results are summarized in Tables 4 and 5. Trenching and mapping have outlined a northeasterly striking, easterly dipping (steep) zone that is at least 280m x 2-20m wide in which at surface quartz, quartz-carbonate veins up to 1m wide occur. The extension to the south is snow covered while to the north the system seems to in part pinch out and be talus covered.

The zone appears to be structurally controlled, occurring along an interpreted fault between rhyolitic and andesitic tuffs and flows. The veins, quartz dominant and in part brecciated and colloform, are generally observed to be sheeted throughout the zone. Pyrite, galena and sphalerite, the dominant sulphides, are usually found in disseminated form comprising less than 5% of the system. At surface manganese stain is locally intense within and immediately adjacent (up to 20m) to the zone while hematite is found in varying amounts.

TABLE 4
NORTHEAST ZONE - TRENCH SUMMARY

Trench	Length	INTERSECTION			GRADE				
		From(m)	To (m)	Int(m)	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Ag opt	Au opt
87-12	22.0	0.0	8.0	8.0				2.75	.004
		19.0	20.0	1.0				1.53	.002
87-13	27.0	4.0	6.0	2.0				15.60	.036
		16.0	20.0	4.0				2.95	.012
		21.5	27.0	5.5				2.05	.018
87-14	16.0	N.S.							
87-15	19.0	0.0	9.0	9.0				2.09	.002
		9.0	11.0	2.0				11.73	.019
87-16	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	<.01	.11	.02	1.72	.006
87-73	10.0	N.S.							
87-75	2.5	1.0	2.5	1.5				1.36	.002
87-76	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5				6.66	.010
87-74	3.0	N.S.							
<u>1986 Sampling</u>									
86-4	4.0	0.0	4.0	4.0		.04	.09	1.07	.002
86-5	3.0	0.0	1.0	1.0		.03	.15	1.55	.002
86-6	7.0	0.0	7.0	7.0		.04	.06	2.91	.006
		incl. 5.0	7.0	2.0		.06	.07	5.75	.010
86-7	12.0	0.0	12.0	12.0		.07	.12	4.87	.005
		incl. 8.0	12.0	4.0		.11	.13	11.11	.009

TABLE 5
NORTHEAST ZONE - DRILLING INTERSECTIONS

Drill Hole	Length (m)	INTERSECTION			GRADE				
		From(m)	To (m)	Int(m)	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Ag opt	Au opt
87-16	61.0	18.6	20.5	1.9		.05	.14	4.12	.007
		30.5	31.7	1.2				1.95	.006
		31.7	33.7	2.0		.20	.39	13.90	.024
		33.7	35.1	1.4				3.44	.006
		36.3	37.2	0.9				1.31	.008
		37.2	39.9	2.7				9.89	.021
87-18	48.2	23.0	24.0	1.0		.03	.06	2.77	.002
		27.2	29.2	2.0				2.39	.004
		29.2	31.3	2.1		.12	.19	7.86	.004
		31.3	34.6	3.3				4.46	.017

Two drill holes were completed in the zone. Drilling was hampered by a combination of hard ground, weather and waterline problems.

Hole 87-16 was drilled to test an area of extensive quartz veining located in outcrop that averaged 15.60 opt Ag, .036 opt Au across 2m. Preceding this section was an 11m interval that averaged over 1 opt Ag with negligible gold. Hole 87-18 was drilled on a similar target located 65m along strike to the north.

Both drill holes show the Northeast Zone to occur in or along a proposed fault forming the contact between the andesite and rhyolite host. The zone is variable in thickness ranging from 6m in hole 87-18 to 9m in 87-16. Within it quartz veins (generally brecciated) up to 2m wide occur. Mineralization consists of disseminated occurrences of galena, sphalerite and pyrite rarely totalling more than 5% of the unit. Combined Pb and Zn values are low, generally less than 0.75%. The best assays are located in hole 87-16 where 2 intersections (one 2.0 the other 2.7m) averaged 0.16% Pb, .33% Zn, 13.90 opt Ag, .024 opt Au and 9.89 opt Ag, .021 opt Au with the intervening section containing sections of 1-3 opt Ag with negligible gold.

C.R. Zone (Figures 8 and 9)

1987 Trenching: 15 hand trenches totalling 147.5m

The results are summarized in Table 6. Trenching and mapping have outlined a zone that is at least 280m long x 10-25m wide in which sheeted quartz veins and attendant stockwork occur. The northern extension is difficult to follow as it occurs in an area of steep terrain and cliffs while the southern is snow covered.

TABLE 6

C.R. ZONE - TRENCH SUMMARY

Trench	Length	INTERSECTION			GRADE				
		From(m)	To (m)	Int(m)	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Ag opt	Au opt
87-6	20.0	4.0	9.0	5.0	.35	1.47	1.29	1.50	.004
87-7	6.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	.35	1.19	1.92	1.62	.033
87-8	10.0	2.0	6.0	4.0	.14	1.71	2.22	3.56	.030
87-45	6.0	N.S.							
87-46	14.0	N.S.							
87-53	5.0	3.0	4.0	1.0		2.74	4.58	.66	.004
87-54	6.0	5.0	6.0	1.0		.91	1.99	1.19	<.022
87-55	9.0	2.0	3.0	1.0		13.00	.98	.52	<.002
		4.0	5.0	1.0		3.62	8.52	.54	<.002
87-56	7.0	0.0	5.0	5.0				5.83	.037
	incl. 0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0				11.24	.029
87-61	8.0	N.S.							
87-62	14.0	N.S.							
87-63	12.0	N.S.							
87-64	2.0	N.S.							
87-80	3.5	0.0	3.5	3.5	.21	4.04	3.52	4.22	.015
		2.0	3.0	1.0	.57	12.00	9.20	9.33	.022
87-81	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	.14	.88	1.57	12.8	.015
87-A	8.0	N.S.							
87-B	5.0	N.S.							
87-C	8.0	N.S.							

The zone is entirely hosted by quartz veins and is structurally controlled by a fault-fracture zone that parallels the North Zone. The sheeted veins range from <.1m up to 4m in width while the quartz stockwork is comprised of veins that are generally less than 5 cm wide. The quartz vein stockwork occurs between and outwards up to 5m from the sheeted veins. The sheeted veins are usually weakly colloform and cherty. Mineralization consisting of pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, malachite and azurite is variable ranging from trace disseminations to semi-massive pods, up to 3 x 5m, of galena and sphalerite. Within and adjacent to (up to 20m) the zone is highly silicified. Hematite is common comprising up to 10% of the veins and is generally colloform. Manganese is less common on the C.R. than the North and North East Zones comprising less than 1% of the vein. The best trench averaged .21% Cu, 4.04% Pb, 3.52% Zn, 4.22 opt Ag, .015 opt Au across 3.5m.

B.R. Zone (Figures 8 and 9)

1987 Trenching: 9 hand trenches totalling 23m

The results are summarized in Table 7. The zone is comprised of a singular 1-3m wide carbonate-quartz zone with minor attendant sheeted veins. Occurring in an area of steep terrain and cliffs the zone has been traced for at least 500m with the northern and southern extensions being covered by snow and talus. Due to working conditions, limited exploration was completed only on a 60m exposure. The vein, in part colloform and vuggy, contains trace disseminations of erratically distributed pyrite, galena and sphalerite. Hematite, locally up to 5%, occurs as disseminations and colloform bands generally along the rim of the vein. Chip sample assays results are generally low, less than 1 opt Ag and .002 opt Au. The best intersection averaged 8.87 opt Ag and .031 opt Au across 2m.

TABLE 7

B.R. ZONE - TRENCH SUMMARY

Trench	Length	INTERSECTION			GRADE				
		From(m)	To (m)	Int(m)	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Ag opt	Au opt
87-35	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	.02	.13		1.03	.026
87-36	5.5	N.S.							
87-37	5.0	3.0	5.0	2.0				8.87	.031
	0.1	3.0	4.0	1.0				16.00	.058
87-38	2.0	N.S.							
87-39	4.0	N.S.							
87-40	3.0	N.S.							
87-77	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0				1.62	.008
87-78	3.0	N.S.							
87-79	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0				1.32	.004
87-41	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0				6.56	.028

Scree Zone (Figures 7-9, 17-18)

1987: 27 trenches totalling 354m

5 BQ drill holes totalling 140.3m

The results of the trench and drill programs are summarized in Tables 8 and 9. The Scree Zone appears to occur along strike 280m south of the southern limits of the C.R. and North Zones. It encompasses a 250 x 150m area in which extensive steeply dipping sheeted and stockwork quartz veins occur. Steep terrain is prevalent resulting in 30% outcrop exposure with the rest being covered by talus. The north and south extensions are snow and ice covered.

The zone is hosted by altered rhyolite and andesite flows and tuffs. The veins vary considerably in size with the sheeted generally being thicker, up to 2.5m, than the stockworked which are up to 20 cm thick. The sheeted veins are in part colloform, vuggy and brecciated, whereas the stockwork veins are rarely colloform. Pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite generally occur as trace disseminations although in one instance a vein related .5 x 3m semi-massive pod of galena and sphalerite was located. Hematite locally up to 5% occurs as colloform bands in association with the veins. Manganese occurs as fracture coatings along the quartz vein faces.

Alteration consisting primarily of intense pervasive silification and weak to locally moderate sericitization is best developed in the rhyolite rocks. The andesitic tuffs are weakly chloritized and silicified.

TABLE 8

SCREE ZONE - TRENCH SUMMARY

Trench	Length	INTERSECTION			GRADE				
		From(m)	To (m)	Int(m)	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Ag opt	Au opt
87-27A	8.0	N.S.							
87-27B	6.0	0.0	2.0	2.0				2.45	.376
		2.0	4.0	2.0				.15	.010
87-27C	1.0	0.0	2.0	2.0				.41	.370
		8.0	10.0	2.0				.07	.016
87-27D	106.0	32.0	36.0	4.0		.12	.15	1.99	.010
		86.0	90.0	4.0				1.53	.005
87-27E	12.0	2.0	8.0	6.0		.43	.53	6.74	.027
		6.0	8.0	2.0	.18	>1.0	>1.0	14.10	.071
87-27F	56.0	26.0	28.0	2.0		.14		3.50	.076
87-27G	10.0	0.0	8.0	8.0		.14		.63	.015
87-27H	16.0	2.0	6.0	4.0	.09	.58		.31	.012
87-27I	14.0	4.0	6.0	2.0	.13	1.00		1.27	.002
87-27J	4.0	N.S.							
87-27K	4.0	N.S.							
87-27L	4.0	N.S.							
87-20	4.0	0.0	4.0	4.0				5.67	.081
87-28	10.0	4.0	6.0	2.0				.50	.012
87-29	1.0	N.S.							
87-21	6.0	N.S.							
87-21M	2.0	N.S.							
87-22	4.0	N.S.							
87-27	6.0	N.S.							
87-26	6.0	N.S.							
87-25	4.0	N.S.							
87-30	2.0	N.S.							
87-23	10.0	0.0	4.0	4.0				1.62	.004
87-24	36.0	N.S.							
87-31	4.0	N.S.							
87-32	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0				7.29	.04

TABLE 9
SCREE ZONE - DRILLING INTERSECTIONS

Drill Hole	Length (m)	INTERSECTION			GRADE				
		From(m)	To (m)	Int(m)	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Ag opt	Au opt
87-13		5.9	6.6	0.7				8.90	.105
87-14		6.5	7.2	0.7				.93	.142
		11.2	14.6					.07	.025
87-15		2.5	5.3	2.8				1.18	.003
87-17		10.7	11.6	0.9	.04	.23	.57	7.05	.016
		30.8	31.2	0.4		.79	1.99	2.34	.016
		32.3	32.8	0.5	.13	.43	.65	1.38	.012
		37.8	38.8	1.0				1.34	.002
		41.3	41.9	0.6	.14	.58	2.35	1.28	.006
		41.9	43.0	1.1				3.82	.008
87-19		N.S.							

Trenching was hampered by the extensive talus cover. Results showed gold and silver values to be erratically distributed throughout the zone. Assays are highly variable for gold, <.002 to .376 opt, and silver <.10 to 14.30 opt. Lead and zinc values are usually low, being less than 1% combined. There does not appear to be any direct correlation between the metals. The best trench value to date occurred in an area of erratic quartz stockwork where a 2m chip sample assayed 2.59 opt Ag and .376 opt Au. Lead and zinc were not observed in the sample.

A program of low angle drilling was proposed to test the zone. Five holes were drilled of which four were abandoned due to weather, hard ground and water supply problems. Drilling, in general, has shown the subsurface geology and assay results to conform with those at surface.

The best result, a 0.7m sample averaging 8.90 opt Ag and .105 opt Au corresponds with the previously mentioned 2m chip sample.

The extensive stockwork and sheeted vein development suggest several episodes of fracturing and faulting. From air photo studies and mapping several lineaments are interpreted to pass through the zone.

Misty Day Zone (Figures 7, 19-26)

1986 Trenching: 14 bulldozer trenches totalling 190.3m
Drilling: 3 BQ holes totalling 164.3m
1987 Drilling: 7 BQ holes totalling 580.2m

The Misty Day zone, originally located in 1985, occurs approximately 1 km southwest of the southern limits of the Scree Zone.

TABLE 10
MISTY DAY ZONE - DRILLING INTERSECTIONS

Drill Hole	Length (m)	INTERSECTION			GRADE				
		From(m)	To (m)	Int(m)	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Ag opt	Au opt
87-1	121.9	84.0	85.1	1.1		.12	.28	2.93	.032
		94.0	95.1	1.1		.06	.16	2.49	.032
		95.1	97.2	2.1		.17	.26	20.30	.107
		97.2	107.2	10.0		.04	.13	.95	.016
		97.2	97.7	0.5		.03	.10	3.38	.036
87-2	78.4	60.4	62.9	2.5			18.30	.026	
87-3	80.2	N.S.							
87-4	93.9	42.9	44.4	1.5	<.01	.01	.66	.039	
		47.9	53.2	5.3		.01	.02	1.44	.003
		53.2	55.2	2.0		.03	.09	5.75	.005
		55.2	58.2	3.0		.22	.77	12.17	.014
87-5	54.9	N.S.							
87-6	54.9	N.S.							
87-7	96.0	63.5	69.3	5.8			7.32	.090	
		68.0	69.3	1.3		.73	.93	26.20	.367
<u>1986 DRILLING</u>									
86-10	63.1	49.1	55.3	6.2		.66	2.15	38.60	.075
86-11	61.0	39.2	41.0	1.8		.40	1.39	0.61	.055
86-12	40.2	18.8	20.6	1.8		.05	.20	7.32	.010

The zone consists of a fault controlled quartz-carbonate vein-breccia system in which variable amounts up to 5% of disseminated galena and sphalerite along with lesser amounts of chalcopyrite, pyrite and malachite occur. Mapping has shown it to be in part discontinuous over a 350m long x .5 to 5m wide area. The northern extension is truncated by the North Canyon Cirque while the southern is drift covered. The zone dips steeply to the west and appears to be offset along strike by faulting.

Three holes drilled in 1986 tested the zone over a 220m strike length at a 25-35m vertical depth. Two of these holes intersected the zone, with the best section occurring in hole 86-11 being a 6.2m intersection that averaged .66% Pb, 2.15% Zn, 38.6 opt Ag and .075 opt Au.

The purpose of the 1987 drill program was to test the zone at depth and along strike, in particular the area adjacent to hole 86-11. The results of this program are summarized in Table 10. Holes 87-1, 2, 4 and 7 were drilled over a 130m strike length located between hole 86-11 and the North Canyon Cirque. The vertical depth test of the zone ranges from 35 to 85m. The zone was intersected in all of the holes completed in the area. Results show the zone to be strongly anomalous in silver with gold values being highly variable. Lead and zinc values are generally <.5% combined. There does not appear to be any direct correlation between the metals. A test of the system at 85m vertical depth intersected a 2.1m section averaging .17% Pb, .26% Zn, 20.30 opt Ag and .107 opt Au.

Three holes 87-3, 5 and 6 drilled to the south of 86-11 tested the southern extension of the zone. Holes 87-5 and 6 both intersected minor quartz veining that appears to correspond with the surface trace of the zone. The assay results for this area were negative.

North Zone Extension (Figures 6 & 27)

Trenching: 6 trenches totalling 32m

The results are summarized in Table 11. The North Zone Extension is located .8 km north of the North Zone appearing to occur along the same fault/fracture system. The zone, occurring within andesitic and rhyolite flows and tuffs, is composed of narrow (1-3m) variably dipping discontinuous quartz-carbonate veins that have been traced over a 500m length. The veins are in part sheeted, colloform and vuggy. Mineralization consists of 1% disseminated pyrite and minor galena. Manganese and limonite stain occur along fracture faces within the immediate host and in the quartz veins. Hematite is common throughout comprising locally up to 5% of the vein.

Trench values are generally low to weakly anomalous with the best result being a 2m section that assayed 1.90 opt Ag, .008 opt Au.

Computer Zone (Figures 4 and 28)

1987: 14 trenches totalling 67m

The Computer showing is located in the southern portion of the property approximately 6 km south of the Misty Day Zone. The showings, consisting of several erratically distributed northwest striking steeply dipping quartz veins in an area of complex geology, are generally hosted by rhyolite flows. The quartz veins are up to 5m wide, weakly colloform, discontinuous and barren. Adjacent to the veins low grade alteration primarily epidote in the form of splotches and fracture fillings occur. Hand trenching was completed across several of the veins, the results of which are negative (<5 ppb Au and .1-.3 ppm Ag). The best chip sample contained 80 ppb Au and .1 ppm Ag.

TABLE 11

NORTH ZONE EXTENSION - TRENCH SUMMARY

Trench	Length	INTERSECTION			GRADE				
		From(m)	To (m)	Int(m)	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Ag opt	Au opt
87-47	3.0	N.S.							
87-48	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.0				1.25	.014
87-49	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0				1.49	.012
87-50	6.0	4.0	6.0	2.0				1.90	.008
87-51	16.0	N.S.							
87-52	18.0	0.0	2.0	2.0				1.69	<.002
		12.0	14.0	2.0				1.21	.008

LANDSAT ZONE - TRENCH SUMMARY

Trench	Length	INTERSECTION			GRADE				
		From(m)	To (m)	Int(m)	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Ag opt	Au opt
#1	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	.65	.10	.02	2.51	.003
#2	4.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	2.47	.55	.02	9.42	.009
#3	2.0	N.S.							
#4	6.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	.29	.11	<.01	1.66	<.002
#5	2.0	N.S.							
#6	2.0	N.S.							
#7	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.00	.50	.01	3.97	<.002
#8	8.0	N.S.							
#9	3.0	N.S.							
#10	2.0	N.S.							

Landsat Zone (Figures 4 and 29)

1987 Trenching: 10 hand trenches totalling 37m

The Landsat showing occurs approximately 4 km southwest of the Misty Day Zone. The zone, discovered by the use of a Landsat photo interpretation study, consists of discontinuous sulphide bearing pods. The pods, hosted by rhyolite and andesite flows and tuffs are up to 4m wide x 7m long. Mineralization is variable primarily pyrite and chalcopyrite. Trenching was completed across areas considered to be favorable. The results are summarized in Table 11. Results from the area show it to contain appreciable copper and silver, low lead zinc and gold. The best intersection averaged 2.47% Cu, .55% Pb, .02% Zn, 9.42 opt Ag and .009 opt Au across 4m.

D. Zone (Figures 7 and 9)

1986 Trenching: 1 hand trench 3m

1987 Trenching: 1 hand trench 13m

The D. Zone, located 500m north of the Main Zone and 200m east of the C.R. Zone, occurs along the contact between andesite dykes and rhyolite flows. The dykes up to 1.5m wide are fracture controlled and trend 080°-120°. Along the contact several narrow quartz-carbonate veins between 1 and 20 cm wide are exposed for up to 10m. Within the veins variable amounts of galena, sphalerite with lesser chalcopyrite and pyrite. The zone is considered to be of minor significance and for that reason only limited work has been completed. The best sample interval is 2m averaging .13% Cu, 1.93% Pb, 3.79% Zn, .44 opt Ag and .023 opt Au.

Lunar 12 Zone (Figure 6)

Nine chip samples were taken from andesite tuff hosted quartz-carbonate veins located on the Lunar 12 claim. From a preliminary examination the veins are shown to be up to 1m wide, discontinuous and variably mineralized with disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite, malachite and azurite. Galena and sphalerite are absent. The best sample contained 1.74% Cu, <.01 Pb, .01% Zn, 1.66 opt Ag and <.002 opt Au.

ZONES NOT EVALUATED IN 1987

Exploration was not conducted in 1987 on several of the known zones due to the poor results achieved during 1986 programs. In the case of the Main, Splay, Twilight and Rhyolite Flat Zones additional work was proposed but not completed due to time constraints and priority assignments. The Main, Splay, Twilight, Rhyolite Flats, Pb Creek and Camp Zones all occur in close proximity to each other, being centrally located on a plateau in the centre of the property. The following is a brief description of all the zones not evaluated in 1987.

Main Zone (Figure 7)

1986 Trenching: 23 bulldozer trenches totalling 639.9m

Drilling: 11 BQ holes totalling 1159.5m

The Main Zone, consisting of a series of quartz-carbonate breccia veins, is hosted by andesite and rhyolite flows and tuffs. Trenching has outlined a zone that is at least 250m long x 1-10.3m wide (averaging 4m) that grades at surface 3.14% Pb, 3.49% Zn, 0.77 oz Ag and .065 oz Au. The extensions of the zone are open.

Mineralization consists of banded quartz-carbonate veins in part brecciated, that contain disseminated to semi-massive galena and sphalerite with lesser amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, malachite and azurite. Hematite is located generally within or in close proximity to the veins, while manganese staining occurring within the veins probably results from a breakdown of the carbonate. Oxidation is observed along fracture faces at depths in excess of 150m.

Drilling has shown the zone to pinch and swell along strike and down dip. In general grade and width are less in drill core than at surface. The zone is known to occur to at least 200m vertical depth or 220m down dip where a 4.2m section averaging .23% Cu, 3.60% Pb, 12.24% Zn, .62 opt Ag and .042 opt Au was intersected. A preliminary study has shown the zone to average 1.90% Pb, 5.81 % Zn, .45 opt Ag with .029 opt Au.

Twilight Zone (Figure 7)

1986 Trenching: 4 trenches totalling 92m

Drilling: 1 hole of 101.2m

The Twilight Zone is located approximately 100m grid W of the south end of the Main Zone. To date trenching has outlined a zone that is 30m long by 1 to 3m wide that is open to the south but appears at surface to pinch out to the north. Mineralization consists of quartz vein hosted galena and sphalerite with lesser amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite. Grades and widths are variable between trenches. A drill hole designed to test the system at depth intersected a 10m long shear zone 40m below the surface that had at its lower contact a 1.5m quartz vein containing 0.46% Cu, 2.69% Pb, 7.77% Zn, 1.10 opt Ag and 0.007 opt Au.

Splay Zone (Figure 7)

Trenching: 3 trenches totalling 17.9m

Drilling: 2 drill holes totalling 104.6m

The Splay Zone is a north striking offshoot of the Main Zone. The Zone has been located in float and outcrop over a 125m length with widths varying between 1 and 3m. The northern extension is truncated by the North Canyon Cirque while the southern extension merges with Main Zone at approximately 0+75S, 0+00. The mineralization, occurring in the fault controlled quartz-carbonate vein system, consists of disseminated and semi-massive occurrences of galena and sphalerite with lesser amounts of chalcopyrite, malachite and pyrite.

Trench values are variable with the best trench located at the extreme north of the zone averaging 4.26% Pb, 3.23% Zn, 10.55 oz Ag and 0.028 oz Au across 3.2m.

Two drill holes were located to test the zone at 25m depth. The best section averaged 1.71% Pb, 2.55% Zn, 3.30 oz Au and 0.005 oz Au over 1.3m.

Rhyolite Flats Zone (Figure 7)

1986 Trenching: 11 trenches totalling 103m

The Rhyolite Flats Zone is located 400m west of the Misty Day Zone. Trenching has outlined a zone that is 250m long by 1 to 4m wide. The zone at surface appears to pinch out to the east, while to the west it appears to have been faulted. Prospecting has failed to locate the western extension as the area is drift covered.

Mineralization consists of variable amounts of galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite along with minor pyrite and malachite located with a fault controlled quartz vein. In comparison to other zones, carbonate within the vein system is minor. Results are generally low, although at the western end of the system a 1m intersection averaged 2.29% Pb, 4.99% Zn, 0.26 oz Ag, 0.020 oz Au.

Creek Zone (Figure 7)

1986 Trenching: 1 trench 6m long

The Creek Zone is located about 400m southeast of the centre of the Plateau Grid. It consists of minor quartz-vein stockwork and attendant silification located in boulders over a 10 x 20m area. The veins, generally 1-5 cm thick, contain minor galena and sphalerite, along with trace chalcopyrite. A trench located in the centre of the boulders intersected only fault gouge at 0.5m depth. Two samples taken from the gouge failed to produce any significant values.

Pb Showing (Figure 7)

The Pb Showing is a 100 x 10m zone located approximately 150m south of Rhyolite Flats. The showing consists of erratic quartz veins up to 10cm wide in which minor galena and sphalerite (less than 1% combined) along with minor chalcopyrite and pyrite occur. As results from the 1985 program were largely negative no work was completed in 1986.

Camp Zone (Figure 4)

1986 Trenching: 2 trenches totalling 25m

The Camp Zone is located 400m SW of the NE corner of the Plateau Grid. The zone, hosted by rhyolite tuffs, consists of narrow 1-10 cm quartz veins that have been found primarily in float over a 200 x 5m area, the zone trends at 045° and dips steeply SE. Mineralization consists of minor (less than 2%) galena, sphalerite and pyrite. Alteration is minimal.

Two trenches 10m apart were dug in the most promising area. Results of the sampling were largely negative, with the best section averaging 0.83% Pb, 0.21% Zn, 0.25 oz Ag, 0.004 oz Au over 1m.

Lunar Showing (Figure 4)

The Lunar Showing is located along the eastern boundary of Lunar 4 claim. The north-trending west-dipping zone encompasses a 700 x 50m area centered about the fault contact between rhyolite and andesitic tuffs. The fault contact has weak attendant quartz veining throughout, with the veins generally being 1-5 cm in thickness. Traces of pyrite are disseminated throughout the host, while the quartz veins have both minor pyrite and chalcopyrite. Due to oxidation the zone has a pronounced gossan associated with it. A series of chip samples taken across the strike of the zone failed to detect any significant mineralized areas.

Boulder Zone

The Boulder Zone located approximately 1 km southwest of the Main Zone is comprised of well mineralized boulders up to 1m in size that are found in glacial moraines emanating from under a glacier filled cirque. Previous work has shown the mineralization to consist of semi-massive to massive sulphide occurrences of chalcopyrite, hematite, galena and sphalerite. Due to the lack of success by previous companies in locating the source no work was completed by Newmont.

Shadow Valley Zone

The Shadow Valley Zone is located approximately 4.2 km southwest of Rhyolite Flats. It is a magnetite skarn in which minor chalcopyrite, pyrite and sphalerite occur as a lens 300m long and 2 to 3m thick. Results from previous programs show the area to contain only minor copper and zinc. Gold and silver are insignificant. No work was done in 1986 or 1987.

GEOLOGIC MODEL

The New Moon property contains several zones that possess many of the characteristics for a deposit to be classified as epithermal by Lindgren. (Table 12)

TABLE 12

CHARACTERISTICS THAT CLASSIFY A HYDROTHERMAL
SYSTEM AS BEING EPITHERMAL (after Lindgren, 1933)

Depth	Surface to 1000 metres
Temperature of formation	50°C to 300°C
Form of deposits	Thin to large veins, stockworks, disseminations, replacements
Ore Textures	Open-space filling, crustification, colloform banding, comb structure, brecciation
Ore Elements	Au, Ag (As, Sb), Hg, [Te, Tl, U], (Pb, Zn, Cu)
Alteration	Silification, argillization, sericite, adularia, propylitization
Common Features	Fine-grained chalcedonic quartz, quartz pseudomorphs after calcite, brecciation

[] brackets indicate elements seldom present in more than subeconomic concentrations

() parentheses indicate elements often present in economic concentrations but usually less valuable than associated precious metals

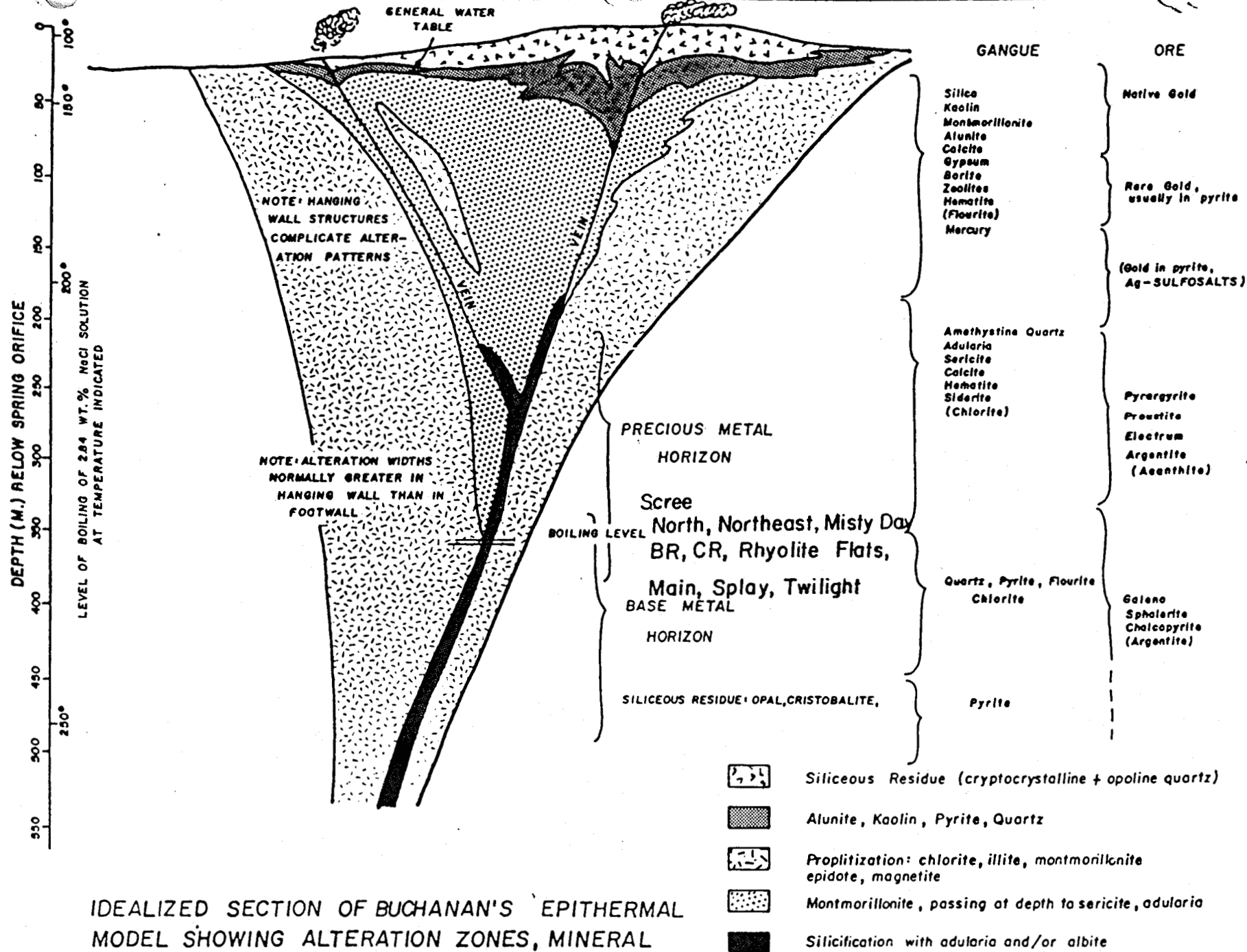
Buchanan in 1980 proposed a model (Figure 31) for epithermal precious metal vein deposits based upon his observations at Guanajuato, Mexico. The model has since been modified and adapted by Schroeter and Pantaleyev for British Columbia deposits. (Figure 31)

Buchanan's model is referred to as a Closed-Cell Convection Model. Factors that appear to be essential to the formation of the deposit are as follows:

- 1) A large, moderately-to steeply-dipping structure (generally a fault);
- 2) Host rocks of low permeability in the deep parts of the system, such that the hot fluids are mostly restricted to the structure;
- 3) The relatively unrestricted flow of meteoric water into an area of continuous, high heat flow; and,
- 4) Periodic self-sealing of the upper parts of the system such that intermittent boiling takes place at intermediate depths in the temperature range of 200^o-300^oC.

These factors result in the following features:

- a) Precious-metal deposition takes place through chemical changes accompanying boiling;
- b) Vertical precious and base-metal zonation (Figure 31) due to hydrostatic and flash boiling (to a lesser extent fluid mixing);
- c) Coarse-grained vein minerals with crustiform, comb, and other open-space filling textures;
- d) Hydrothermal brecciation throughout most of the deeper veins consisting of cross-cutting vein relationships and spalled blocks of host-rocks;

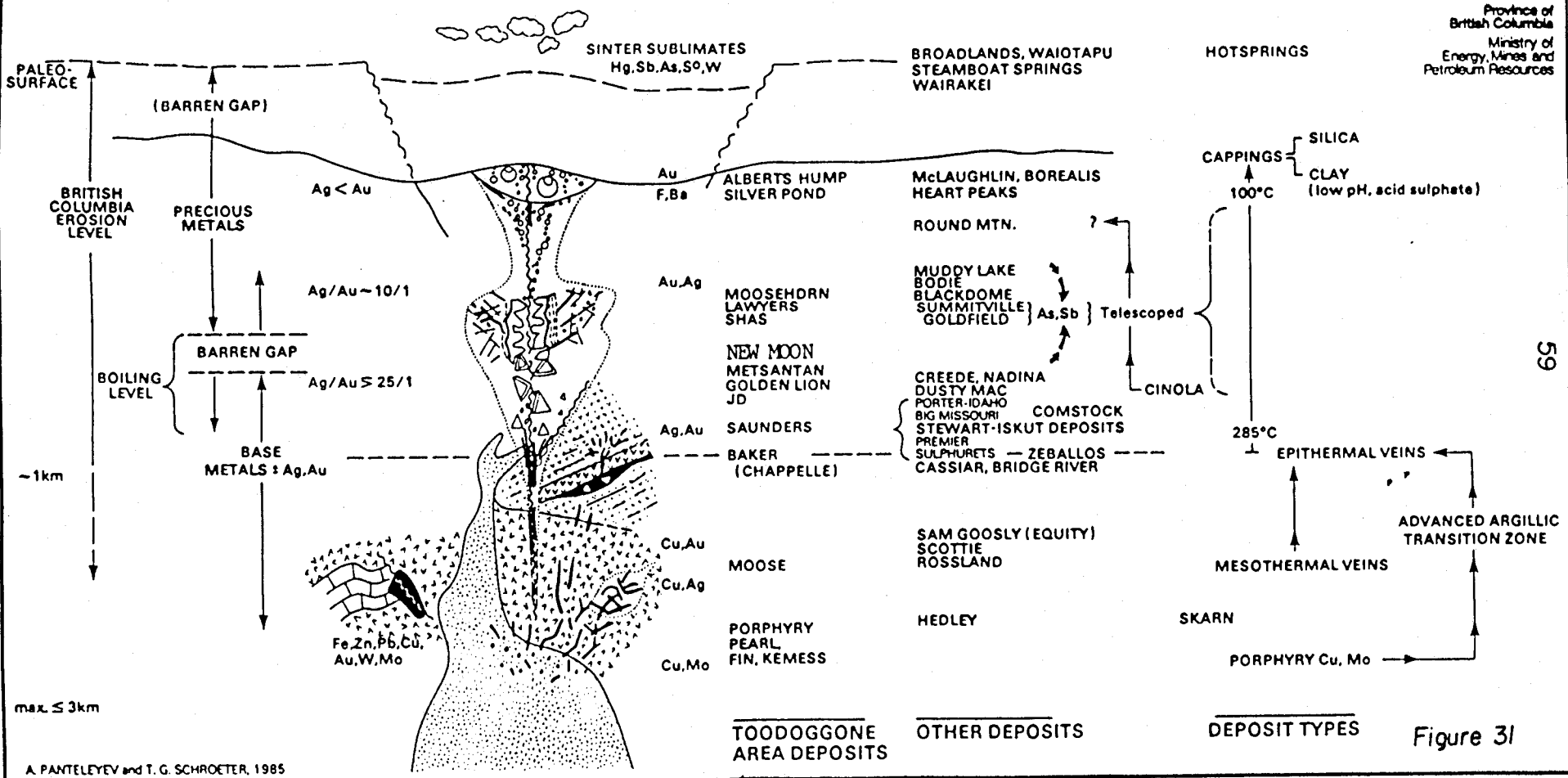


IDEALIZED SECTION OF BUCHANAN'S EPITHERMAL MODEL SHOWING ALTERATION ZONES, MINERAL DEPOSITION, DEPOSITIONAL CONDITIONS AND METAL DISTRIBUTION.

FIG. 30

BRITISH COLUMBIA EPITHERMAL MODEL

Province of
British Columbia
Ministry of
Energy, Mines and
Petroleum Resources



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Figure 31

- e) Stockwork veining and disseminated mineralization in the hanging wall in the upper parts of the veins above bulges in the vein surface;
- f) Vertically separated or "stacked" ore bodies often separated by subeconomic vein filling;
- g) Disseminated and replacement mineralization in permeable horizons within or adjacent to the zones of mixing and boiling; and,
- h) Within a given district there is a tendency for boiling to have occurred at a regular altitude resulting in a general uniformity or regularity to the tops of orebodies within a single district.

The deep convective circulation of meteoric waters along major channelways causes them to be heated by cooling intrusive bodies and rise as hot, low-density saline brines. In the absence of a horizontal impermeable barrier, the fluids will rise essentially vertically away from the heat source along open channelways. Decreases in the viscosity of water at high temperatures allows the migrations of the brine in the deeper, more impermeable parts of the system (White, 1967), while increased silica solubility increases permeability.

Boiling begins when the hydrostatic pressure becomes predominant over the lithostatic pressure. The removal of dissolved gases from the brine during boiling causes precipitation by a change in pH and a lowering of temperature. The precipitate will block channelways or impede fluids flow. In addition, the residual water and evolved gases will alter pre-existing mineral phases, further impeding the upward movement of solutions.

Cooler overlying water or preceding impermeable alteration types may cause a recondensation of the escaped water vapor and other gases, resulting in an acid-leach solution that alters rock higher in the system and then, when possible, percolates downward reacting with the wallrocks and precipitating silica in the process. These precipitation mechanisms serve to seal off the hydrothermal system from further upward movement of the hot fluids. This is the very important process of self-sealing. When higher temperatures are maintained at levels successively closer to the surface before boiling, then stacked orebodies can be created. A significant change in the level of boiling may actually lead to the separation of orebodies by low-grade zones.

Individual orebodies within a district tend to have a long vertical dimension relative to the width or thickness, except when replacement is an important mode of occurrence such as in limestone terrains. The presence of multiple orebodies aligned along a structural trend gives epithermal districts of this type the appearance of having a greater horizontal than vertical dimension.

Disseminated and stockwork mineralization occurs in the same manner in closed-cell convection systems as they do in stacked-cell systems. Additionally, carbonate-replacement deposits are important types of disseminated occurrences related to complex-sulfide vein systems.

With regards to the New Moon property it can be shown that it has been extensively faulted with large northeast trending faults appearing to be the localizing factor for the zones.

In addition, secondary easterly trending faults appear in part to cut the major faults. The faults crosscut through all rock types primarily in areas underlain by either rhyolite or andesite. Because of its impermeability the rhyolite acts as a better conduit for the flow of meteoric waters than the andesite. The heat source for the system is believed to be a buried intrusive, as several exist in the area. In general, rhyolite hosted quartz veins are better developed in length and width and grade than those within andesite. Brecciation and colloform textures occur within several of the vein systems suggesting multiple stages of mineralization. Metal zonation patterns may in part be obscured by overprinting.

Using Buchanan's model, the Main, Twilight and Splay Zones would occur within the base metal horizon as they contain significant, Pb+Zn (up to 7.50% combined), with minor Ag (<1.0 opt) Au (.03 opt). In the case of the Main Zone overprinting may occur at depth, as a 4.2m section 200m below the surface averages .24% Cu, 3.57% Pb, 12.24% Zn with .65 opt Ag and .044 opt Au.

The Misty Day, North, Northeast, B.R., C.R. and Rhyolite Flat Zones would be located where the base metal and precious metal horizons overlap. This is based upon the high silver: gold ratio (>25:1) and the scarcity of sulphides, generally less than 1.5% combined. In addition the gangue and "ore" mineralogy support this. The C.R. would probably be lower in the system as lead and zinc are more common.

The Scree Zone may occur at the same level as the Misty Day, North Zone, etc; however, more work is needed to determine this. It may in fact be higher in the system as base metals are usually insignificant while gold and silver values are generally low with erratic "highs" occurring intermittently throughout.

CONCLUSIONS

The New Moon property hosts several epithermal type quartz-carbonate vein stockwork zones of variable grade and metal content. The zones in order of importance are:

Highest: North, Northeast, C.R., Scree, Misty Day, Main

Moderate: Rhyolite Flats, Twilight, Splay, North Zone Ext.

Low: D, Lunar Creek, Camp, Boulder, Shadow, Pb, Computer

Mineralization consists of various combinations of galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, gold and silver, both in semi-massive colloform bands and disseminations. The zones are fault controlled, pinching and swelling along strike and dip, ranging in length from less than 100m to over 780m and in width from 1 to 18m. The Main, Scree and North Zones occur discontinuously for 2 km along a fault system.

Drilling on the Misty Day Zone has outlined a silver gold bearing northeasterly-trending zone 2.1 to 6.2m wide and 135m long that continues to at least 85m vertical depth. The southern extension of the zone appears to be either down dropped or offset to the west. Two drill holes located between 200 and 250m south of the Misty Day Zone intersected short intervals of sheared quartz veining that corresponds with where the southern extension should be.

As stated, the North, Northeast, C.R., B.R. and Scree Zones are all fault controlled, with the North and Scree Zones occurring on a common fault while the C.R. and Northeast are located on faults that lie parallel to it. The veins in general have maintained their size with depth, suggesting the structures are strongly developed. The zones are silver rich, containing up to 10 opt; with gold being variable, generally less than .05 opt. The lack of significant base metals suggest the zones occur above the base metal horizon within the epithermal system.

Further work is needed to test the zones at depth and along strike.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are based upon the results of the 1985 to 1987 field programs:

1. Additional drilling should be completed on the North, Northeast and Scree Zones to test them along strike and down dip. The purpose of the program would be to determine the dimensions, grade and continuity of each zone.
2. On the Misty Day Zone additional drilling should be completed. The drilling should consist of deep (200m) tests to determine the continuity of the zone. In addition, drilling to 75m depth should be completed in the area of holes 87-4 to 7 to determine whether the mineralized structure increases in grade and width with depth.
3. A series of both widely spaced, deep and shallow drill holes should be completed on the C.R. Zone to test it for size, continuity and grade.
4. Limited drilling, two short holes, should be completed on the Rhyolite Flats Zone in the area of anomalous gold, silver, lead and zinc values to determine if the zone increases in grade and size with depth.
5. On the Main, limited drilling should be completed on the northern and southern extensions to delimit the zone and explore for better gold-silver grades. In the case of the Twilight Zone one hole is proposed to test the zone along strike and at depth.
6. Additional mapping and prospecting should be completed to determine if the property has any other zones that may be of interest.

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

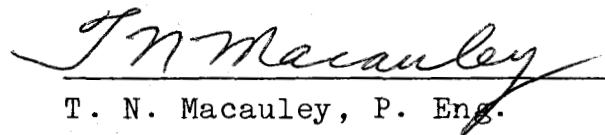
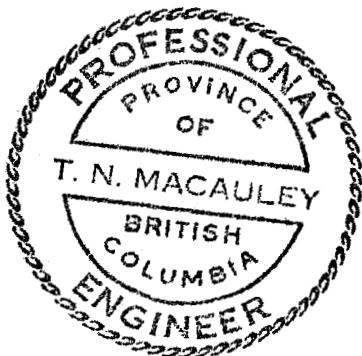
I, David Visagie, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist presently employed by Newmont Exploration of Canada Limited.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, 1976, and since then I have been steadily employed in mining exploration.
3. I supervised the program outlined in this report.



David Visagie

I, Terrence N. Macauley, do hereby certify that the work described in this report was done under my direction.



T. N. Macauley, P. Eng.

COST STATEMENT

A. Costs Used for Pro-Rating to Claim Groups

<u>Employee</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Work Dates</u>	<u>Man-days</u>
D. Visagie	Project Geologist	July 3-Sept 22	81
C. Kowall	Prospector	July 14-Sept 22	71
I. Casidy	Geological Technican	July 14-Sept 16	57
B. Downing	Computer Geologist	July 26-Sept 12	42
B. Malahoff	Geologist	July 3-Sept 16	75
R. Barnes	Geological Assistant	July 3-Sept 2	65
P. Walker	Field Assistant	July 3-Aug 13	43
D. Cardinal	Field Assistant	July 3-Sept 20	81
C. Anderson	Field Assistant	July 3-Sept 20	81
G. Malensek	Geologist	Sept 12-16	5
H. Norris	Cook	July 3-Sept 17	77
T. Pham	Helicopter Pilot	July 4-Sept 18	77
Blasters		July 14-Sept 15	114
Drillers		July 18-Sept 17	<u>299</u>
		Total	<u>1168</u>

The total of 1168 man-days is comprised of work on the New Moon property plus another smaller program conducted elsewhere at the same time by the same crew.

Breakdown of days spent on each claim group of the New Moon property:

<u>Employee</u>	<u>Moon 1</u>	<u>Moon 2</u>	<u>Moon 3</u>	<u>Moon 4</u>	<u>Computer</u>	<u>Landsat</u>	<u>Mobe Demobe</u>	<u>Cost/ Day</u>
D. Visagie	11		26	25			18	\$170.89
C. Kowall	13		17	5			6	150.00
I. Casidy	-		31	14		1	-	109.29
B. Downing	-		2	-			-	173.61
B. Malahoff	4		18	30	3		12	119.61
R. Barnes	1		17	22	4		12	99.68
P. Walker	3		11	14			12	87.22
D. Cardinal	4		28	19		1	16	64.79
C. Anderson	5		33	12	3	1	16	64.79
G. Malensek	4		-	-	4		-	114.63
H. Norris	10		24	32			10	156.00
T. Pham	10		24	32			12	
Drillers	60		108	131				
Blasters	6		36	72				
Total Days	131		373	408	14	3	114	= 1043

For the division of cost between the two programs, a pro-rated factor of .893% was determined based on the following calculation:

$$\frac{1043 \text{ man days assigned to New Moon Program}}{1168 \text{ total man-days in area}} = .893\%$$

FOOD

Total of all bills 22,187.24 x .893% \$19,813.21

MOBE-DEMOBE

i	Airfares (Vancouver-Smithers)	4,830.00	
ii	Lodging (motel and meals)	1,681.00	
iii	Truck rentals	847.30	
iv	Moving Gear (Vancouver-Morice Lake)	8,203.40	
v	Labor	11,276.62	
vi	Helicopter usage		
	32.3 hrs 500D @ 505/hr	16,311.50	
	24.7 hrs 206B @ 505/hr	<u>12,473.50</u>	
		55,624.02 x .893%	49,672.24

CAMP SUPPLIES

includes lumber, propane, diesel, fuel, tents, etc.

18,447.36 x .893% 16,473.49

COMMUNICATIONS

includes radio rental 2,718.35 x .893% 2,427.49

EXPEDITING

3,970.84 x .893% 3,545.96

ASSAYING

1136 samples @ \$16.22 each 18,425.92

SURVEY RENTAL

EDM transit 62 days @ \$38.15/day 2,365.57

B. Costs Not Assigned by Pro-Rating

LABOR	\$ 78,658.82
HELICOPTER USAGE	
219 hrs x 505/hr (Hughes 500D)	110,595.00
DRILLING	
1265.6m x \$98.55/m (includes core boxes, bits and lost equipment)	124,729.00
SUPERVISORY AND REPORT	
includes compilation, writing, drafting, editing, typing, copying, supplies	22,400.00
TOTAL COST OF ASSESSMENT	<u>\$449,116.26</u>

The breakdown for grouping purposes is:

Moon 1 Group	\$ 73,766.03
Moon 3 Group	159,949.95
Moon 4 Group	206,298.25
Moon 5 Group	7,226.22
Landsat Claim	<u>1,875.81</u>
	<u>\$449,116.26</u>

For Assessment purposes the total project man-days is equal to
1043 man-days less 114 man-days accredited to move/demove
= 929 man-days

COST STATEMENT

MOON 1 GROUP

Pro-rated cost factor = $\frac{131 \text{ Man-days on claim group}}{929 \text{ Total project man-days}} = .141$

LABOR

i Newmont	7,289.52	
ii Van Alpen	<u>1,596.90</u>	\$ 8,886.42
MOBE/DEMOBE	.141 x 49,672.24	7,003.79
FOOD	.141 x 19,813.21	2,793.66
CAMP SUPPLIES	.141 x 16,473.49	2,322.76
COMMUNICATIONS	.141 x 2,427.49	342.28
EXPEDITING	.141 x 3,545.96	499.98
HELICOPTER	19.7 hrs x 505/hr	9,948.50
DRILLING	390.3m x 98.55/m	38,464.07
ASSAYING	81 samples x 16.22/sample	1,313.82
SURVEY RENTAL	5 days x 38.15/day	190.75
REPORT & SUPERVISORY		<u>2,000.00</u>
	Total	<u><u>\$73,766.03</u></u>

COST STATEMENT

MOON 3 GROUP

Pro-rated cost factor = $\frac{373 \text{ Man-days on claim group}}{929 \text{ Total project man-days}} = .402$

LABOR

i Newmont	19,396.14	
ii Van Alpen	<u>9,581.40</u>	\$ 28,977.54

MOBE/DEMOBE .402 x 49,672.24 19,968.24

FOOD .402 x 19,813.21 7,964.91

CAMP SUPPLIES .402 x 16,473.49 6,622.34

COMMUNICATIONS .402 x 2,427.49 975.85

EXPEDITING .402 x 3,545.96 1,425.48

HELICOPTER 87.7 hrs x 505/hr 44,288.50

DRILLING 333.8m x 98.55/m 32,895.99

ASSAYING 360 samples x 16.22/sample 5,839.20

SURVEY RENTAL 26 days x 38.15/day 991.90

REPORT & SUPERVISORY 10,000.00

Total \$159,949.95

COST STATEMENT

MOON 4 GROUP

Pro-rated cost factor = $\frac{408 \text{ Man-days on claim group}}{929 \text{ Total project man-days}} = .439$

LABOR

i Newmont	20,440.46	
ii Van Alpen	<u>19,162.80</u>	\$ 39,603.26
MOBE/DEMOBE	.439 x 49,672.24	21,806.11
FOOD	.439 x 19,813.21	8,698.00
CAMP SUPPLIES	.439 x 16,473.49	7,231.86
COMMUNICATIONS	.439 x 2,427.49	1,065.67
EXPEDITING	.439 x 3,545.96	1,556.68
HELICOPTER	104.2 hrs x 505/hr	52,621.00
DRILLING	541.5m x 98.55/m	53,364.83
ASSAYING	577 samples x 16.22/sample	9,358.94
SURVEY RENTAL	26 days x 38.15/day	991.90
REPORT & SUPERVISORY		<u>10,000.00</u>
	Total	<u>\$206,298.25</u>

COST STATEMENT

LANDSAT CLAIM

Pro-rated cost factor = $\frac{3 \text{ Man-days on claim group}}{929 \text{ Total project man-days}} = .003$

LABOR		\$ 238.87
MOBE/DEMOBE	.003 x 49,672.24	149.02
FOOD	.003 x 19,813.21	59.43
CAMP SUPPLIES	.003 x 16,476.49	49.42
COMMUNICATIONS	.003 x 2,427.49	7.28
EXPEDITING	.003 x 3,545.96	10.63
HELICOPTER	1.4 hrs x 505/hr	707.00
ASSAYING	28 samples x 16.22/sample	454.16
REPORT & SUPERVISORY		<u>200.00</u>
	Total	<u><u>\$1,875.81</u></u>

COST STATEMENT

MOON 5 GROUP

Pro-rated cost factor = $\frac{14 \text{ Man-days on claim group}}{929 \text{ Total project man-days}} = .015$

LABOR		\$1,096.45
MOBE/DEMOBE	.015 x 49,672.24	745.08
FOOD	.015 x 19,813.21	297.20
CAMP SUPPLIES	.015 x 16,473.49	247.10
COMMUNICATIONS	.015 x 2,427.49	36.41
EXPEDITING	.015 x 3,545.96	53.19
HELICOPTER	6.0 hrs x 505/hr	3,030.00
ASSAYING	82 samples x 16.22/sample	1,330.04
SURVEY RENTAL	5 days x 38.15/day	190.75
REPORT & SUPERVISORY		<u>200.00</u>
	Total	<u>\$7,226.22</u>

APPENDIX 1

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DRILL LOGS 87-1 to 87-19

pyr	pyrite	occ	occasion
cpy	chalcopyrite	dissem	disseminated
mal	malachite	tr	trace
gal	galena	irreg	irregular
sphal	sphalerite	ca	core axis
Mn	manganese	t/o	throughout
Pbs	galena	brxx	breccia
qv	quartz vein	≈	approximately
carb	carbonate	hem	hematite
qtz	quartz	comp	composition
//	parallel	stkwk	stockwork

NEWMONT EXP. OF CANADA LTD
DRILL HOLE RECORD

PROJECT
 NEW MOON

LEVEL	Surface	DEPTH	BEARING	DIP	TYPE OF SURVEY	LENGTH	121.9m	HOLE NO.	87-1
LOCATION	MISTY DAY	0	140°	-60	Brunton	CORE SIZE	B	SHEET NO.	1 of 7
ELEVATION	2129m	121.9	140°	-60	Acid Test	TOTAL RECOVERY	99%	LOGGED BY	D. Visagie
LATITUDE	7289					STARTED	July 19/87	CLAIM	LUNAR 1
DEPARTURE	4389					COMPLETED	July 24/87	PURPOSE	Test at Depth 86-10

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS										RECOVERY		
		FROM m	TO m			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%	
	CASING	0	.2															
	PORPHYRYTIC ANDESITE FLOW	0.2	7.7															
	- fine grained dark green matrix in which fresh to weakly calcified feldspar phenocrysts occur. The phenocrysts are upto .4 cm in size.																	
	- minor hairline fracturing and calcite-quartz veining occurs sporadically t/o with the veins and fractures being commonly developed at 10, 40 and at 80° to the ca. On occasion bleaching occurs adjacent to the veins.																	
	- Chlorite occasionally lines the fractures																	
	- lower contact sharp at 30° to the ca																	
	ANDESITIC FLOW TUFF	7.7	12.4															
	- fine grained grey green colored																	
	- relatively homogeneous t/o																	
	- minor fragmentation t/o but bedding not observed																	
	- weakly chloritized fragments upto .1 cm are observed																	
	- minor calcite-qtz veining occurs as above																	
	- fractured t/o with no segments in excess of 10 cm																	

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY					
		FROM m	TO m			SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%	
	ANDESITIC FLOW TUFF Cont'd	7.7	12.4														
	- the unit is barren																
	- lower contact is at 60° to the ca and is irregular																
	ANDESITE FLOW: PORPHYRYTIC	12.4	15.1	Tr pyr													
	- similar to 0.2-7.7																
	- lower contact at 80°																
	ANDESITE FLOW	15.1	36.4	Tr pyr													
	- similar to 7.7-12.4																
	- minor calcite veining t/o with the veins being barren in general. Best developed qtz calcite veins occur at 30 and 70° to the ca. Minor fracture fillings at 5°																
	- at 16.1 occurs a 5 cm zone of limonite alteration																
	- at 23.6 2 cm qtz carb veins @ 30° tr pyr																
	- throughout the core occur sections of reddish tinge possibly caused by hematite																
	- calcite veining is predominant t/o					8701	23.5	24.2	0.7					.05	<.002		
	- limonite is commonly found on fracture faces					8702	28.7	31.4	2.7					.09	<.002		
	- minor calcite veining occurs parallel to the ca																
	- adjacent to some veins occurs chlorite alt																

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY					
		FROM	TO			SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%	
	ANDESITE TUFF - MAROON	36.4	41.2	Tr pyr													
	- fine grained, maroon colored, weakly calcareous contains minor carbonate veining, fracturing as before and limonite common along the faces																
	- from 39.4-39.8 is an inclusion of the Porphyritic Andesite Flow																
	- the lower contact is gradational																
	ANDESITE FLOW	41.2	44.2	Tr pyr													
	- fine grained, light green colored, in part weakly chloritized																
	- homogeneous with only minor veining (calcite being present)																
	- the last 30 cm has a weak qtz-epidote stockwork in which vuggy quartz is observed																
	- lower contact is sharp at 30° to the ca																
	ANDESITE TUFF - MAROON	44.2	47.4														
	- similar to 36.4-41.2																
	- lower contact is at 50° to the ca																
	ANDESITE FLOW - PORPHYRYTIC	47.4	72.9	Tr pyr													
	- fine grained, green colored matrix in which feldspar phenocrysts upto .3 cm occur, splotchy appearance t/o																
	- fractured t/o with the fractures commonly being developed at 30 and 70° to the ca																

DEPTH meters	GEOL	INTERVAL		GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION		ALT		ASSAYS						RECOVERY				
		FROM	TO		%				SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
		47.4	72.9	ANDESITE FLOW - PORPHYRYTIC Cont'd															
				- from 54.5-57.2 the unit has a significant increase in quartz-calcite veining. The veins are predominantly calcitic and are erratically formed and are barren.															
				Within this zone weak sericite alteration occurs															
				- from 57.2 on the unit has less veining with most of the veining occurring at 70° to the ca. The veins are barren.															
				- limonite occurs along some of the fracture faces															
				- from 63-2 the unit has a increase in calcitic inclusions															
				- lower contact is characterized by 5 cm of flow top brxx															
		72.9	121.9	ANDESITE TUFF	2	pyr													
				- similar to previous	1	PbS/ZnS													
				- bedding a 50° to the ca															
				- the unit has a gradual change t/o in which it goes to a less hematitic version and is consequentially greener colored															
				- minor pyrite, <1% is found disseminated															
				- the section has variable quartz vein and stockwork t/o with the veins being variably mineralized															
				@ 79.6: 8 cm qv @ 40° to ca 5% pyr, 5% PbS/ZnS, 1% cpy															

- 80 -

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY					
		FROM	TO			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
	ANDESITE TUFF Cont'd	72.9	121.9														
	- @ 80.0: 2 cm qtz carb vein @ 40° tr pyr						8706	79.5	80.5	1.0		.07	.19	.55	.004		
	from 80.0-81.7 weak qtz carb veining						8707	80.5	82.0	1.5		.01	.06	.16	<.002		
	<5%						8708	82.0	83.0	1.0		.02	.06	.36	.002		
	@ 81.7: 20 cm qtz stkwk barren						8709	83.0	84.0	1.0		.02	.08	.22	.002		
	@ 82.2: .5 cm hematite vein @ 50°						8710	84.0	85.1	1.1		.12	.28	2.93	.032		
	82.8-85.1 unit has ~30% veining (qtz						8711	85.1	86.5	1.4		.02	.07	.32	.002		
	carbonate) averaging 1/2 PbS ZnS, 1% pyr						8712	86.5	88.0	1.5		.01	.05	.20	<.002		
	83.2: 30 cm brxx vein 5% pyr						8713	88.0	89.5	1.5		0	.05	.18	<.002		
	84.8: 20 cm qtz carb @ 40° 5% PbS/ZnS						8714	89.5	90.2	0.7		0	.05	.20	.004		
	- from 85.1-92.5: qtz veining is sporadic																
	being less evenly distributed 3% pyrite																
	occurs to. Hematite is occasionally																
	found associated with the veins. The																
	veins are in part colloform																
	- from 89.8-90.2: the core is highly																
	fractured																
	@ 92.3: 2 cm qtz carb @ 10° 2% PbS						8715	90.2	92.0	1.8		0	.03	.19	.002		
	- from 93.9-98.4: the core is highly																
	fractured with the section from 95.3-						8716	92.0	94.0	2.0		.02	.07	.45	.006		
	98.4 containing approximately 60% qtz-																
	carb veining which is in part brxx.						8717	94.0	95.1	1.1		.06	.16	2.47	.032		
	Within this section 1% PbS/ZnS occurs as													2.51	.032		
	dissem along with Tr cpy and 2% pyr.						8718	95.1	96.6	1.5		.16	.38	23.90	.114	95.1	-20
	Hematite is found as dissem and stringers													24.50	.114	96.6	
	- from 98.4 to the end of the hole the core						8719	96.6	97.2	0.6		.18	.38	13.20	.092		
	is more solid and contains approximately													12.90	.088		
	25% calcite-qtz veining. The veins are						8720	97.2	97.7	0.5		.03	.10	3.38	.036		
	in part brecciated containing fragments													3.50	.022		
	of the host.						8721	97.7	98.8	1.1		.01	.03	.69	.012		

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION %	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY					
		FROM m	TO m			SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	ZCu	ZPb	ZZn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%	
	ANDESITE TUFF Cont'd	72.9	121.9														
	Colloform texture is exhibited in several					8722	98.8	100.5	1.7		.01	.04	.28	.012			
	of the veins. Pyrite is found disseminated																
	in the veins, generally less than 1%																
	PbS/ZnS are found erratically distributed					8723	100.5	102.1	1.6		.02	.04	1.52	.020			
	but is less than ½% overall. The veins																
	occur generally at 60° and as short stkwk					8724	102.1	103.4	1.3		.01	.02	.17	.002			
	sections:																
	Significant quartz-carbonate veins are:					8725	103.4	104.4	1.0		.02	.05	.48	.008			
	98.6: 15 cm stkwk 2% pyr																
	99.0: 20 cm " 1% pyr					8726	104.4	105.6	1.2		.07	.23	1.02	.014			
	99.6: 10 cm " 2% pyr @ 60°																
	100.6: 20 cm " 2% pyr tr cpy					8727	105.6	107.2	1.6		.15	.48	1.38	.016			
	101.4: 15 cm " tr PbS, cpy, 1% pyr																
	101.8: 30 cm " tr PbS, cpy, 1% pyr					8728	107.2	109.4	2.2		.01	.05	.26	.008			
	quartz veins are vuggy																
	103.4: 15 cm stkwk tr pyr					8729	109.4	110.9	1.5		.04	.13	.15	.006			
	104.3: 5 cm " tr cpy																
	104.6: 20 cm " 5% PbS, 5% Zns					8730	110.9	112.8	1.9		.02	.07	.13	.014			
	104.9: 10 cm " tr PbS, ZnS																
	105.5: 60 cm irregular tr Pbs, 1% pyr					8731	112.8	114.6	1.8		.01	.05	.07	.008			
	106.3: 25 cm x 1 cm // to ca, 5% PbS,																
	2% ZnS, 2% cpy					8732	114.6	115.7	1.1		.03	.12	.09	.016			
	- from 106.6-114.0 the veining is																
	erratically formed. Pyrite is common					8733	117.1	118.9	1.8		.01	.05	.09	.010			
	t/o totalling 3%																
	114.0: 2 cm @ 60° tr pyr																
	114.6: 30 cm stkwk 1% pr, tr ZnS																
	115.1: 4 cm @ 60°, 1% PbS, 2% pyr																

DEPTH meters	GEOL.	INTERVAL		GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION		ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY			
		FROM	TO		%			SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN
		72.9	121.9	ANDESITE TUFF Cont'd													
				- from 115.7-116.7 occurs an andesite dyke unit which is barren of quartz veins. The section has 2% dissem pyrite. The upper contact is at 40° while the lower is at 50°. Both are irregular sharp.				8734	118.9	120.7	1.8		.06	.24	.15	.010	
				118.3: 10 cm stkwk tr PbS				8735	120.7	121.9	1.2		.02	.05	.08	.002	
				118.7: 10 cm " tr PbS, 1% pyr													
				118.9: 20 cm " 1% PbS, 2% pyr													
				119.4: 15 cm " tr PbS, 1% ZnS													
				120.6: 3 cm vuggy quartz @ 70° 2% cpy, 5% pyr													
				121.2: 10 cm stkwk tr PbS													
				121.9: 3 cm " 10% pyr, 5% PbS @ 70°													
				121.9 E. O. H.													
				SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS:													
				95.1-97.2: 2.1m @ .17% Pb, .26% Zn 20.30 opt Ag .107 opt Au													
				97.2-107.2: 10m @ .04% Pb .13% Zn .95 opt Ag .016 opt Au													

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DEPTH meters	GEOL.	INTERVAL		GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS							RECOVERY			
		FROM	TO				SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
		30.9	32.8	BASALTIC DYKE													
				- fine to medium grained, dark grey black colored. Sharp contacts with the upper @ 70° the lower at 30°. The unit is homogeneous non-veined and is barren													
		32.8	60.4	ANDESITE TUFF - MAROON	<1 pyr												
				- medium grained predominantly maroon colored. Contains upto 5 cm sized fragments. Calcareous throughout. Contains minor qtz-calcite veins that are in part vuggy. Limonite is commonly found along fracture faces. Minor epidote is associated with the veins on occasion.													
				- from 47.0 the unit has 10% quartz carbonate veining + stkwk. In addition pyrite is found commonly disseminated averaging approximately 5%													
				- Veining is erratically distributed t/o @ 47.7: 5 cm qv @ 70° is barren				8737	47.0	49.0	2.0				.17	<.002	
				- On occasion there are short 10-15 cm zones of silicified brxx qtz stkwk. Examples of this occur at 57.9 and 58.4				8738	49.0	51.0	2.0				.16	.002	
				- Within the veins only pyrite is identified				8739	51.0	53.0	2.0				.09	.002	
				- The lower contact is with a vein that is at 45° to the ca				8740	53.0	55.0	2.0				.09	.004	

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS							RECOVERY				
		FROM	TO			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
	ANDESITE FLOW	60.4	68.2														
	- pale green, fine grained, silicified in part, as well as weakly chloritized						8741	55.0	57.0	2.0					.13	<.002	
	- pyrite is minor being generally confined to quartz veins						8742	57.0	59.0	2.0					.15	.002	
	- the unit contains significant quartz veining to 64.7 (#50%)						8743	59.0	60.4	1.4		.01	.04	.50	.002		
	- from 60.4-61.1 qtz carb vein 5% pyr			7	pyr, ZnS		8744	60.4	61.1	0.7		.22	.62	22.2	.062		
	2% ZnS tr PbS				PbS									21.9	.060		
	- from 61.1-61.9 Andesite Flow?						8745	61.1	61.9	0.8				.73	<.002		
	fine grained, dark green																
	- from 61.9-63.8 Brxx QV 2% pyr 2% ZnS			4	pyr ZnS		8746	61.9	62.9	1.0		.27	.59	29.2	.020		
	tr PbS well sil frags				PbS									30.3	.020		
	- from 63.8-64.8 the section is comprised of several crosscutting veins forming a stkwk			1	Pyr		8747	62.9	63.8	0.9		.01	.03	.63	<.002		
	The section is well silicified but contains only tr pyr						8748	63.8	64.8	1.0		.01	.04	.55	<.002		
	- from 64.8-68.2: the quartz veining decreases to less than 10%. Minor pyrite occurs as dissem within veins. Minor sericite alt of biotite observed. The unit is in part porphyritic with feldspar pheno upto .3 cm						8749	64.8	66.2	1.4				.31	<.002		
	- the lower contact is at 35° and is sharp irregular																
	ANDESITIC TUFF/FLOW	68.2	72.6	1	pyr												
	- fine grained, grey, grey-green, green in which small reddish blebs of hematite occur. The unit contains minor irregular																

DEPTH meters	GEOL	INTERVAL		GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	ALT		ASSAYS						RECOVERY				
		FROM	TO			%		SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
		68.2	72.6	ANDESITIC TUFF/FLOW Cont'd														
				qtz-carb veining. Pyr (1%) occurs as														
				dissem t/o. Weak chlor and ser alt														
				observed. Limonite is occasionally														
				developed along the fracture faces.														
				Within the section short sections of														
				brxx occur. At 72.3 occurs a 30 cm														
				fracture zone of which the first 10 cm is														
				qv														
		72.6	76.9	ANDESITIC FLOW - PORPHYRYTIC														
				- fine grained, green matrix in which														
				feldspar phenocrysts upto .5 cm occur.				8750	71.6	72.7	1.1				.48	.002		
				The section is fresh and contains														
				negligible pyrite, within the section are														
				short lengths of both brecciated host and														
				underlying tuff unit. Veining t/o														
				mineralization is almost totally														
				absent consisting of minor pyrite.														
				- the lower contact is sharp irregular														
				@ 70°														
		76.9	78.3	ANDESITE TUFF/FLOW														
				- similar to 68.2-72.6														
				- contains minor qtz-carb veining														
				- generally barren														
				78.3 E. O. H.														
				Significant Intersections														
				60.4- 62.9: 2.5 m @ 18.30 oz Ag, .026 oz Au														

NEWMONT EXP OF CANADA LTD
 DRILL HOLE RECORD

PROJECT
 NEW MOON

LEVEL	Surface	DEPTH	BEARING	DIP	TYPE OF SURVEY	LENGTH	80.2m	HOLE NO.	87-3
LOCATION	MISTY DAY	0	155°	-45	Compass	CORE SIZE	B	SHEET NO.	1 of 3
ELEVATION	2123m	-80.2	155°	-49	Acid Test	TOTAL RECOVERY	100%	LOGGED BY	D. Visagie
LATITUDE	7250					STARTED	July 26/87	CLAIM	LUNAR 1
DEPARTURE	4384					COMPLETED	July 28/87	PURPOSE	Test MD Zone

DEPTH meters	GEOL.	INTERVAL		GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	ALT			ASSAYS						RECOVERY			
		FROM m	TO m			%			SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG.	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN
		0	0.2	CASING														
		0.2	66.1	ANDESITE FLOW	l pyr													
				- fine grained, green-light grey green colored with occasional reddish tinged areas due to hematite														
				- veining occurs t/o but is erratically distributed and varies considerably comprising upto 10% total of the unit. Within the veins or via close proximity to them minor pyrite occurs														
				- the veins are at 60° and 45° to the ca														
				- fracturing is at the same angles and at 30° to the ca. Limonite occurs along some of the fracture faces														
				- On occasion a qtz-carbonate vein stkwk is formed						8751	9.2	10.4	1.2			.08	<.002	
				@ 8.9: 1m stkwk tr pyr						8752	12.8	14.3	1.5			.09	<.002	
				12.8: 1.2m " 2% pyr tr cpy														
				15.4: 12 cm vein @ 70° tr pyr						8753	15.3	16.8	1.5			.11	<.002	
				16.7: 5 cm stkwk tr cpy														
				17.6: 60 cm vein stkwk tr pyr, cpy						8754	16.8	18.5	1.7			.16	<.002	
				- from 18.2-20.1: the unit has a reddish tinge														
				- from 18.4: the veining decreases														

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DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS							RECOVERY				
		FROM	TO			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
	ANDESITE FLOW Cont'd	0.2	66.1														
	- @ 21.3 occurs a 1 cm carb qv @ 10° that is barren																
	- from 25.6: veining comprises less than 5% of the unit. Quartz veins are generally at 45° to the ca. Hematite banding is common t/o			Tr pyr		8755	47.2	49.7	2.5					.15	<.002		
	- at 48.1: a 2 cm qv @ 20° has tr pyr @ 49.6: 1 cm qv @ 40° has tr PbS					8756	56.3	57.3	1.0					.05	<.002		
	- from 48.1: the unit is less reddish tinged being more green in appearance					8757	60.4	61.9	1.5					.11	<.002		
	- from 48.1: the unit is less reddish tinged being more green in appearance					8758	61.9	63.4	1.5					.19	<.002		
	- @ 56.3: a 30 cm qtz-carb vein stkwk exist					8759	63.4	64.9	1.5					.23	.004		
	- from 60.1: the unit has 2% pyrite																
	- from 61.1: the unit shows an increase in quartz carbonate veining					8760	64.9	66.0	1.1					.19	<.002		
	63.5: 20 cm qtz vein tr cpy, 2% pyr					8761	66.0	67.5	1.5					.07	<.002		
	64.1: 20 cm fracture zone																
	64.4: 30 cm 2% pyr tr PbS					8762	70.1	71.7	1.6					.05	<.002		
	- from 64.7-66.0 occurs a quartz vein stkwk that has tr pyr, and limonite along fracture faces					8763	75.1	77.1	2.0					.05	<.002		
	- at 66.0 occurs 10 cm fault gouge					8764	78.3	79.8	1.5					.07	<.002		
	- from 65.2-66.1: the core is highly fractured																
	ANDESITE TUFF'	66.1	80.2														
	- fine grained, grey colored with short reddish (hematite) tinged sections. Splotchy in appearance. Minor epidote staining. Quartz carbonate veining is																

NEWMONT EXP OF CANADA LTD
DRILL HOLE RECORD

PROJECT
 NEW MOON

LEVEL	Surface	DEPTH		BEARING		DIP		TYPE OF SURVEY		LENGTH	73.9 m	HOLE NO.	87-4
LOCATION	MISTY DAY		0	120°		-45°		Brunton		CORE SIZE	B	SHEET NO.	1 of 5
ELEVATION	2129m		73.9	120°		-46°		Acid Test		TOTAL RECOVERY	100%	LOGGED BY	D. Visagie
LATITUDE	7331									STARTED	July 28/87	CLAIM	LUNAR 1
DEPARTURE	4528									COMPLETED	July 31/87	PURPOSE	Test N end M.D.

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS					RECOVERY		
		FROM m	TO m			SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	RUN	%		
	CASING	0	0.9										
	ANDESITIC FLOW/SILL - medium grained, grey-green colored. Throughout the unit small calcite phenocrysts (vesicules?) that are upto .3 cm in size occur. The unit is homogeneous and massive. Minor <1% calcite veining occurs sporadically. No sulphides were observed. The unit is fresh in appearance. Fracturing occurs @ 40°. The lower contact is at 45° and is sharp.	0.9	21.0										
	ANDESITE TUFF- MAROON - medium grained, maroon colored with white splotched areas (calcite). The unit contains at least 10% calcite. Veining consists of minor calcite veinlets generally at 40-45° that are barren. The unit is homogeneous until 33.1. From 33.1 the core while being homogeneous has an increase in calcite quartz veining. - at 33.5: 8 cm qtz-carb vein @ 30° to the ca 1% PbS, tr pyr - from 33.1 pyrite content increases to	21.0	44.3										

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY					
		FROM	TO			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
	ANDESITE TUFF - MAROON Cont'd	21.0	44.3														
	5% and occurs as disseminated blebs						8765	33.5	34.9	1.4		<.01	.02	.29	.002		
	- minor quartz vein stockwork is sporadically																
	developed						8766	34.9	36.4	1.5				.11	<.002		
	- from 39.2-40.5 the unit has 30% qtz-																
	calcite stkwk 2% pyrite						8767	36.4	38.0	1.6				.11	<.002		
	- at 43.1: 10 cm qtz carb vein @ 30° 5% PbS,																
	tr ZnS, tr pyr						8768	38.0	39.2	1.2				.09	<.002		
	- the lower contact is at 30°																
							8769	39.2	40.5	1.3				.35	.004		
	ANDESITE DYKE? FLOW?	44.3	46.6														
	- fine to medium grained, dark grey colored,						8770	40.5	42.2	1.7				.09	<.002		
	non-mineralized, homogeneous, non veined																
							8771	42.2	42.9	0.7				.12	.004		
	ANDESITE TUFF - MAROON	46.6	53.2	3	pyr tr gal												
	- the host is similar to previous, however						8772	42.9	44.4	1.5		<.01	.01	.66	.039		
	the unit is intensely veined until 53.2 m.																
	In addition the pyrite is more finely						8773	46.4	47.9	1.5		.01	.02	.58	.004		
	disseminated. The veins comprise 50%																
	of the unit and are composed of both						8774	47.9	48.9	1.0		.01	.03	1.01	.004		
	quartz and carbonate are in part																
	colloform and appear						8775	48.9	49.5	0.6		<.01	.02	.70	.004		
	generally to have a quartz centre grading																
	out to carbonate						8776	49.5	50.7	1.2		.02	.06	3.21	.006		
	- the veins are generally variable in																
	orientation ranging from 10° to 80° to the						8777	50.7	52.1	1.4		<.01	.01	.29	.002		
	ca. Pink calcite is commonly developed																
	Brecciation of the veins is common.						8778	52.1	53.2	1.1				1.79	.002		
	Pyrite (upto 3%) along with minor																

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS							RECOVERY				
		FROM	TO			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
	ANDESITE TUFF - MAROON Cont'd	46.4	53.2														
	- at 52.2 occurs a 25 cm qtz-carb brxx vein 5% pyr						8779	53.2	54.2	1.0		.03	.09	5.54	.004		
	- at 52.7: 5 cm @ 70° colloform tr pyr						8780	54.2	55.2	1.0		.04	.09	5.42	.006		
	- from 52.8-53.2: the unit is a silicified breccia with fragments upto 2 cm, 5% pyr						8781	55.2	55.8	0.6		.10	.59	12.40	.006		
														11.40	.004		
	QUARTZ VEIN	53.2	58.2	5	pyr tr cpy		8782	55.8	56.8	1.0	.07	.15	.79	14.30	.012		
	- section is one continuous vein that is in part brecciated. Sulphides, pyr, PbS, ZnS				PbS ZnS		8783	56.8	58.2	1.4	.17	.32	.82	10.50	.022		
	and cpy vary t/o with pyrite being the most common sulphide. The sulphides occur as disseminations stringers and blebs. The upper contact of the vein is irregular but sharp. Colloform banding suggest angles between 20, 45 and 60° to ca. The vein is in part vuggy. Breccia fragments, upto 4 cm, consist of the host Andesite Tuff				Ag ₂ S?									10.60	.020		
	- core recovery through the zone is 100%. Throughout and in particular the last 2m occurs a dissem black sulphide (argentite?)																
	- the lower contact of the vein is @ 30°																
	ANDESITE TUFF - MAROON & GREEN	58.2	72.6	1	pyr												
	- similar to previous with the exception of the first 2.6 m which is a Porphyritic Andesite Tuff in which weakly saussuritized feldspar phenocrysts occur. This sections (2.6 m) has 20% calcite-quartz veining and						8784	58.2	59.4	1.2				.23	<.002		
							8785	59.4	60.9	1.5				.15	<.002		

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY					
		FROM	TO			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
	ANDESITE TUFF - MAROON & GREY Cont'd	58.2	72.6														
	contains 1% pyr. The lower contact of this section with the Maroon Andesite Tuff is @ 45°						8786	65.2	66.8	1.6		<.01	.02	.09	<.002		
	- The Maroon Tuff contains 5-10% calcite veining that contain minor amounts of pyrite. The veins are in part colloform and are most commonly developed at 30°.						8787	67.7	68.9	1.2				.80	.002		
	- from 66.1-67.5: the unit is a green colored andesite tuff						8788	68.9	70.4	1.5				.14	<.002		
	@ 67.1: occurs a 3 cm qv @ 45° 5% PbS.						8789	70.4	71.2	0.8				.33	<.002		
	The contacts of this tuff are irregular						8790	71.2	72.6	1.4				1.14	.004		
	- from 67.5-68.9: the Maroon Andesite Tuff predominates. In this section from 67.8-68.4 the unit has 70% calcite quartz veining which appears in part to be brecciated. The veins are irregular but are possibly aligned @ 20° to the ca and contain tr pyr. The host has 2% dissem pyrite.			2	pyr												
	- from 68.9-70.4: the unit is green colored andesite tuff similar to previous. It contains a large carbonate vein between 69.0 and 69.7 that is in part brecciated and contains tr pyr																
	- from 70.4-71.3: the unit is a Maroon Andesite Tuff that contains in part minor quartz vein stockwork areas and that have been silicified. It contains 5% pyr			5	pyr												

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY					
		FROM	TO			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
	ANDESITE TUFF - MAROON & GREEN Cont'd	58.2	72.6														
	- from 71.3-72.6: the unit is composed of a singular carbonate quartz vein that in part aligns itself @ 30° to the ca. It contains tr pyr. The lower vein contact is @ 45° to the ca.			Tr pyr													
	ANDESITIC FLOW - PORPHYRITIC - CALCAREOUS	72.6	84.6														
	- fine grained, greyish-red colored in which light grey calcareous feldspar? phenocrysts upto 1 cm occur. The section has <5% quartz calcite veining. The veins are generally hairline fillings and appear to be barren. The unit itslef is barren. The lower contact is @ 45°. Limonite occurs along some of the fracture faces.																
	ANDESITE TUFF - MAROON	84.6	93.9														
	- similar to previous																
	- minor calcite veining																
	- barren																
	93.9 E. O. H.																
	53.2-58.2: 5.0m @ .14% Pb, .40% Zn,																
	9.43 oz Ag, .011 oz Au																
	incl. 55.2-58.2: 3.0m @ .22% Pb, .76% Zn,																
	12.17 oz Ag, .014 oz Au																

NEWMONT EXP. OF CANADA LTD
 DRILL HOLE RECORD

PROJECT
 NEW MOON

LEVEL	Surface	DEPTH	BEARING	DIP	TYPE OF SURVEY	LENGTH	54.9 m	HOLE NO.	87-5
LOCATION	MISTY DAY	0	120°	-45	Compass	CORE SIZE	B	SHEET NO.	1 of 3
ELEVATION	2106 m	-54.9	120°	-45	Acid Test	TOTAL RECOVERY	100%	LOGGED BY	D. Visagie
LATITUDE	7122					STARTED	July 31/87	CLAIM	LUNAR 5
DEPARTURE	4230					COMPLETED	Aug 1/87	PURPOSE	Test M.D.Zone Ext

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY					
		FROM m	TO m			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG.	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
	CASING	0	1.8														
	ANDESITE TUFFS	1.8	41.8														
	- the section represents a series of andesite tuffs that vary compositionally t/o. The host rocks are generally calcareous, have little veining and are barren. Fracturing is developed @ 30° and @ 70° to the ca.																
	- from 1.8- 4.5: Maroon Andesite Tuff																
	4.5- 5.6: Andesite Tuff/Grey-Green																
	5.6- 6.8: Andesite Flow																
	6.8- 8.2: Andesite Tuff?																
	10% calcite blebs																
	8.2-10.3: coarse grained Maroon Andesite Tuff																
	10.3-12.8: Andesite Tuff/Grey-Green																
	12.8-17.9: Coarse grained Maroon Andesite Tuff																
	17.9-19.9: Coarse grained Andesite Tuff-Epidote altered																
	19.9-21.2: Andesite-Tuff (grey-green)																
	21.2-27.9: Coarse Grained Andesite Tuff																
	- purplish tinged with calcitic blebs t/o.																

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY					
		FROM	TO			SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	ZCu	ZPb	ZZn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%	
	ANDESITE TUFFS	1.8	41.8	Cont'd													
	Minor calcite veining																
	21.5: 10 cm qv with tr pyr vein @ 50° to ca																
	27.9-29.0: Andesite Tuff Maroon (minor Qtz-calcite veining)																
	29.0-31.2: Andesite Tuff Grey-Green minor hematite staining																
	31.2-38.9: Andesite Tuff (Maroon) bedding is @ 30° to the ca.					8791	38.9	39.9	1.0				.06	<.002			
	Minor limonite alt along the fracture faces					8792	39.9	40.9	1.0				.06	<.002			
	38.9-41.8: Coarse Grained Andesite Tuff					8793	40.9	41.9	1.0				.05	<.002			
	- green colored, calcite fragments upto .5 cm common tr hematite t/o. The units contains ~10% quartz carbonate veining					8794	41.9	42.5	0.6				.45	.002			
	- at 38.9: 15 cm vein @ 45° tr cpy, 1% pyr					8795	42.5	44.0	1.5				.09	<.002			
	40.8: 5 cm @ blotch 2% cpy, 2% ZnS, 2% PbS tr of a bright shiny sulphide					8796	44.0	45.4	1.4				.05	<.002			
	41.1: 1 cm qv @ 45° tr pyr																
	41.4: 1 cm qv @ 40° tr pyr																
	41.8 42.5 BRECCIATED & SILICIFIED QUARTZ VEIN AND ANDESITE																
	- creamy green-grey colored, fine grained. Contains fragments upto 3 cm in size. The unit is silicified and has minor																

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY				
		FROM	TO			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN
	BRECCIATED & SILICIFIED QUARTZ VEIN AND ANDESITE Cont'd sericite alt. Minor quartz-vein stkwk formed on occasion - @ 42.1: 20 cm stkwk zone in which tr cpy 1% PbS, 2% ZnS occur 42.3: 20 cm qv @ 45° 10% ZnS, 2% PbS. Minor amethyst. Lower contact @ 45°	41.8	42.5													
	ANDESITE FLOW - FELDSPAR PORPHYRY - fine grained, grey-green with a reddish tinge. Feldspar phenocrysts upto 1 cm have moderate saussurite alt. Veining is predominantly calcitic with pinkish tinge. Minor pyrite occurs with the veins while the host is generally barren. Veining totals upto 30% of the unit and is common until 52.4. Quartz veining is generally minor. In total however ~10% - @ 44.2: a 3 cm qv @ 45° tr PbS/ZnS occurs - calcite vein stkwk is occassionally developed - at 50.3: 10 cm qtz calcite vein @ 40° colloform barren 60.0: 4 cm qtz-carb @ 40° barren 50.4: 5 cm qtz-carb @ 40° barren	42.5	54.9			8799	45.4	47.1	1.7				.04	<.002		
						8797	47.1	47.8	0.7				.05	<.002		
						8798	49.0	50.5	1.5				.05	<.002		
	54.9 E. O. H.															

NEWMONT EXP. OF CANADA LTD
 DRILL HOLE RECORD

PROJECT
 NEW MOON

LEVEL	Surface	DEPTH	BEARING	DIP	TYPE OF SURVEY	LENGTH	54.9m	HOLE NO.	87-6
LOCATION	MISTY DAY GRID	0	120°	-45	Compass	CORE SIZE	B	SHEET NO.	1 of 3
ELEVATION	2099m	-54.9	120°	-45	Acid Test	TOTAL RECOVERY	100%	LOGGED BY	D. Visagie
LATITUDE	7088					STARTED	Aug 1/87	CLAIM	LUNAR 4
DEPARTURE	4200					COMPLETED	Aug 3/87	PURPOSE	Test Ext. M.D.

DEPTH meters	GEOL.	INTERVAL		GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS							RECOVERY				
		FROM m	TO m				%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
		0	3.1	CASING														
		3.1	18.9	ANDESITE TUFFS														
				- The section represents a series of various types of Andesite Tuffs. The units are variable in color ranging from grey-green to maroon and are generally calcareous. Veining is minor, consisting of minor erratics and are generally less than 1½ cm wide. Fracturing occurs @ 30° and 60° to the ca.														
				- from 3.1-8.3: the unit is a fine medium grained andesite tuff that is green-grey colored that is in part reddish tinged (hematite)														
				- from 8.3-9.7: Coarse grained Andesite Tuff, dark grey, maroon colored														
				- from 9.7-11.2: coarse grained Andesite Tuff, grey green colored, highly carbonaceous														
				- from 11.2-11.8: similar to 8.3-9.7														
				11.8-12.8: similar to 9.7-11.2														
				12.8-15.3: similar to 8.3-9.7														
				15.3-18.9: Andesite Tuff: fine grained green colored. Bedding is @ 30° to the ca. Minor limonite along fracture														

faces.

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL	INTERVAL		GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS							RECOVERY			
		FROM	TO				SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	ZCu	ZPb	ZZn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
		18.9	30.0	ANDESITIC AGGLOMERATE													
				- fine grained andesite matrix in which fragments of andesite upto 4 cm occur. The section is grey-green colored and is in part calcareous. The unit has minor calcite veining, both the veins and the host are barren. The upper and lower contacts are broken													
		30.0	35.6	ANDESITE FLOW			13651	34.8	35.6	0.8			.02	.03	.002		
				- fine grained, light green-grey colored, massive and homogeneous. Minor <2% calcite veining. Small calcite vesicles occur intermittently throughout.													
				- from 34.8-35.6: occurs a limonite stained area that is in part fault gouge and qv. The vein is 1 cm wide and parallel to 5° to the ca for 20 cm. It is heavily limonite stained.													
		35.6	44.8	ANDESITE AGGLOMERATE													
				- similar to previous													
				- upper contact @ 30°													
				- minor qtz-carb veining with tr pyr													
				- from 42.1-44.6: the unit is silicified and has erratic quartz veining. Limonite alteration along fracture faces is common.			13652	42.1	43.4	1.3		.02	.03	.01	.002		
				In part a quartz vein stkwk is formed that contain upto 5% pyr. Minor montmorillite alteration occurs t/o. Hematite occurs			13653	43.4	44.6	1.2	.10		.02	.11	<.002		

DEPTH meters	GEOL.	INTERVAL		GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS							RECOVERY				
		FROM	TO				%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
		35.6	44.8	ANDESITE AGGLOMERATE Cont'd t/o comprising <5% of the unit. At 44.1 occurs a 30 cm quartz-carbonate vein that is barren - from 44.6-44.8: the unit contains 1% cpy and malachite - the lower contact is @ 45°														
		44.8	52.6	ANDESITE TUFF (MAROON) - similar to previous - barren - weak bedding @ 70° - lower contact is gradational														
		52.6	53.3	ANDESITE AGGLOMERATE - similar to previous														
		53.3	53.9	ANDESITE TUFF - grey-colored similar to previous														
		53.9	54.9	ANDESITE AGGLOMERATE - similar to previous - upper contact at 80° - barren														
				54.9 E. O. H.														

NEWMONT EXP. OF CANADA LTD
 DRILL HOLE RECORD
 PROJECT

LEVEL	Surface	DEPTH	BEARING	DIP	TYPE OF SURVEY	LENGTH	96.0m	HOLE NO.	87-7
LOCATION	MISTY DAY	0	300°	-60	Compass	CORE SIZE	B	SHEET NO.	1 of 4
ELEVATION	2126m	-96.0	300°	-60	Acid Test	TOTAL RECOVERY	100%	LOGGED BY	D. Visagie
LATITUDE	7296					STARTED	Aug 3/87	CLAIM	LUNAR 1
DEPARTURE	4509					COMPLETED	Aug 6/87	PURPOSE	Test M.D. @ Depth

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY					
		FROM m	TO m			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
	CASING	0	1.0														
	FELDSPAR PORPHYRY ANDESITE FLOW	1.0	33.5	1	pyr												
	- fine grained, grey colored. Feldspar phenocrysts upto .3 cm occur t/o. The unit in part is epidote altered. Quartz veining is minor. Fracturing occurs @ 70° and 45°																
	The unit is in general barren. Calcite fragments upto 1 cm occur t/o.																
	- @ 15.4: occurs a 20 cm andesite dyke whose contact is @ 45°. Tr limonite alteration occurs along the fracture faces.																
	- @ 31.6: 40 cm weak stkwk formed																
	- @ 32.5: minor malachite occurs along the fracture faces																
	- from 32.5-34.3: the unit is heavily fractured																
	- the lower contact is fractured																
	ANDESITE TUFF - CALCAREOUS	33.5	69.5														
	- dark grey-maroon colored, fine grained calcareous t/o. Fractures are @ 10, 45 and 80°.																
	- from 52.7: the core shows an increase in carbonate veining (to 5%). The veins are generally at a low angle to the ca (5-10°)																

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS							RECOVERY				
		FROM	TO			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
	ANDESITE TUFF - CALCAREOUS Cont'd	33.5	69.5														
	- and appear to be barren																
	- @ 60.3: occurs a 2 cm qtz-carb vein @ 45° that has 5% pyrite																
	- from 63.3-69.2: the unit has several quartz carbonate veins (~50%)																
	- @ 63.3: 40 cm erratic qv 2% pyr 1% PbS/ZnS in part colloform																
	64.0: 2 cm @ 90° 2% PbS/ZnS					13654	63.5	64.5	1.0		.03	.12	5.40	.014			
	64.2: 10 cm @ 10° 2% PbS/ZnS 5% pyr												5.60	.012			
	64.9: 1 cm @ 10° brxx 5% pyr					13655	64.5	65.8	1.3		.02	.06	1.41	.008			
	65.3: 10 cm @ 80° colloform 5% pyr tr PbS/ZnS					13656	65.8	66.7	0.9		.01	.04	.70	.002			
						13657	66.7	68.0	1.3		.01	.04	.45	.012			
	65.6: 10 cm @ 80° colloform 5% pyr					13658	68.0	69.3	1.3		.79	1.93	26.20	.366			
	66.8: 70 cm qtz brxx zone colloform veins 1% ZnS/PbS 2% pyr												26.20	.368			
	68.0: 110 cm qv 5% PbS 2% ZnS 5% pyr 2% Hem contacts irregular																
	69.2: 2 cm @ 30° 5% pyr tr PbS																
	RHYOLITE DYKE	69.5	77.0														
	- fine grained, pale green colored. Unit that has 5% dissem pyrite. The section has fracturing developed @ 80° and 30°.																
	From 73.2-77.0: the unit is highly fractured with fracturing commonly developed // to the ca. Veining is minor <1%.																
	At 80.0: a 5 cm stkwk has 5% hematite.																
	Fractures are generally limonite stained.																

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY					
		FROM	TO			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	ZCu	ZPb	ZZn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
	RHYOLITE DYKE	69.5	77.0														
	- from 72.0-73.0: is an inclusion of an andesite tuff (green colored).																
	- the lower contact is broken																
	ANDESITE TUFF	77.0	82.6														
	- the first 1m is green colored, fine grained and is siliceous. The rest of the unit to 81.8 is fine grained brown-green colored. The unit from 78.0-79.3 is highly fractured. Minor quartz carbonate veining occurs t/o.			Tr	pyr												
	- from 81.8-82.6: the unit is an Andesite Tuff that is medium grained, green colored and is weakly calcareous																
	RHYOLITE DYKE	82.6	84.6	5	pyr												
	- similar to previous																
	- contains 5% dissem pyr																
	ANDESITE TUFF - CALCAREOUS	84.6	91.3														
	- fine grained, grey-grey green with reddish tinged. It contains in part upto 10% calcite blebs (upto 1 cm) and minor quartz veining. Contains in part 1% dissem pyr. Minor breccia fragmentation																
	20% mafic content. Lower contact is @ 10°																

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION %	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY						
		FROM	TO			SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%		
	ANDESITE DYKE	91.3	96.0															
	- fine grained, light green relatively soft, minor calcite quartz veining barren. First 2m is a mixture of the above and this unit. The unit in the last 1/2m becomes coarser grained.																	
	96.0 E. O. H.																	
	Significant Intersections:																	
	63.5-68.5: 5.8m 7.32 oz Ag, .09 oz Au includes:																	
	68.0-69.3: 1.3m @ .79% Pb, .93% Zn 26.20 oz Ag, .367 oz Au																	

NEWMONT EXP. OF CANADA LTD
DRILL HOLE RECORD

PROJECT
NEW MOON

LEVEL	Surface	DEPTH		BEARING		DIP		TYPE OF SURVEY		LENGTH	94.5m	HOLE NO.	87-8
LOCATION	NORTH ZONE	0		310°		-65		Compass		CORE SIZE	B	SHEET NO.	1 of 8
ELEVATION	2106m	-94.5		310°		-65		Acid Test		TOTAL RECOVERY	100%	LOGGED BY	D. Visagie
LATITUDE	8144.									STARTED	Aug 6/87	CLAIM	LUNAR 2
DEPARTURE	5309									COMPLETED	Aug 9/87	PURPOSE	Test High Grade N.Z.

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY					
		FROM m	TO m			SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%	
0	CASING	0	1.5														
1.5	ANDESITE TUFF	1.5	27.5			13659	1.5	3.4	1.9	<.01	<.01	.01	.07	<.002			
	- fine to medium grained, green colored with small <.2 cm feldspar phenocrysts. The unit has variable amounts of veining and sulphides. In general, the host itself contains upto 1% pyr. Alteration consists of minor-moderate sericite blotches around quartz veins, silicification and chlorite alteration. The rock is blocky (near surface expression) and commonly has limonite alteration developed adjacent to fractures. Veining is variable consisting of erratic zones of quartz carbonate veins that in part form stkwks. Fractures occur at 35 and 10°.					13660	3.4	4.6	1.2	<.01	<.01	.02	.09	<.002			
	- @ 2.3: .2 cm @ 30° tr cpy					13661	4.6	6.1	1.5	<.01	<.01	.01	.12	<.002			
	6.6: 5 cm @ 30° 10% PbS/ZnS					13662	6.1	7.6	1.5	.01	.05	.16	6.20	.012			
	7.3: 2 cm @ 40° 5% PbS/ZnS 5% pyr					11716	7.6	9.0	1.4		<.01	.01	.13	<.002			
	12.1: 15 cm stkwk 5% PbS/ZnS 2% pyr					13663	10.4	11.6	1.2				.70	<.002			
	- from 13.4-14.0: the unit is limonitically stained					11717	9.0	9.6	0.6		<.01	.01	.09	<.002			
	- from 14.0 veining decreases to less than 5%					13664	11.6	13.1	1.5	<.01	<.01	.03	.34	<.002			
	- at 17.1: 30 cm erratic zone 3% PbS/ZnS					13665	13.1	15.2	2.1				.09	<.002			
	main vein is @ 30°					13666	15.6	17.4	1.8		<.01	.02	.07	<.002			
						13667	22.8	24.3	1.5			.10	.05	.13	<.002		
						13668	24.3	25.3	1.0			.02	.07	.19	<.002		
						13669	25.3	26.2	0.9	.02	.15	.32	1.78	.012			

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS							RECOVERY				
		FROM	TO			SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%	
	ANDESITE TUFF Cont'd	1.5	27.5														
	- from 17.4-22.8: unit has minor sericite alteration and veining																
	- at 22.8: 30 cm stkwk with sericite alteration (strong) 5% pyr tr ZnS																
	- at 23.5: 40 cm stkwk with sericite alteration tr pyr																
	- from 22.8: silicic flooding occurs																
	- at 24.1: 30 cm limonite stained area, sericite alt, erratic qv																
	- minor fragmentation developed																
	- hematite occurs with some of the veins																
	- at 25.5: 40 cm strong sericite alteration																
	- at 25.9: 15 cm qv @ 30° 5% ZnS, in part brecciated																
	- from 26.1-27.5: heavy limonite stain on sericite altered andesite. Erratic qv stkwk.																
	at 26.7: 2 cm qv @ 30° 2% PbS/ZnS fine black sulphides. Minor malachite along the fracture faces																
	QUARTZ CARBONATE VEIN	27.5	31.2	5	3% pyr	13671	27.4	28.6	1.2	.03	.46	.58	4.14	.056			
	- upper contact is @ 45°				1% ZnS/PbS								3.97	.054			
	- the section consist of a singular vein that is in part brecciated, fragments upto 1 cm and is colloform. Mineralization consists of variable amounts of galena sphalerite and pyrite. In places a fine grained black needle like sulphide was observed				1% f.g. dark grey metallics												

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS							RECOVERY				
		FROM	TO			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
	QUARTZ CARBONATE VEIN Cont'd	27.5	31.2														
	Hematite also occurs within the zone.						13672	28.6	29.6	1.0	.01	.15	.33	5.69	.040		
	- Minor limonite occur also throughout													5.60	.042		
	Heavy sulphide sections occur						13673	29.6	30.5	0.9	.01	.10	.23	7.00	.032		
	- at 27.8-28.7: in this section PbS/ZnS													6.42	.030		
	comprise 10% of the unit						13674	30.5	31.2	0.7	.03	.98	2.70	17.50	.138		
	- from 28.7-30.1: the sulphides (pyr, PbS,													17.50	.136		
	ZnS) comprise approximately 3-5% of the						11718	31.2	32.4	1.2		<.01	.02	.09	<.002		
	unit.																
	- from 30.1-30.5: sulphides content increases						11719	32.4	33.6	1.2		<.01	.01	.08	<.002		
	to 5%																
	- from 30.5-31.2: the unit is well																
	mineralized with 10% sulphide predominantly																
	ZnS																
	- the lower contact is @ 30°																
	ANDESITE TUFF	31.2	44.1														
	- similar to previous						13675	33.6	34.2	0.6				.16	.002		
	- limonite alteration is adjacent to several																
	of the fracture faces						13676	37.5	39.2	1.7		.02	.04	.18	.002		
	- from 31.2-31.4: the unit is limonitically																
	altered						13677	39.2	40.0	0.8		.01	.03	.16	<.002		
	- from 33.6-34.2: the unit is sericitically																
	altered limonite stained and contains						13678	42.4	44.0	1.6		.01	.06	.16	<.002		
	minor quartz vein stockwork																
	- at 37.6: 5 cm qtz-carb vein @ 45° tr						13679	44.0	45.2	1.2	<.01	.07	.13	3.44	.012		
	5% hematite																
	- from 37.7-39.0: occur several erratic zones																
	of quartz veins that generally contain																
	minor pyr																

DEPTH meters	GEOL.	INTERVAL		GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION		ALT		ASSAYS							RECOVERY				
		FROM	TO		%				SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%	
		31.2	44.1	ANDESITE TUFF Cont'd																
				- at 39.0: a 8 cm qv @ 45° has 5% PbS																
				5% hematite																
				- from 39.1-41.1: the unit is limonite																
				altered. Minor quartz veins with pyrite																
				occur sporadically																
				- from 41.4-41.6: the unit is brecciated and																
				has sericite alteration																
				- from 41.6-43.2: the unit has a quartz																
				carbonate vein stockwork erratically																
				developed																
				- at 42.3: the unit until the end becomes																
				an Andesite Breccia tuff with fragments																
				upto 1.5 cm																
		44.1	47.3	QUARTZ CARBONATE VEIN	5	3 pyr,				13680	45.2	46.2	1.0	.01	.05	.11	.85	.006		
				- large singular vein whose composition		1 PbS,														
				varies from being quartz to carbonate. It		1 ZnS				13681	46.2	47.3	1.1	.05	.75	1.43	3.44	.059		
				is variably mineralized with most of the																
				sulphides occurring from 46.1. The vein						11720	47.3	48.5	1.2	<.01	.03	.08	<.002			
				is in part brecciated. The upper contact																
				of the vein is @ 60°.						11721	48.5	50.0	1.5	<.01	.03	.11	<.002			
				- at 44.1: the vein is over 10 cm distance																
				colloform with 1% PbS/ZnS 3% pyr																
				- from 44.1-45.4: the vein is predominantly																
				carbonate in which cherty fragments upto																
				3 cm occur. The section has 3% pyr tr ZnS/																
				PbS																
				- from 44.1-45.4: the vein is a mixture of																
				both carbonate and quartz (50/50) and																

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS							RECOVERY				
		FROM	TO			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
	QUARTZ CARBONATE VEIN Cont'd	44.1	47.3														
	contains in part breccia fragments upto 1 cm in size																
	- from 46.3-46.9: the section is a fragmental tuff in which quartz veining is prevelant The section contains 3% ZnS 3% pyr																
	- from 46.9-47.1: the unit is a solid white quartz vein that contains minor sulphides																
	- from 47.1-47.3: the vein is dark-smokey colored with 5% ZnS																
	ANDESITE DYKE	47.3	50.0														
	- fine grained, light green colored limonitic along fracture faces																
	- upper contact is @ 45° to the ca. The unit is highly fractured t/o																
	- contains minor carbonate veining - the section is barren																
	QUARTZ VEIN	50.0	52.9	8	3 pyr	13682	50.0	51.2	1.2	.01	.13	.25	.58	.002			
	- upper contact @ 60°				3 PbS												
	- from 50.0-51.2: the unit is predominantly a white quartz vein that contains 2% PbS/ ZnS				2 ZnS	13683	51.2	52.1	0.9	.15	1.54	3.65	3.21	.057			
	- from 51.2-51.7: the unit is a smokey dark vein that has 10% ZnS, PbS, 5% pyr, 5% hematite					13684	52.1	52.9	0.8	.09	2.44	4.60	.55	.004			
	- 51.7-52.2: the unit is predominantly a white quartz vein with 10% sulphides																
	- from 52.2-52.9: the section is a mixture																

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS							RECOVERY				
		FROM	TO			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
50.9	QUARTZ VEIN Cont'd of rhyolite and quartz carbonate vein (~40/60). The section has heavy sulphides ~10% 2% pyr, 5% PbS, 2% ZnS. The lower vein contact is @ 60° some of the sulphides appear to be smeared	52.9															
52.9	RHYOLITE FLOW (QUARTZ VEIN FELDSPAR PORPHYRY) - the unit is a fine grained, light brown colored unit. The unit contains small quartz eyes and minor feldspar phenocrysts The unit has been silicified and has minor sericite alteration. The section has several quartz veins developed and in part contains a well developed stockwork and has been brecciated. Manganese stain occurs along the fracture faces - at 53.4: occurs a 10 cm zone of 50% PbS/ZnS 2% pyr - from 53.5-55.4: the unit has minor quartz veining ~10% that contains 1% PbS/ZnS - from 55.4-57.8: the unit contains ~60% quartz veining that contains 2% pyr 10% PbS/ZnS. In part the veins are brecciated. Chlorite occurs with some of the veins. Sulphides occur as large upto 2 cm bands - from 57.8-58.8: the unit has minor quartz veining with tr ZnS. A weak stockwork is formed	62.6		6	pyr, PbS ZnS	13685	52.9	54.8	1.9	.02	1.03	1.18	.28	<.002			
						13686	54.8	55.8	1.0		.16	.62	.18	.002			
						13687	55.8	57.2	1.4	.05	1.36	3.36	.29	.004			
						13688	57.2	58.1	0.9	.06	1.36	2.96	.23	.002			
						13689	58.1	59.4	1.3		.13	.51	.08	.002			
						13690	59.4	60.8	1.4		.13	.56	.08	<.002			
						13691	60.8	61.6	0.8		.14	.58	.09	<.002			

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DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL	INTERVAL		GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS							RECOVERY				
		FROM	TO				%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
		52.9	62.6	RHYOLITE FLOW														
				Cont'd														
				- from 58.8-59.2: the unit has a well formed stockwork that has 2% pyr and tr PbS/ZnS														
				- from 59.2-60.8: the unit has a weak stkwk with minor ZnS														
				- from 60.8-61.5: the unit has a well developed quartz vein stockwork in which 2% pyr and minor chlorite occurs. The section has minor ZnS. The lower contact is @ 45°														
				- from 61.5-62.6: the unit has minor veining and is barren														
		62.6	63.8	ANDESITE DYKE														
				- similar to previous														
				- upper contact @ 20°, lower is broken														
		63.8	94.5	RHYOLITE FLOW (QUARTZ-EYE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY)														
				- somewhat similar to previous. The unit is cream to reddish brown colored. It appears in part to be flow banded with banding occurring @ 80° to the ca														
				Quartz Eyes and feldspar phenocrysts occur t/o. Veining is minor. The unit is variably altered; consisting of sericite, silicification and saussuritization. Manganese stain generally occurs along fracture faces. From 71.8-75.4: the unit is highly fractured														
				- from 76.5-77.0: occurs an Andesite Dyke														

DEPTH meters	GEOL.	INTERVAL		GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION		ALT	ASSAYS							RECOVERY			
		FROM	TO		%			SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
		63.8	94.5	RHYOLITE FLOW (QUARTZ EYE FELDSPAR..) Cont'd														
				- from 77.0-94.5: Quartz-eye Feldspar														
				Porphyry Rhyolite														
				- minor quartz veining t/o with some veins being upto 80 cm														
				- @ 78.2: 1 cm @ 80° 5% PbS/ZnS														
				78.5: 5 cm erratic 1% PbS/ZnS														
				79.3: 1 cm @ 20° 5% PbS/ZnS														
				80.2: 1 cm erratic tr PbS/ZnS					13692	81.7	82.7	1.0	.07	.38	.89	.35	.004	
				81.7: 80 cm quartz-carbonate veins upper contact @ 80°, lower @ 30° Has 5% PbS/ZnS, 5% hematite														
				- from 82.5-87.2: the unit has manganese stain commonly developed along the fracture and core surfaces														
				- @ 84.7: the unit has a .5 cm qv // to the ca for 80 cm with tr ZnS					13693	90.0	91.0	1.0	.05	.35	.73	.14	.004	
				- from 85.9-86.7: the unit has 5% undirectional quartz veining with tr PbS														
				- @ 90.5: 30 cm qtz carb vein @ 90° with 5% PbS/ZnS tr Mal														
				- from 90.9-91.7: the unit is highly fractured														
				94.5 E. O. H.														
				Significant Intersections:														
				27.4-31.2: 3.8m .02% Cu, .39% Pb														
				.82% Zn, 7.36 oz Ag, .061 oz Au														
				includes 30.5-31.2: .7m .03% Cu, .98% Pb														
				2.70% Zn, 17.50 oz Ag, .138 oz Au														

NEWMONT EXP. OF CANADA LTD
DRILL HOLE RECORD

PROJECT
NEW MOON

LEVEL	Surface	DEPTH		BEARING		DIP		TYPE OF SURVEY		LENGTH	84.1m	HOLE NO.	87-9
LOCATION	NORTH ZONE		0		310°		-60	Compass		CORE SIZE	B	SHEET NO.	1 of 7
ELEVATION	1998m		-84.1		310°		-62	Acid Test		TOTAL RECOVERY	100%	LOGGED BY	D. Visagie
LATITUDE	8292									STARTED	Aug 9/87	CLAIM	LUNAR 2
DEPARTURE	5335									COMPLETED	Aug 12/87	PURPOSE	Test North Zone

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY					
		FROM m	TO m			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
	CASING	0	0.9														
	RHYOLITE FLOW (QUARTZ EYE FELDSPAR)	0.9	27.2	2	pyr,	13694	0.9	3.4	2.5				1.57	.038			
	- the unit is fine grained, siliceous				tr PbS												
	light brown-grey colored. Within the				tr ZnS	13695	3.6	4.9	1.3				.12	.012			
	unit occurs qtz eyes (upto .2 cm) and																
	feldspar phenocrysts (upto .3 cm). The					13696	4.9	6.5	1.6			.02	.05	.08	.008		
	unit has in part mod-strong silicification																
	sericitization saussuritization t/o.					13697	7.7	9.0	1.3			.01	.03	.09	.002		
	Chlorite is common in the veins.																
	Manganese stain occurs t/o generally					13698	9.6	11.1	1.5			.04	.12	.23	.004		
	in close proximity to fractures.																
	Throughout the core light brown					13699	11.1	12.4	1.3			.02	.05	.27	.016		
	coloration occurs due to limonite																
	staining. Fracturing occurs @ 80° to the					13700	12.4	13.1	0.7			.03	.10	.28	.008		
	ca and @ 35-45°. Quartz carbonate																
	veining occurs t/o in various amounts					13801	14.0	15.0	1.0			.03	.07	.10	.004		
	with the veins ranging from .1 to several																
	cm in size. Orientations are variable					13802	17.1	18.2	1.1			.04	.07	.12	.018		
	and in parts a qtz stkwk is formed.																
	Sulphides consists primarily of pyrite,					13803	18.2	19.8	1.6					.05	<.002		
	galena and sphalerite with pyrite being																
	most common (2%).					13804	19.8	20.8	1.0					.03	<.002		
	- Within some of the veins chlorite and																
	hematite occur.					13805	20.8	22.6	1.8			.07	.19	.09	.012		

DEPTH meters	GEOL	INTERVAL		GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	ALT		ASSAYS							RECOVERY			
		FROM	TO			%		SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
		0.9	27.2	RHYOLITE FLOW (QTZ EYE FELDSPAR) Cont'd														
				- from 5.3-6.4: the section has 50% qtz-carb stkwk with 1% pyr tr ZnS/PbS. In part colloform					13806	22.6	23.5	0.9		.12	.36	.14	<.002	
				- at 7.9: 5 cm qv @ 45° tr pyr ZnS					13807	23.5	24.8	1.3		.14	.40	.17	<.002	
				- from 8.1-8.9: erratic qtz-carb stkwk tr PbS 1% pyr					13808	24.8	26.1	1.3		.08	.21	.20	.006	
				@ 11.1: 5 cm qv @ 50° 10% PbS/ZnS tr pyr					13809	26.1	27.2	1.1		.18	.32	.87	.030	
				11.5: 2 cm qv @ 50° tr ZnS/PbS														
				12.2: 30 cm erratic qv zone with hematite														
				12.0: 20 cm qv @ 45° 2% pyr 1% PbS/ZnS					11722	27.2	28.2	1.0		<.01	.03	.05	<.002	
				5% hematite														
				14.5: 25 cm qv stkwk 1% PbS/ZnS 2% pyr														
				- from 15.5-17.1: veining is minor														
				17.1-19.8: section has 10% veining														
				19.8-22.3: the unit has a stkwk developed t/o and attendant saussuritization and silicification with														
				2% pyr, tr PbS/ZnS														
				22.3-23.5: the unit is a qv stkwk that has heavy limonite alteration, 5% pyr, 2% PbS/ZnS														
				- at 23.5: 30 cm qv with manganese and limonite stain. Highly broken up														
				- from 23.8-24.9: the core is limonite stain highly fracture ~30% qv, 2% pyr														
				1% PbS/ZnS														
				- from 24.9-25.3: the unit has limonite alteration t/o with minor quartz veining														
				- from 25.3-26.1: the unit has 30% veining														

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY					
		FROM	TO			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	ZCu	ZPb	ZZn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
	RHYOLITE FLOW (QTZ EYE FELDSPAR) Cont'd with 2% PbS, 2% pyr. Well altered both sericite and saussuritized along the with mod sil. - @ 26.1: 30 cm qv @ 80° limonite stained - from 26.4-27.2: Qtz vein stkwk formed well altered as before with weak chlorite 3% PbS/ZnS 2% pyr - lower contact @ 45°	0.9	27.2														
	ANDESITE DYKE - pale green, med grained, homogeneous, massive unit, calcareous in part. Minor calcite veining. Barren - lower contact is @ 10°	27.2	31.2														
	RHYOLITE FLOW (FELDSPAR PORPHYRY QTZ-EYE) - physically the host is similar to previous - from 31.2-33.5: veining comprises 5% of the unit and has tr PbS/ZnS - @ 33.5: 8 cm qtz vein @ 40° colloform with hematite and calcite 5% pyr, tr PbS, 2% ZnS - from 33.4-34.7: the unit has minor quartz veining - from 34.7-35.7: the core is limonite stained. Heavy Mn stain on fracture faces. The core is broken. - from 35.7-36.6: Quartz Vein heavy limonite alteration t/o along with Mn and hematite	31.2	40.9	2 pyr		13810	32.3	33.8	1.5		.02	.06	.07	.002			
				tr ZnS													
				tr PbS													
						11723	33.8	34.7	0.9		<.01	.03	.08	<.002			
						11724	34.7	35.7	1.0		.17	.35	2.13	.015			

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS								RECOVERY			
		FROM	TO			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
	RHYOLITE FLOW (FELDSPAR PORPHYRY...) Cont'd	31.2	40.9														
	stain 5% PbS/ZnS, minor chert fragmentation						13811	35.7	36.8	1.1	.05	.68	1.34	3.50	.058		
	- from 36.6-36.8: fragment of host													3.50	.054		
	- from 36.8-37.9: Quartz-Carbonate Vein highly colloform t/o with hematite (5%) minor pyr tr PbS/ZnS 5% chlorite t/o Minor smearing of sulphides						13812	36.8	37.9	1.1	.02	.16	.40	3.65	.012		
	- from 37.9-38.6: the unit is limonite stained and has minor erratic quartz- carbonate veining						13813	37.9	38.6	0.7	.01	.08	.36	1.06	.006		
	- from 38.6-39.2: Quartz Vein @ 10° to the ca 20% hematite, 10% chlorite, 5% pyr, 2% ZnS colloform						13814	38.6	40.2	1.6		.11	.36	1.05	.004		
	- from 39.2-39.7: limonite stained Andesite? - from 39.7-40.9: Quartz Vein colloform banding @ 10-30° 5% hematite occurs as bands and disseminations. 5% pyr occurs t/o. Some smeared silvery sulphides observed						13815	40.2	40.7	0.5	.06	.42	.67	3.18	.018		
	ANDESITE DYKE	40.9	41.7														
	- similar to previous - upper contact @ 35°, lower @ 45°																
	RHYOLITE FLOW - QUARTZ EYE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY	41.7	84.1														
	- similar host to previous - from 41.4-43.0: is a Qtz carbonate hematite vein. Within this vein 2% ZnS and 2% pyr occur. Chlorite occurs t/o the vein																

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY					
		FROM	TO			SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%	
	RHYOLITE FLOW - QUARTZ EYE FELDSPAR...Cont'd	41.7	84.1														
	as does calcite. Pitted qv surface					13816	41.7	43.0	1.3	.03	.23	.50	.48	.006			
	occasionally developed																
	- from 43.0-43.8: host with minor veining																
	- from 43.8-47.8: Quartz Carbonate Hematite					13817	43.8	45.3	1.5	.02	.23	.40	.55	.002			
	Vein. The vein is colloform in part																
	and contains 5-10% hematite, 2-5% pyr,																
	and tr - 1% PbS/ZnS, tr cpy. The vein					13818	45.3	46.8	1.5	.04	.24	.65	.60	.008			
	has 10% chlorite. It consists on																
	occasion of vein breccia. Colloform																
	bands are developed at various angles.					13819	46.8	48.0	1.2	.07	.41	.92	.90	.018			
	Mineralization is generally found as																
	disseminations																
	- from 47.8-48.9: the unit is primarily					13820	48.0	48.8	0.8		.21	.48	.14	<.002			
	a stkwk in which host fragments occur																
	t/o. The fragments are upto .3 cm in																
	size. The section has 1% sulphides -																
	pyr, PbS, ZnS																
	- from 48.9-55.1: the unit has minor qv.					13821	55.0	56.3	1.3		.06	.15	.11	<.002			
	The unit is in part silicified and has																
	weak sericite alteration. Manganese																
	stain is common along fracture faces					13822	56.3	57.5	1.2		.18	.61	.25	.006			
	- @ 55.1: occurs a 30 cm qtz-carb stkwk with																
	2% pyr, 2% ZnS. Chlorite common, minor																
	hematite. Upper contact is @ 45°, lower					13823	57.5	58.7	1.2		.13	.55	.40	.008			
	is broken																
	- from 55.4-56.3: similar to 48.9-55.1																
	- from 56.3-58.7: occurs a qtz carb vein																
	that is in part brecciated. The upper																
	contact is @ 10° as is the lower.																

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY					
		FROM	TO			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
41.7	84.1	RHYOLITE FLOW - QUARTZ EYE FELDSPAR...Cont'd															
		The unit contains 1% dissem pyr and 1% dissem PbS/ZnS. The vein is in part colloform and contains chlorite and sericite (upto 10%) but hematite is minor.															
		- from 58.7-84.1: the rock is more cream colored, has less veining but is still mod-strong silicified, and sericitically altered. Manganese stain occurs adjacent to and along fractures. Minor qv stkwk is occasionally developed. The stkwk and veins may have minor 2% galena/sphalerite associated with them.					13824	61.5	62.6	1.1		.05	.12	.06	<.002		
		- @ 61.3: the unit has a 110 cm section in which there is 10% qtz stkwk that contains 2% PbS/ZnS.															
		@ 63.9: a 1 cm qv @ 10° to the ca has 20% PbS.															
		@ 66.1: a weak stkwk is formed over 10 cm that has 1% PbS/ZnS															
		@ 69.3: the unit has a 30 cm x 1 cm qv with a attendant stkwk that has 2% PbS.															
		@ 70.4: a 10 cm qv @ 20° to the ca is colloform and contains 10% hematite 2% pyr tr-1% PbS/ZnS.															
		- from 70.5 on to the end of the hole quartz veining is minor comprising <5% of the unit. The veins in part contain tr - 1% PbS/ZnS.															

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS							RECOVERY				
		FROM	TO			SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%	
	RHYOLITE FLOW - QUARTZ EYE FELDSPAR...Cont'd	41.7	84.1														
	- from 78.1: to the end the unit has a greenish tinge as chlorite alteration is predominant and the rock becomes fresher																
	84.1 E. O. H.																
	Significant Intersection																
	0.9-3.4: 2.5m 1.02 oz Ag .028 oz Au																
	35.7-37.9: 2.2m .03% Cu .44% Pb																
	3.60 oz Ag .030 oz Au																

NEWMONT EXP. OF CANADA LTD
DRILL HOLE RECORD

PROJECT
NEW MOON

LEVEL	Surface	DEPTH	BEARING	DIP	TYPE OF SURVEY	LENGTH	78.9m	HOLE NO.	87-10
LOCATION	NORTH ZONE	0	310°	-60	Compass	CORE SIZE	B	SHEET NO.	1 of 6
ELEVATION	2022m	-78.9	310°	-61	Acid Test	TOTAL RECOVERY	100%	LOGGED BY	D. Visagie
LATITUDE	8217					STARTED	Aug 12/87	CLAIM	LUNAR 2
DEPARTURE	5314					COMPLETED	Aug 15/87	PURPOSE	North Zone Test

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY					
		FROM m	TO m			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	ZCu	ZPb	ZZn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
0	CASING	0	0.9				11725	2.2	4.2	2.0		<.01	.02	.05	<.002		
0.9	ANDESITE TUFF	0.9	17.1	Tr pyr			13827	4.2	5.2	1.0		.36	.06	2.27	.044		
	- fine grained, light green with reddish tinge. The unit has small feldspar phenocryst t/o. The unit is relatively hard and is fractured @ 60° and 30° to the ca. Hematite occurs t/o. Veining generally a combination of quartz and carbonate (calcite) comprises less than 5% of the unit.						11726	5.2	7.2	2.0		<.01	.02	.02	<.002		
	@ 4.5: a 7 cm qv @ 45° has 5% pyr. Throughout limonite stain occurs along the fracture faces. The unit from 11.6-13.3: appears in part to have been fractured and partially recemented by calcite and quartz. Hematite content decreases with depth.						13828	15.5	16.5	1.0		.22	.04	.36	<.002		
	@ 15.3: a 3 cm qtz-carb vein @ 30° has tr pyr.																
	@ 16.2: a 12 cm qtz-carb vein @ 60° is brxx colloform and has 1% pyr, and tr ZnS.																
	- the lower contact is @ 15°																

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY					
		FROM	TO			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
		17.1	27.4	BASALT DYKE													
	- fine to medium grained, dark grey colored, barren. Massive and homogeneous. Minor inclusions of dacite from 24.4-25.0 (contacts @ 10°). The unit is barren																
		27.4	32.5	ANDESITE TUFF													
	- fine grained, light green colored, highly fractured t/o with the majority of the fragments being less than 10 cm. The section is barren and has minor veining. The lower contact is broken																
		32.5	40.1	QUARTZ VEIN	8	5% pyr											
	- a large quartz carbonate vein that is in part brecciated					2% PbS 1% ZnS	11727	31.5	32.5	1.0		.01	.03	.09	.002		
	- the vein is partly colloform with the bands being developed at various angles to the ca						13829	32.5	33.5	1.0	.09	1.14	1.24	3.15	.056		
	- from 37.0-37.8: the unit has banding // to the ca. Sulphides primarily sphalerite, galena and pyrite with minor chalcopryrite and possible silver sulfosalts occur t/o mainly as disseminations.						13830	33.5	34.5	1.0	.04	.74	1.49	2.27	.098		
	- limonite staining occurs on the fracture faces and on the core surface t/o the length of the vein. Hematite occurs in the first 60 cm.						13831	34.5	35.5	1.0	.03	.63	1.06	1.31	.194		
	- from 32.5-33.6: the vein is dark grey colored with a reddish tinge due to						13832	35.5	36.9	1.4	.04	.47	.94	14.90	.066		
							13833	36.9	37.9	1.0	.02	.22	.43	20.40	.080		
							13834	37.9	39.3	1.4	.02	.23	.50	2.62	.022		
							13835	39.3	40.1	0.8	.03	.40	.52	1.84	.026		

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION %	ALT	ASSAYS							RECOVERY			
		FROM	TO			SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	ZCu	ZPb	ZZn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
	QUARTZ VEIN Cont'd	32.5	40.1													
	hematite. It contains 5% pyrite,															
	2% ZnS, traces of a silvery sulphide															
	(galena or argentite), 1% galena and															
	minor chlorite															
	- from 33.6-36.3: the unit contains 2% pyr,															
	1% ZnS/PbS. Within the vein occurs															
	breccia fragments of both the host and															
	quartz vein. Host fragments are upto															
	4 cm while the quartz vein fragments															
	are generally less than 1 cm.															
	- from 36.3-37.0: the vein has a more speckled															
	appearance. Sulphide content is the															
	same as 33.6-36.3															
	- from 37.0-37.8: the vein is colloform															
	// to the ca. Sulphides as 33.6-36.3.															
	Minor Manganese stain															
	- from 37.8-38.8: the vein appears in part															
	to contain less sulphides than previous:															
	1% pyr, <1% PbS/ZnS and minor chert															
	fragmentation															
	- from 38.8-39.4: the vein contains															
	significant breccia fragments and 2% PbS															
	3% pyr, tr ZnS															
	- from 39.4-40.1: the unit consist of a															
	mixture of both the lower rhyolite flow															
	and the quartz vein. The section is															
	in part colloform contains 1% pyr and															
	tr-1% PbS/ZnS. The last 15 cm has heavy															
	Manganese stain. Sericite observed (5%)															

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS							RECOVERY				
		FROM	TO			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
	RHYOLITE FLOW (QTZ-EYE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY)	48.5	51.0														
	- similar to previous																
	- chlorite alt is weakly developed. Veining developed // to ca			2	pyr Tr PbS ZnS												
	- @ 49.5: 30 cm qv collform partially to the ca 2% pyr 5% hematite 1% PbS/ZnS					13840	49.5	50.9	1.4		.14	.21	.31	.002			
	@ 50.4: 60 cm qtz carb vein in part colloform and brxx 1% pyr tr PbS/ZnS																
	lower contact @ 30° irregular																
	BASALT DYKE	51.0	62.1														
	- similar to previous																
	- @ 52.3: is a 60 cm section of Rhyolite Flow																
	- lower contact @ 80°																
	RHYOLITE FLOW (QTZ-EYE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY)	62.1	78.9														
	- similar to previous																
	- both brown tinged and cream colored. Sericitized and silicified t/o			2	pyr tr PbS/ZnS												
	- mineralization is confined to quartz veins and consists of various amts (generally less than 3%) of pyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. Limonite and manganese are found associated with fracturing. QV vary from less than 1 cm to several cm. Significant veins occur @:																
	64.4: 80 cm @ 45° 10% hematite, 3% pyr tr-1% PbS/ZnS																
	65.3: 30 cm stkwk tr pyr																
	67.7: 10 cm qv @ 45°, 5% pyr, 2% PbS/ZnS																

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY				
		FROM	TO			SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
	RHYOLITE FLOW (QTZ-EY FELDSPAR ...) Cont'd	62.1	78.9													
	brecciated															
	67.9: 5 cm qtz carb @ 20° tr PbS															
	- from 68.4-68.6: the unit is fractured					13841	64.3	65.3	1.0		.32	.31	.47	.002		
	- from 73.7-75.7: the unit has a qtz carb vein // to the ca that is brecciated and is page green colored. The section has					13842	67.1	69.7	1.6		.18	.30	.29	.002		
	2% pyr and Tr-1% PbS. Manganese stain occurs t/o					13843	73.7	74.7	1.0		.12	.30	.20	.002		
	- from 75.7-76.2: unit has 30% veining erratically distributed 1% pyr 1% PbS					13844	74.7	76.2	1.5		.11	.20	.13	<.002		
	- from 76.2-78.9: the unit has minor veining															
	78.9 E. O. H.															
	Significant Intersections:															
	32.5-47.9: 5.4m .04% Cu .63 % Pb															
	1.02% Zn 8.70 oz Ag .098 oz Au															
	including:															
	35.5-37.9: 2.4m .03% Cu .37% Pb .70% Zn															
	17.19 oz Ag .072 oz Au															

NEWMONT EXP. OF CANADA LTD
 DRILL HOLE RECORD

PROJECT
 NEW MOON

LEVEL	Surface	DEPTH	BEARING	DIP	TYPE OF SURVEY	LENGTH	116.7m	HOLE NO.	87-12
LOCATION	LUNAR 2	0	290°	-50°	Compass Test	CORE SIZE	B	SHEET NO.	1 of 5
ELEVATION	2081m	116.7	290°	-52°	Acid Test	TOTAL RECOVERY		LOGGED BY	D. Visagie
LATITUDE	8045					STARTED	Aug 21/87	CLAIM	LUNAR 2
DEPARTURE	5319					COMPLETED	Aug 28/87	PURPOSE	N. Zone Test

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY					
		FROM m	TO m			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
	CASING	0	0.9														
	DACITE - ANDESITE TUFF	0.9	75.2	Tr pyr													
	- in general the unit is light-moderate green colored, fine grained and is weak to non-altered (chlorite)																
	- it is calcareous, containing minor-moderate calcite						13846	9.5	11.0	1.5					<.01	<.002	
	- veining is minor consisting of <5% calcite veins																
	- the veining is generally unidirectional @ 45° to the ca																
	- @ 9.5: occurs a 60 cm qv zone that has tr pyr																
	- the unit contains small feldspar pheno's that total <5% of the unit																
	- from 23.2-25.8: the unit is highly fractured with the section 24.8-25.3 containing several pieces of gouge																
	- from 39.3-40.3: the unit is limonite stained																
	- from 39.8: carbonate veining comprises to 5% of the unit																
	- from 46.8: the units veining increases to comprise 10% of the unit. The veins are irregular and occur at various angles						13847	50.7	52.0	1.3					.01	<.002	

DEPTH meters	GEOL.	INTERVAL		GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY				
		FROM	TO				%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN
		0.9	75.2	DACITE - ANDESITE TUFF Cont'd													
				to the ca. The veins are predominantly composed of calcite													
				- from 49.9-51.6: the section is weathered brown with the section 51.1-51.5: being highly fractured. At 50.9: occurs a 20 cm quartz vein zone with tr pyr				13848	54.5	55.8	1.3				<.01	<.002	
				- from 54.5-55.0: the unit has a qv stkwk t/o with 5% pyr				13849	57.2	58.8	1.6				.03	<.002	
				- from 54.5-55.0: the unit has a qv stkwk t/o with 5% pyr				13850	59.5	61.0	1.5				<.01	<.002	
				- alteration increases down the hole with sericite and chlorite being weakly to moderately developed													
				- in part the quartz veins contains moderate chlorite with minor hematite													
				- from 57.1-58.8: the section has erratic qv stkwk and is well altered													
				- from 59.3-61.0: the unit is fine grained with the section from 59.6-59.9: being a qtz stkwk with 5% pyr													
				- @ 60.9: occurs a 10 cm qv with tr pyr				13851	61.0	63.2	2.2				<.01	<.002	
				- from 61.0-63.2: the unit has brxx fragments is sericitized and silicified and has a qtz stkwk formed				13852	66.8	68.8	2.0				<.01	<.002	
				- from 63.2-66.3: the unit is fine grained, green-purple colored and has minor quartz veining <5%'. The section, particularly the last 1/2m is sericitized				13853	72.3	73.5	1.2				<.01	<.002	
				- from 66.3-68.3: the unit contains ~10% quartz vein stkwk with 2% pyr				13854	73.5	75.0	1.5				.03	<.002	
				- from 68.3-70.3: the unit has minor qv													

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS							RECOVERY				
		FROM	TO			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
	QUARTZ EYE-FELDSPAR PORPHYRY Cont'd	75.2	109.0														
	both sericitized and silicified																
	- from 83.0-119.0: the unit contains ~20% qv stkwk developed t/o. Mineralization is generally confined to the veins occurring as minor splatches and disseminations. Limonite occurs along some of the fracture faces. The veins are generally less than 2 cm in width with several micro-veinlets occurring t/o. In addition to the previously mentioned sulphides trace amounts of a dark sulphide and cpy occur.			2	PbS, ZnS	13859	83.0	84.5	1.5		.04	.16	.07	<.002			
						13860	84.5	85.6	1.1		.07	.22	.08	<.002			
						13861	85.6	87.0	1.4		.12	.74	.09	<.002			
						13862	87.0	88.1	1.1		.05	.23	.07	<.002			
						13863	88.1	89.1	1.0		.07	.18	.05	<.002			
						13864	89.1	90.5	1.4		.11	.58	.08	<.002			
	- the core becomes increasingly siliceous down the hole with remnant structures being altered to quartz. Hematite occurs erratically distributed. A bright orange carbonate (siderite?) occurs as in- fillings on occasion. From 102.5- the rhyolite contains 1% dissem pyr and 1% dissem PbS/ZnS. Also the core is speckled with 2% hematite					13865	90.5	92.3	1.8		.07	.21	.05	<.002			
						13866	92.3	93.9	1.6				.05	<.002			
						13867	93.9	95.4	1.5				.07	<.002			
						13868	95.4	96.9	1.5		.08	.27	.09	<.002			
						13869	96.9	98.5	1.6		.06	.29	.07	<.002			
	- from 104.3-106.7: the section is a highly altered O.F.P. rhyolite breccia in which fragments upto 1.5 cm occur. T/o occurs tr-1% PbS/ZnS/pyr with some (tr) shiny black sulphides					13870	98.5	100.3	1.8		.05	.15	.07	<.002			
						13871	100.3	101.3	1.0				.05	<.002			
	- from 106.7-108.1: the section has minor qv with tr sulphides					13872	101.3	103.0	1.7				.08	<.002			
	- @ 108.1: @ 45° to ca occurs a 50 cm qv																

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY					
		FROM	TO			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	ZCu	ZPb	ZZn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
	QUARTZ EYE-FELDSPAR PORPHYRY Cont'd that is barren	75.2	109.0														
	- @ 108.6: is 40 cm fracture zone						13873	103.0	104.4	1.4		.05	.17	.07	<.002		
	ANDESITE DYKE	109.0	110.3				13874	104.4	106.6	2.2		.07	.18	.05	<.002		
	- upper contact @ 30°, lower broken																
	- fine grained, light green with brown tinge						13875	106.6	108.1	1.5		.06	.05	.05	<.002		
	RHYOLITE FLOW (QUARTZ-FELDSPAR PORPHYRY)	110.3	116.7				13876	108.1	109.0	0.9		.02	.07	.05	<.002		
	- similar to previous																
	- @ 110.3: 10 cm qv erratic tr PbS/ZnS						13877	110.3	111.3	1.0				.07	<.002		
	- from 110.3-110.7: the core is highly fractured						13878	111.3	112.8	1.5		.11	.33	.05	<.002		
	- @ 110.9: 3 cm @ 45° 5% black sulphides																
	- from 111.0-112.6: several erratic zones of quartz veining overall the section has 2% PbS/ZnS						13879	112.8	114.3	1.5				.01	<.002		
	@ 112.2: there is minor malachite						13880	114.3	115.3	1.2				.01	<.002		
	- @ 113.0: minor malachite occurs along a fracture face						13881	115.5	116.7	1.2				.02	<.002		
	- from 112.6-116.7: the unit has minor veining and is well fractured t/o.																
	116.7 E. O. H.																

NEWMONT EXP. OF CANADA LTD
 DRILL HOLE RECORD

PROJECT
 NEW MOON

LEVEL	Surface	DEPTH		BEARING		DIP		TYPE OF SURVEY		LENGTH	26.7m	HOLE NO.	87-13
LOCATION	SCREE ZONE		0		85°		-10	Compass		CORE SIZE	B	SHEET NO.	1 of 3
ELEVATION	2112m									TOTAL RECOVERY	100%	LOGGED BY	D. Visagie
LATITUDE	7734									STARTED	Aug 28/87	CLAIM	Misty Day
DEPARTURE	5214									COMPLETED	Aug 29/87	PURPOSE	Test Scree Zone

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS				RECOVERY			
		FROM m	TO m			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	RUN	%	
	CASING	0	1.5										
	RHYOLITE FLOW - QUARTZ FELDSPAR PORPHYRY	1.5	17.1	1	pyr tr cpy,								
	- Fine grained grey-brownish grey colored				PbS ZnS								
	- Qtz eyes occur t/o totalling 1-3% of												
	the unit and are generally less than												
	.3 cm in size. Feldspar phenocrysts,												
	up to .5 cm occur t/o totalling 5%												
	of the unit. The host is weakly-mod-												
	erately sericitized and silicified.												
	Fracturing occurs t/o at various angles												
	most commonly at 80° and 45°. Adjacent												
	to and along the fracture faces limonite												
	and manganese stain is found. Qtz												
	veining is found t/o totalling up to												
	30% of the unit in places. The veins												
	form stockworks and unidirectional sets												
	Chlorite and hematite are occasionally												
	found within the veins. The veins in												
	general are 2cm in thickness and are												
	a combination of both qtz and calcite.												
	- up to 2.8 qtz veining is minor												
	- from 2.8 - 3.9 the unit has 20% veining												
	in which tr pyr occur												
	- at 3.9 occurs a 30cm qv section in which												
	20% hematite occurs along with 5% pyr												

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION			ALT		ASSAYS						RECOVERY		
		FROM	TO	%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
	- from 4.2 -5.9 has 10% qv with tr pyr. At 5.5 the unit is highly fractured for 70 cm				13882	2.7	3.8	1.1				.10	.002		
	- from 5.9 - 6.3 the unit is comprised of a qtz vein that contains 5% pyr with tr cpy. The vein has 7% hematite and has limonite pockets.				13883	3.8	4.8	1.0				.08	.002		
	- from 6.3 - 7.6 the section has 30% stkwk, 2% pyr. Heavy limonite stain occurs t/o. Minor black sulphides are found disseminated				13884	4.8	5.9	1.1				.08	.002		
	- from 7.6 - 8.6 the section is predom- antly l qv in which tr black sulphides and mal 1% pyr occur.				13885	5.9	6.6	0.7				8.68	.105		
	- from 8.6 - 14.0 the veining comprises 5% of the unit however there is qtz flooding t/o. Chlorite alteration of veins occurs sporadically				13886	6.6	7.6	1.0				.32	.008		
	- from 14.0 - 16.1 the section has 5% qtz-calcite veining with 1% pyr tr cpy - at 16.1 the section has 20cm of silicified fault gouge				13887	7.6	8.6	1.0		.18	.32	.68	.002		
	- from 8.6 - 14.0 the veining comprises 5% of the unit however there is qtz flooding t/o. Chlorite alteration of veins occurs sporadically				13888	10.4	11.3	.9				.20	.002		
	- from 8.6 - 14.0 the veining comprises 5% of the unit however there is qtz flooding t/o. Chlorite alteration of veins occurs sporadically				13889	11.3	12.9	1.6				.05	.002		
	- from 8.6 - 14.0 the veining comprises 5% of the unit however there is qtz flooding t/o. Chlorite alteration of veins occurs sporadically				13890	14.0	16.3	2.3				.04	.002		
16.3	17.1 ANDESITE DYKE (LAMPROPHYRE?) - fine to medium grained light to medium green colored. Feldspar phenocrysts upto .5cm total 5% of the unit. The section is barren. The upper contract is at 45° while the lower is at 90°.														

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY					
		FROM	TO			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	ZCu	ZPb	ZZn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
	RHYOLITE (QTZ EYE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY) FLOW	17.1	26.6														
	- similar to previous			l	pyr												
	- at 17.1 occurs a 25 cm qv with 10% hematite, 1/2% cpy and 5% dark sulphides (Pbs/ZnS)			tr	cpy												
	- from 17.4 - 19.1 the unit is quartz flooded and has well developed manganese stain along the fracture faces																
	- from 19.1 - 19.5 the unit section has approx 50% qtz-carbonate veining with 5% dark sulphides																
	- from 19.5 - 20.1 the unit has been quartz flooded with flooding occurring // to the ca						13891	19.0	20.0	1.0				.16	.002		
	- from 20.1 - 26.7 the unit is predominantly brown stained and is almost totally silicified. Manganese stain occurs t/o. Where the unit is silicified it becomes grey colored and the qtz is chalcedonic																
	- from 22.2 - 23.6 the unit has erratic qtz veining in which chlorite is occ developed																
	- from 23.6 - 26.7 veining is minor, however, the rock does have qtz flooding																
	26.7 hole abandoned due to caving																
	SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS																
	5.9 - 6.6 = 0.7m 8.68 oz Ag, .105 oz Au																

NEWMONT EXP. OF CANADA LTD
DRILL HOLE RECORD

PROJECT
 NEW MOON

LEVEL	Surface	DEPTH	BEARING	DIP	TYPE OF SURVEY	LENGTH	36.3m	HOLE NO.	87-14
LOCATION	SCREE ZONE	0	145°	-12	Compass Test	CORE SIZE	B	SHEET NO.	1 of 3
ELEVATION	2112m					TOTAL RECOVERY	100%	LOGGED BY	B. Malahoff
LATITUDE	7734					STARTED	Aug 29/87	CLAIM	MISTY DAY
DEPARTURE	5214					COMPLETED	Aug 30/87	PURPOSE	Test Scree Zone

DEPTH meters	GEOL.	INTERVAL		GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION %	ALT	ASSAYS							RECOVERY				
		FROM m	TO m				SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	ZCu	ZPb	ZZn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%	
		0	1.5	CASING														
		1.5	18.7	RHYOLITE FLOW - QUARTZ EYE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY			9151	1.5	2.5	1.0				.04	<.002			
				- fine grained (aphanitic) unit that is grey green with brownish orange tinge (oxidation) colored. The unit contains upto 2% qtz eyes and 2% feldspar pheno's. The unit is commonly fractured @ 40 and 65° to the ca with the faces generally being lined by manganese and chlorite. Qtz vein and stkwks occur t/o with some of the veins being surrounded by a cherty hematite envelope			9152	2.5	3.5	1.0				.04	<.002			
				- Significant veins are at: 6.6: 20 cm qv 14.6: 2m qv			9153	3.5	4.5	1.0				.09	.004			
				- throughout the unit occurs minor zones of brecciation. The fragments are surrounded by a qtz-carb matrix (flooding). Within these areas can be found tr malachite upto 1% cpy 1% Pbs/ZnS and 3-5% unidentified fine grained black sulphides. These zones of brecciation and subsequent flooding occur between 7.0-7.2, 8.4-8.5, 8.7-9.3, 10.3-10.7, 11.9-12.2, 13.5-13.6 and 16.6 and 17.8.			9154	4.5	5.5	1.0				.02	<.002			
							9155	5.5	6.5	1.0				.15	.006			
							9156	6.5	7.2	0.7				.93	.142			
							9157	7.2	9.2	2.0				.08	.002			
							9158	9.2	11.2	2.0				.19	.002			
							9159	11.2	13.2	2.0				.05	.020			
							9160	13.2	14.6	1.4				.11	.032			
							9161	14.6	16.6	2.0		.12	.08	.76	<.002			
							9162	16.6	18.7	2.1				.13	<.002			

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION %	ALT	ASSAYS				RECOVERY						
		FROM	TO			SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG			RUN	%			
	RHYOLITE FLOW-QUARTZ EYE FELDSPAR.... Cont'd	1.5	18.7			9163	19.3	20.5	1.2		.04	.08	.71	<.002		
	- Throughout the unit singular vein systems that are generally colloform occur. The veins can be upto 1m in size and contain -1% cpy, pyr, PBS/ZnS along with minor malachite					9164	20.5	22.4	1.9				.12	<.002		
						9165	22.4	23.2	0.8				.61	<.002		
						9166	23.2	23.6	0.4				1.75	<.002		
	ANDESITE DYKE	18.8	19.3													
	- fine grained, light green colored					9167	23.6	24.1	0.5				1.15	<.002		
	- the unit contains visible phenocrysts of plagioclase and calcite along with minor dark hornblende? phenocryst					9168	24.1	24.8	0.7				2.74	<.002		
	- tr dissem pyrite					9169	24.8	25.2	0.4				.47	<.002		
	RHYOLITE FLOW-QUARTZ EYE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY	19.3	36.3			9170	26.0	28.2	2.2				.28	<.002		
	- similar to 1.5-18.7															
	- contains upto 20% stkwk					9171	30.0	30.3	0.3				.08	<.002		
	- highly silicified in part, generally in areas of qv stkwk					9172	31.2	31.7	0.5				.07	<.002		
	- from 20.5-22.4: the unit contains minor qv stkwk					9173	32.5	33.7	1.2				.04	<.002		
	- veining contains upto 2% fine grained grey sulphides 1% dissem cpy, 1-2% malachite staining and possible 1% sphalerite. Upto 5% pyrite occurs as dissem					9174	33.7	35.5	1.8				.09	<.002		
	- from 22.4-25.2: the unit contains an intense quartz stkwk section that has been quartz flooded.															
	- from 25.2-26.0: the unit is barren															

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY					
		FROM	TO			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
	RHYOLITE FLOW-QUARTZ EYE FELDSPAR ... Cont'd	19.3	36.3														
	- between 26.0-28.0: the unit is highly stockworked that contains trace metallic black sulphides																
	- from 28.0-28.4: the unit has 10% pyrite in a well developed stkw																
	- from 29.4-30.0: the unit has a decrease in quartz stkw and sulphide mineralization																
	- from 30.0-30.3: the unit contains upto 5% sulphides																
	- from 31.2-31.7: the unit is siliceous stkw with 1% dissem pyrite																
	- from 32.5-33.7: the quartz stkw has minor <1% pyrite																
	36.3 E. O. H. Hole stopped due to caving																
	SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS:																
	6.5-7.2: 0.7m @ .93 oz Ag .142 oz Au																
	11.2-14.6: 3.4m @ .07 oz Ag .025 oz Au																
	23.2-24.8: 1.6m @ 1.99 oz Ag .002 oz Au																

NEWMONT EXP. OF CANADA LTD
 DRILL HOLE RECORD

PROJECT
 NEW MOON

LEVEL	Surface	DEPTH		BEARING		DIP		TYPE OF SURVEY		LENGTH	24.1m	HOLE NO.	87-15
LOCATION	Scree Zone		0		150		-12		Compass	CORE SIZE	B	SHEET NO.	1 of 4
ELEVATION	2085m									TOTAL RECOVERY	100%	LOGGED BY	B. Malahoff
LATITUDE	7742									STARTED	Sept. 3/87	CLAIM	MISTY DAY
DEPARTURE	5184									COMPLETED	Sept 6/87	PURPOSE	test Scree Zone

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION %	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY					
		FROM m	TO m			SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	ZCu	ZPb	ZZn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%	
	CASING	0	0.5														
	RHYOLITE FLOW - QTZ EYE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY	0.5	19.2														
	- Fine grained, brownish pink colored.																
	- Brownish orange tinge is from the Fe oxidation. Qtz eyes 2cm in diameter comprise 2-3% of the units.																
	- Feldspar phenocrysts compose 3-5% of the unit with the size of the phenocrysts being between .4 - .5 cm. Manganese stain, minor chlorite and Fe oxidation occur along and adjacent to fractures which are at core angles of 50° and 30°.																
	Some small stkwk Qtz. .5cm carb veins are at angles of 20° and 80°. Qtz vein stkwk comprises 5-6% of the section.																
	- At 2.5 a 8cm Qtz carb vein at 80° to the ca contains 5% black sulphides 1% hematite and tr pyr.							9175	.5	2.5	2.0				.10	.008	
	- slight brecciation and an increase in pyr (1%) occur along the margins of the veins							9176	2.5	4.1	1.6				1.03	.002	
	- Qtz stkwk increase in intensity to 15% between 2.5-4.1. Brecciation continues from the Qtz-carb-rhyolite contact at 2.6 to 4.2. At 4.2 a 7cm Qtz-carb vein at 70° that is brecciated in part contains																
								9177	4.1	5.3	1.2				1.38	.004	

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION %	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY					
		FROM m	TO			SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%	
	5-10% black sulphides along with tr pyr and tr hematite. The sulphides are in part colloform. Qtz stkwk continues in intensity; 5-10%. At 5.0m a cherty qtz-carb vein .2m wide at an angle of 75° occurs. The vein contains 15% black sulphides 10% hem and 3-5% dissem pyr.																
	- At 5.5 occurs a 2cm qv @ 80° has tr PbS 2% black sulphides. At 5.7 a 2cm qv @ 70° has tr PbS 5% black sulphides.																
	- Minor brecciation occurs between 6.45 - 6.5m. The qtz stkwk between 5.7-6.5 comprises 10-15% of the unit. Between 6.7 and 7.1 occurs a brxx zone that contains tr pyr, minor hem along with 1% black sulphides.						9178	5.3	6.8	1.5		.06	.06	.16	.002		
							9179	6.8	7.9	1.1				.08	.002		
							9180	7.9	9.3	1.4				.34	.004		
	- At 7.1 occurs a 20cm cherty qv that is at 5° to the ca. The vein contains 5% pyr, 4% hem, tr PbS, and 10% black sulphides.																
	- Between 7.3 and 7.9 the units have an intense qtz stkwk along with qtz flooding. The section contains 1% dissem pyr and tr black sulphides. Within the vein chlorite alteration is pervasive.																
	- At 7.9 a 10cm qv in which 5% black sulphides and tr pyr occur.						9181	9.3	10.1	0.8				.91	.008		
	- At 8.8 occurs a 1.3m qv at 85° to the ca that contain 4% hem, 6% black sulphides, 3% pyr, 2% cpy, 2% mal tr -1% galena.						9182	10.1	11.4	1.3		.09	.09	.19	.002		
							9183	11.4	12.4	1.0				.17	.002		
	- Between 10.1-12.6 occurs a qtz-carb stkwk						9184	12.4	13.6	1.2	.01	.03	.11	.81	.002		

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DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL	INTERVAL		GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY				
		FROM	TO				SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
				(10-20Z) that contains 10Z pyr, 1Z hem 1Z black sulphides. Weak to moderate chlorite alteration occurs t/o.													
				- At 12.6 occurs a 40cm qtz-carb vein at 85° that has tr pyr.													
				- From 13.0 - 13.4 the unit has minor 1Z pyr along with minor qtz stkwk.				9185	15.8	17.4	1.6				.16	.002	
				- At 13.4 a 20 cm qtz-carb vein at 60° has tr pyr 1-2Z black sulphides in stringers and blebs.				9186	19.9	20.9	1.0				.09	.002	
				- At 13.7 occurs a 5 cm qv that has concen- tric mineral layering at 85° that is comp of 1Z PbS, tr pyr, and 1-2Z black sulphides													
				- From 13.6-14.0 the unit has minor qv. The section has 1Z pyr and 1Z black sulphides													
				- From 14.0-19.2 the unit contains qv stkwk that is primarily formed at 20 and 42° to the ca. The stkwk contains 1Z pyr.													
		19.2	19.7	ANDESITE DYKE													
				- fine to medium grained dark green colored in which visible phenocrysts of calcite and dark hornblende occur. The unit is highly calcareous with fractures at 20°				9187	21.0	21.7	0.7				.11	.004	
								9188	21.8	22.7	0.9				.05	.002	
								9189	23.3	24.1	0.8				.03	.002	
		19.2	24.1	RHYOLITE FLOW - QUARTZ EYE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY													
				- similar to previous													
				- veining generally minor													
				- from 19.2- 22.0 the unit has 5Z veining with no visible sulphides.													

NEWMONT EXP. OF CANADA LTD
DRILL HOLE RECORD

PROJECT
 NEW MOON

LEVEL	Surface	DEPTH	BEARING	DIP	TYPE OF SURVEY	LENGTH	61.0m	HOLE NO.	87-16
LOCATION	LUNAR 2 - NE Zone	0	272°	-45°	Compass Test	CORE SIZE	B	SHEET NO.	1 of 5
ELEVATION	1917m					TOTAL RECOVERY	100%	LOGGED BY	D. Visagle
LATITUDE	8403					STARTED	Sept 7/87	CLAIM	LUNAR 2
DEPARTURE	5462					COMPLETED	Sept 9/87	PURPOSE	Test NE Zone

DEPTH meters	GEOL.	INTERVAL		GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION		ALT	ASSAYS							RECOVERY			
		FROM m	TO m		%			SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
		0	0.3	CASING														
		0.3	22.7	ANDESITE FLOW														
				- fine grained, reddish-grey colored unit that has minor qtz-calcite veining. On occasion the unit has minor splotches of hematite.														
				- in general, quartz-carbonate veining comprises <5% of the unit with the veins being barren. Fracturing occurs t/o generally @ 45°. The fractures are occasionally limonite stained. The unit itself is barren as are the quartz-carb veins.														
				- from 3.0-3.6: the unit is highly fractured														
				- from 18.6-20.5: the unit has 30% quartz vein stkwk that is in part colloform. The section has 3% pyr 5% hematite and 2% black sulphides. The section has limonite stain					13897	18.6	19.6	1.0		.06	.12	4.70	.010	
									13898	19.6	20.5	0.9		.04	.16	3.47	.004	
									13899	20.5	22.8	2.3				.45	.002	
				- from 20.5-21.4: the unit has minor qtz-carb veining														
				- from 21.4-22.7: the section has qtz-cal veining														

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS							RECOVERY				
		FROM	TO			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	ZCu	ZPb	ZZn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
	ANDESITE DYKE	22.7	25.2														
	- fine grained, light-moderate green colored massive homogeneous non-mineralized. Veining is absent																
	- upper contact is faulted with a 5 cm clay seam; the lower contact is @ 45°																
	- from 23.1-23.8: the unit is highly fractured																
	RHYOLITE FLOW-QUARTZ FELDSPAR PORPHYRY (in part Pyroclastic)	25.2	61.0	1	pyr												
	- fine grained, light grey-reddish grey colored section. The section has fracturing @ 70° to the ca and @ 45°. Until 27.7: the section has minor qv			tr	PbS/ZnS minor Cu												
	- from 27.7-39.9: the unit has significant qv.																
	- @ 29.0: occurs a 30 cm irregular zone of qv that has 30% hematite					13901	27.7	29.0	1.3				.32	<.002			
	- @ 30.2: 30 cm qv @ 45° 5% hematite					13902	29.0	30.5	1.5				.74	.002			
	31.3: 10 cm qv @ 45° 3% pyr																
	- from 31.7-33.7: the unit contains brecciated qv and quartz veining t/o			1	pyr	13903	30.5	31.7	1.2				1.95	.006			
	totaling 60% of the unit. From 32.1-32.6			1	PbS												
	the unit has 2% black sulphides with 1-3% PbS/ZnS and 3-5% pyr			2	ZnS black sulphides	13904	31.7	32.7	1.0		.16	.33	13.40	.020			
	- from 33.7-35.2: the unit in part is a rhyolite pyroclastic which contains 10% carbonate veining																
	- from 35.2-36.3: the unit has minor																

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION		ALT		ASSAYS							RECOVERY			
		FROM	TO	%				SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	ZCu	ZPb	ZZn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
25.2	61.0	RHYOLITE FLOW-QUARTZ FELDSPAR	Cont'd															
		fragmentation and little veining																
		- from 36.3-37.0: the unit is a pyroclastic in which 30% quartz veining occurs						13905	32.7	33.7	1.0		.23	.45	14.40	.026		
		- @ 37.2: occurs a 40 cm qtz-carb vein @ 45° in which boxwork structure occurs and has 30% hematite with 5% pyrite						13906	33.7	35.1	1.4				3.44	.006		
		- from 37.6-37.9: the unit is fractured and has boxwork structure						13907	36.3	37.2	0.9				1.31	.008		
		- from 37.9-38.3: the unit is a rhyolitic pyroclastic that has been silicified contains 5% pyrite and 5% hematite						13908	37.2	38.3	1.1				7.51	.016		
		- from 38.3-39.0: the unit is essentially one quartz vein and heavily vein pyroclastic section. Within the section occurs 2% PbS/ZnS with 3% pyr. Boxwork (limonitic) occurs in the frist 25 cm. The sulphides occur as fine dissem. Hematite occurs t/o.		3 pyr				13909	38.3	39.9	1.6		.57	.73	11.40	.024		
				2	PbS/ZnS			13910	45.0	47.0	2.0		.04	.10	.35	<.002		
								13911	50.3	51.7	1.4		.05	.09	.22	.002		
								13912	51.7	53.4	1.7		.05	.21	.14	<.002		
		- from 39.9-61.0: the unit is highly altered with moderate-stronge silicification, weak-moderate chlorite and weak sericite. The section is fine grained, pale green colored and has well developed qtz eyes t/o. The section is in part brecciated. Quartz flooding occurs t/o resulting in a very hard unit. Manganese stain occurs t/o adjacent to fractures. Quartz veins form stkws on occasion and the veins range in size upto 5 cm.						13913	54.5	56.0	1.5		.06	.12	.08	<.002		
								13914	56.0	57.3	1.3	.02	.25	.52	.17	.012		
								13915	57.3	58.7	1.5	.01	.08	.23	.17	.008		
								13916	58.7	60.0	1.3	.01	.19	.48	.15	.010		
								13917	60.0	61.0	1.0	.01	.06	.16	.05	<.002		

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY					
		FROM	TO			%	SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	ZCu	ZPb	ZZn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
	RHYOLITE FLOW-QUARTZ FELDSPAR Cont'd	25.2	61.0														
	- Hematite occasionally is found adjacent to and within the veins. Minor limonite stain occurs along the fractures																
	- @ 50.4: occurs 15 cm vein @ 45° 10% pyr with 10% hematite																
	51.3: 20 cm stkwk with 20% hematite																
	Tr PbS/ZnS																
	- from 53.0-53.5: weak stkwk formed with a 10 cm qv @ 53.3 in which Tr-1% PbS/ZNs																
	Tr cpy occurs																
	- from 53.5-56.4: the unit has minor qtz stkwk with tr PbS/ZnS																
	- from 56.5-59.2: the unit has a well developed stkwk that comprises 30% of the unit. Within the stkwk occurs 2% PbS 1% ZnS and tr cpy. Pyrite is minimal. The section has tr black unidentifiable sulphides. From 59.2-60.0: the unit has minor quartz veining with tr PbS.																
	61.0 E. O. H.																
	Hole abandoned due to drilling conditions																

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL	INTERVAL		GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION %	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY				
		FROM	TO				SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
				SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS:													
				18.6-20.5: 1.9m @ .05% Pb .14% Zn													
				4.12 oz Ag .007 oz Au													
				30.5-31.7: 1.2m @ 1.95 oz Ag .005 oz Au													
				31.7-33.7: 2.0m @ .20% Pb .39% Zn													
				13.90 oz Ag .023 oz Au													
				33.7-35.1: 1.4m @ 3.44 oz Ag .006 oz Au													
				35.1-36.3: 1.2m not sampled													
				36.3-37.2: 0.9m @ 1.31 oz Ag .008 oz Au													
				37.2-39.9: 2.7m @ 9.89 oz Ag .021 oz Au													

NEWMONT EXP. OF CANADA LTD
DRILL HOLE RECORD

PROJECT
 NEW MOON

LEVEL	Surface	DEPTH	BEARING	DIP	TYPE OF SURVEY	LENGTH	48.2m	HOLE NO.	87-17
LOCATION	SCREE ZONE	0	150°	-45°	Compass	CORE SIZE	B	SHEET NO.	1 of 5
ELEVATION	2085m					TOTAL RECOVERY	100%	LOGGED BY	B. Malahoff
LATITUDE	7742					STARTED	Sept 7/87	CLAIM	MISTY DAY
DEPARTURE	5184					COMPLETED	Sept 9/98	PURPOSE	Test Scree Zone

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY					
		FROM m	TO m			SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	ZCu	ZPb	ZZn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%	
0	CASING	0	1.2														
1.2	RHYOLITE FLOW-QUARTZ EYE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY - fine grained, brownish green colored unit that has 2% qtz eyes (<.2cm) and 3-4% feldspar phenocrysts (<.4cm). A brownish tinge is imparted to the core due to Fe-oxidation. Fracturing occurs t/o @ 35, 40, 45 and 72° to the ca. Manganese and chlorite occur along the fracture faces. Quartz veining occurs t/o generally forming stkwks that are at similar angles to the fractures systems. Brecciation occurs t/o with quartz flooding being common to the zones. These zones occur between 1.4-1.7, 2.5-4.3, 5.4-10.7, 11.6-12.8, 14.3-14.3. Quartz veining occurs at 2.0 where a 15 cm qtz vein has trace fine grained dark sulphides. Veining typically grades into highly stockworked brecciated areas.	1.2	31.2														
	- @ 4.3: 60 cm qtz-carb vein brecciated, containing tr pyr, 10% fine grained sulphides, 30% chlorite																
	- from 4.9-8.1: the unit is brecciated and qtz flooded and containing 2% fine grained																
						9190	1.2	3.2	2.0					.05	.002		
						9191	3.2	4.3	1.1					.20	.006		

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION %	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY					
		FROM	TO			SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%	
	RHYOLITE FLOW-QUARTZ EYE FELDSPAR ... Cont'd	1.2	31.2														
	sulphides, <1% pyr and tr PbS					9192	4.3	5.3	1.0		.05	.04	.12	.008			
	- from 8.1-8.8: the unit is a singular vein that is in part brecciated. The vein has minor chlorite, 2% fine grained black sulphides and 1% pyr					9193	5.3	6.3	1.0				.55	.006			
	- @ 9.0: a 20 cm cherty qtz vein containing 10% hematite, 1-2% pyrite, 2% fine grained dark sulphides grades into silicified host					9194	6.3	7.3	1.0				.15	.002			
	- from 9.2-9.8: the unit is highly silicified and brecciated containing 1% pyr and minor chlorite					9195	7.3	8.1	0.8				.23	.008			
	- @ 9.8: the unit has a 6 cm qtz vein that has minor chlorite alteration					9196	8.1	9.3	1.2		.10	.16	.13	.004			
	3-5% fine grained black sulphide and 2% cpy along with minor <1% malachite					9197	9.3	10.7	1.7		.14	.33	.54	.002			
	- from 10.4-10.7: the unit is brecciated qtz flooded and highly silicified. It contains tr malachite and 3% fine grained sulphides					9198	10.7	11.6	0.9	.04	.23	.57	1.05	.016			
	- from 10.7-11.6: the unit is predominantly quartz vein that has minor cherty hematite, 10% fine grained sulphides 1% pyr tr PbS and py					9199	11.6	12.8	1.2		.13	.23	.44	.002			
	- from 11.6-12.8: the unit is highly brecciated and quartz flooded containing 5% fine grained dark sulphides tr pyr, cpy					9200	12.8	13.8	1.0				.28	.002			
	- from 12.8-15.0: the section contains 5% qtz stkwk																

DEPTH meters	GEOL.	INTERVAL		GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY				
		FROM	TO				SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
		1.2	31.2	RHOLITE FLOW-QUARTZ EYE FELDSPAR ... Cont'd													
				- from 15.0-18.0: the host is highly silicified and chloritized. The section is in part brecciated at 16.7-16.8, 17.3-17.4 and 17.5-18.0			12251	13.8	15.0	1.2				.16	<.002		
							12252	15.0	16.0	1.0				.07	<.002		
							12253	16.0	17.0	1.0				.07	<.002		
				- from 18.0-18.3: the unit is a quartz vein that is colloform. The section contains white silicified radiating x-stals (barite)? and has 2% fine grained dark sulphides surrounding 1% dark silvery sulphides			12254	17.0	17.9	0.9				.11	.002		
							12255	17.9	18.8	0.9		.06	.14	.55	<.002		
				- @ 18.4: occurs a 5 cm qv with 3% fine grained dark sulphides			12256	18.8	19.8	1.0				.13	<.002		
				18.6: is a 10 cm qtz vein that has tr fine grained sulphides			12257	19.8	20.8	1.0				.07	.002		
							12258	20.8	22.1	1.3				.09	.002		
				- from 18.7-22.4: the unit is highly siliceous with qtz flooding occurring between 19.8 and 20. Minor qtz veining			12259	22.1	23.0	0.9		.32	.50	.38	.004		
							12260	23.0	24.0	1.0				.08	<.002		
				- from 22.4-22.9: the unit is a cherty qv with chlorite alteration silicification			12261	24.0	25.0	1.0				.18	<.002		
							12262	25.0	26.0	1.0				.09	<.002		
				10% dark fine grained sulphides, 2-3% cpy			12263	26.0	27.0	1.0				.13	<.002		
				dissem stringers tr PbS, 1% silvery sulphides, tr malachite			12264	27.0	28.0	1.0				.22	.002		
							12265	28.0	29.0	1.0				.05	<.002		
				- from 30.9-31.2: occurs a cherty qtz vein containing 40% fine grained dark sulphides 10-15% cpy, 3% cherty hematite, 30% silvery sulphides, 5-10% galena			12266	29.0	30.0	1.0				.04	<.002		

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS							RECOVERY				
		FROM	TO			SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%	
	ANDESITE DYKE	31.2	32.3														
	- fine grained, dark green colored					12267	30.0	30.8	0.8					.17	.002		
	highly calcareous. Barren					12268	30.8	31.2	0.4		.79	1.99	2.34	.016			
	RHYOLITE FLOW - QUARTZ EYE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY	32.3	45.2			12269	32.3	32.8	0.5	.13	.43	.65	1.38	.012			
	- similar to previous					12270	32.8	33.8	1.0				.62	.006			
	- @ 32.7: 10 cm qv with 15% dark sulphides					12271	33.8	34.8	1.0				.09	<.002			
	5-10% disseminated cpy, 1% pyr 2-4%					12272	34.8	35.8	1.0				.17	.002			
	silvery sulphides					12273	35.8	36.8	1.0				.22	.002			
	- from 32.8-41.3: the unit has minor quartz veining and has 1% disseminated pyrite																
	- from 41.3-41.9: the unit is a quartz vein in which rhyolite fragments occur. The unit contains 25-30% fine grained, dark sulphides 1/2 cpy, 1% cherty hematite 3% galena. The vein has colloform texture May contain silicified barite					12274	36.8	37.8	1.0				.19	.002			
						12275	37.8	38.8	1.0				1.34	.002			
						12276	38.8	39.8	1.0				.83	.002			
						12277	39.8	40.8	1.0				.10	<.002			
						12278	40.8	41.3	0.5				.16	.002			
	- from 41.9-43.0: the unit is intensely silicified and quartz flooded and contains 1-2% pyrite. In part brecciated from 42.8-43.0.					12279	41.3	41.9	0.6	.14	.58	2.35	1.28	.006			
						12280	41.9	43.0	1.1				3.82	.008			
	- from 43.0-45.2: the unit hosts 15% quartz stockwork Chlorite alteration occurs within the vein. The core has weak to moderate limonite alteration and weak-mod manganese stains along the fracture faces					12281	43.0	44.0	1.0		.03	.06	.09	<.002			
						12282	44.0	44.5	0.5		.01	.06	.03	<.002			
						12283	44.5	45.2	0.7		.01	.05	.02	<.002			
	ANDESITE DYKE	45.2	46.0														
	- similar to 31.2-32.3																

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DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY			
				SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	ZCu	ZPb	ZZn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN
	46.0 48.2 RHYOLITE FLOW QUARTZ EYE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY												
	- similar to previous												
	- highly quartz flooded												
	- contains 10% quartz stkwk t/o with the quartz stkwk containing upto 5% pyrite												
	- @ 45.2: a 5 cm qv @ 80° contains 25% fine grained sulphides and 5% hematite			12284	46.0	47.0	1.0		.09	.30	.09	<.002	
	- from 46.8-46.9: the unit has a qv that has 10% fine grained sulphides Tr cpy and chlorite alteration			12285	47.0	48.2	1.2		<.01	.07	.02	<.002	
	- from 46.9-48.2: the unit is qtz flooded and contains minor sulphides primarily pyrite												
	48.2 E. O. H.												
	Due to loss of rods												
	SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS:												
	30.8-31.2: 0.4m @ .79% Pb 1.99% Zn												
	2.34 oz Ag .016 oz Au												
	37.8-38.8: 1.0m @ 1.34 oz Ag .002 oz Au												
	41.3-43.0: 1.0m @ 2.92 oz Ag .008 oz Au												

NEWMONT EXP. OF CANADA LTD
DRILL HOLE RECORD

PROJECT
NEW MOON

LEVEL	Surface	DEPTH	BEARING	DIP	TYPE OF SURVEY	LENGTH 48.2m	HOLE NO. 87-18
LOCATION	N.E. Zone	0	270	-45	Compass	CORE SIZE BQ	SHEET NO. 1 of 4
ELEVATION	1935m					TOTAL RECOVERY 100%	LOGGED BY D. Visagie
LATITUDE	8462					STARTED Sept 9/87	CLAIM Lunar 2
DEPARTURE	5470					COMPLETED Sept 15/87	PURPOSE Tes NE Zone

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION %	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY					
		FROM m	TO m			SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%	
	CASING	0	0.7														
	- greenish porph andesite, weak to moderate silicification	0.7	7.0														
	- reddish proph andesite; mod to strong silicification; reddish fractures, streaks due to hematite; patches of brxx with qv	7.0	11.7														
	- green-black porph andesite; mod to strong silicification	11.7	16.2														
	- brownish porph andesite (limonite staining scattered hem fractures, streaks), strong silicification, qtz to qtz-carb irregular stringers t/o; local patches brecciation	16.2	37.9														
	16.8-16.9 - fault; rubbly core.					13919	23.0	24.0	2.0	.03	.06	2.77	.002				
	23.1 - 23.7 silicified brxx zone; minor pyr, Pbs, acanthite?					13921	24.0	25.4	1.4	.01	.01	.11	.002				
	27.2-28.0 silicified brxx zone; (27.4-27.8 greyish chalcedonic qtz; v.r.g. sulphides)					13922	25.4	27.2	1.8	.01	.01	.28	.002				
	- Pt 28.5 occurs a 45cm qtz carb vein, 45°					13920	27.2	28.2	1.0	.01	.07	1.11	.002				
	this is in part brxx. The vein has 10%					13923	28.2	29.2	1.0			3.67	.006				

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY				
		FROM	TO			SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%
	colloform hem and tr pyr					13924	29.2	30.3	1.1		.13	.26	7.29	.006		
	- from 29.0-30.8 the unit contains qv stkwk (25% qtz). The section has 3% pyr with tr black sulphides. In addition minor cpy is observed.					13925	30.3	31.3	1.0		.10	.11	8.46	.002		
						13926	31.3	33.5	2.2				3.97	.002		
						13927	33.5	34.6	1.1				5.42	.012		
	- from 30.5-31.4 the unit is predominantly a silicified brxx zone in which 30% qv occurs. Veins ar at 45° to the ca. T/o the section occurs within the veins 5% pyr and tr black sulphides.					13928	34.6	36.6	2.0		.03	.08	.69	.002		
						13929	36.6	37.9	1.3		.03	.12	.58	.002		
						13930	37.9	39.2	1.3		.01	.04	.76	.002		
	- from 31.4-32.0 the unit is barren					13931	39.2	40.3	1.1		.04	.10	.55	.004		
	- from 32.0-33.5 the core is highly fractured with all core being less than 5cm in size The fragments contain in part significant sections of qtz brxx veining.															
	- At 33.5 occurs 12cm qv that has 10% hem.															
	- from 33.5-35.6 the unit is highly brecciated silicified and has a minor qv brxx. The unit has 5% pyr disseminated t/o. Tr sericite t/o.															
	- from 35.6 - 37.9 the unit is a fine grained light green andesite tuff in which significant 30% qv occurs. The veins															

DEPTH meters	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	INTERVAL		MINERALIZATION	ALT	ASSAYS						RECOVERY					
		FROM m	TO			SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%	
	are in part hem rich. At 37.3 40cm qtz-carb vein @ 70° contains 5% hem & tr pyr.																
37.9	RYHOLITE FLOW - QTZ-EYE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY - fine grained light grey green unit. The unit is in part light brown colored due to limonite stain. Until 39.5 the unit has a good stkwk formed that has 2% pyr t/o it. In the stkwk veins that are // to the ca are later than those forming the rest of the stkwk.																
	- at 39.5 occurs a 1cm qv @ 10° to ca that has 5% pyr, 5% Pbs/ZnS. The vein occurs along the core length for 30cm.						13932	40.3	41.5	1.2		.01	.08	.17	.002		
	- from 39.8-48.2 the unit has well developed feldspar qtz eye pheno's. At 40.1 occurs a 20cm qv stkwk that has 1% pyr primarily developed in one spot.						13933	41.5	42.7	1.2	.01	.23	.40	1.37	.010		
							13934	42.7	44.2	1.5				.17	.002		
							13935	44.2	45.7	1.5				.11	.002		
	- At 41.2 occurs a 10cm qtz stkwk 10% pyr 5% black silver sulphides.						13936	45.7	47.0	1.3				.20	.002		
	- At 41.6 30cm qv in part // to ca & @ 60° within the vein occurs a 5% dark sulphides & 5% qvr along																
	- veins occur @ 42.1 are at 30° & are colloform																

DEPTH meters	GEOL	INTERVAL		GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION		ALT		ASSAYS				RECOVERY				
		FROM	TO		%				SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG			RUN	%	
				- At 42.5 occurs a 5cm qv @ 48° that has 10% pyr.													
				- From 42.6-43.7 the unit has minor qv													
				- At 43.7 occurs 20cm stkwk with 5% pyr													
				- At 46.4 occurs a 4cm qv @ 45° that has 2% pyr & a speck of a bright yellow sulphides.													
				- At 46.7 occurs a 8cm qtz hem vein that is @ 45° with 10cm stkwk that has 5% pyr													
				- From 46.8-48.2 the unit has no qv & is appearing to be darker colored.													
				48.2 hole abandoned due to frozen waterline													
				SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTION													
				28.2-34.6 = 6.4m @ 5.44 oz Ag, .005 oz Au													
				incl 29.2 -31.3 = 2.1m @ 7.86 oz Ag, .004 oz Au													

NEWMONT EXP. OF CANADA LTD
DRILL HOLE RECORD

PROJECT
NEW MOON

LEVEL	Surface	DEPTH	BEARING	DIP	TYPE OF SURVEY	LENGTH	5.2m	HOLE NO.	87-19
LOCATION	Scree	0	80°	-45°	Compass	CORE SIZE	B	SHEET NO.	1 of 2
ELEVATION	2085m					TOTAL RECOVERY	100%	LOGGED BY	D. Visagie
LATITUDE	7742					STARTED	Sept 11/87	CLAIM	MISTY DAY
DEPARTURE	5184					COMPLETED	Sept 12/87	PURPOSE	Test Scree

DEPTH meters	GEOL.	INTERVAL		GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION %	ALT	ASSAYS							RECOVERY				
		FROM m	TO m				SAMP	FROM	TO	LENG	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz Ag	oz Au	RUN	%	
		0	0.9	CASING														
		0.9	5.2	RHYOLITE FLOW - QTZ EYE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY - fine grained, light grey-brown colored highly siliceous t/o. The unit has qtz-carbonate stkw t/o with the veins being most commonly developed past 2m. - from 0.9-1.7 the core is highly fractured with most of the core being less than 5 cm. Limonite alteration occurs t/o the first 1.7m. The veins are generally less than 1 cm in width within the stkw areas. On occasion pink calcite veining is developed Within the veins, pyrite, upto 2% is the most prominent sulphide. Minor black sulphides occur within some of the veins. At 1.9: occurs a 20 cm qv that has tr pyr, 5% hematite - within the core occasional sericite and chlorite alt occur. In part the rhyolite is quartz flooded and brecciated - from 2.1-2.6: the unit has a well developed stkw. - from 2.6-3.4: quartz veining is minor - from 3.4-4.1: the unit has a well developed stkw in which minor sulphides														

NORTH ZONE

APPENDIX 2 - TRENCH ASSAY RESULTS

Trench & Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	Ag opt	Au opt
87-1 WEST								
15751	0.0	1.0	1.0	.20	1.59	3.42	59.30	.329
15752	1.0	2.0	1.0	.21	1.86	3.15	71.30	.376
15753	2.0	3.0	1.0	.07	0.84	2.43	15.50	.133
15754	3.0	4.0	1.0	.05	0.59	1.28	13.00	.098
15755	4.0	5.0	1.0	.01	0.07	.13	2.68	.012
15756	5.0	7.0	2.0	.003	.01	.04	.80	.004
15757	7.0	9.0	2.0	.006	.007	.04	.17	<.002
15758	9.0	11.0	2.0	.003	.003	.03	.11	.002
15759	11.0	13.0	2.0	.004	.006	.03	.11	<.002
15779	13.0	16.0	3.0	.005	.03	.07	3.85	.010
15780	16.0	17.0	1.0	.004	.02	.06	1.50	.002
15781	17.0	18.0	1.0	.003	.02	.05	.42	<.002
15782A	18.0	19.0	1.0	.01	.59	.82	12.70	.050
*B	"	"	"	"	"	"	12.80	.048
15783A	19.0	20.0	1.0	.01	.19	.33	3.06	.034
*B	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.09	.034
15784	20.0	21.0	1.0	.02	.10	.25	.96	.022
15785	21.0	22.0	1.0	.01	.05	.20	.16	<.002
15786	22.0	23.0	1.0	.01	.07	.20	.15	<.002
15787	23.0	24.0	1.0	.009	.04	.26	.15	.002
15788	24.0	25.0	1.0	.02	.13	.32	.20	.002
87-1 EAST								
13779	0.0	2.0	2.0				.12	<.002
13780	2.0	4.0	2.0				.31	<.002
13781	4.0	6.0	2.0				.23	.002
87-2								
15760A	0.0	1.0	1.0	.007	.04	.10	7.15	.017
*B	"	"	"	"	"	"	7.35	.018
15761	1.0	3.0	2.0	.004	.01	.05	.45	.002
15762	3.0	5.0	2.0	.007	.007	.04	.17	<.002
15763	5.0	7.0	2.0	.002	.002	.03	.09	<.002
15764	7.0	9.0	2.0	.002	.001	.02	.05	<.002
15765	9.0	11.0	2.0	.003	.004	.03	.33	<.002
15766	11.0	12.0	1.0	.005	.03	.09	3.91	.006
15767	12.0	13.0	1.0	.01	.06	.1	1.25	.008
15768	13.0	14.0	1.0	.02	.18	.34	1.79	.012
15769	14.0	15.0	1.0	.04	.2	.30	.26	.004
15770	15.0	16.0	1.0	.01	.07	.21	.14	.002
15771	16.0	17.0	1.0	.005	.03	.1	.07	<.001
15772	17.0	19.0	2.0				.15	<.001
15773	19.0	21.0	2.0				1.84	.018
15774	21.0	23.0	2.0	.02	.06	.3	.10	.002
15775	23.0	25.0	2.0	.02	.11	.8	.13	.004
15776A	25.0	27.0	2.0	.05	.5	>1.0	.25	.002
*B	"	"	"	"	"	1.39	"	"
15777	27.0	29.0	2.0				.29	<.002
15778	29.0	31.0	2.0	.01	.06	.2	.07	<.002

NORTH ZONE

Trench & Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	Ag opt	Au opt
87-3								
15789	0.0	2.0	2.0	.02	.14	.4	.19	<.002
15790	2.0	4.0	2.0	.02	.16	.48	.17	.004
15791	4.0	6.0	2.0	.004	.04	.11	.07	.002
15792	6.0	8.0	2.0	.009	.07	.14	.09	.002
15793	8.0	10.0	2.0	.006	.05	.14	.05	.002
15794	10.0	12.0	2.0	.005	.04	.09	.05	.014
15795	12.0	14.0	2.0	.008	.08	.12	.41	.012
15796	14.0	16.0	2.0	.02	.12	.23	.10	.002
87-4								
15797	0.0	2.0	2.0	<.01	.04	.16	.04	<.002
15798	2.0	4.0	2.0	<.01	.04	.07	.03	<.002
15799	4.0	6.0	2.0	<.01	.05	.12	.05	<.002
15800	6.0	8.0	2.0	<.01	.05	.19	.03	<.002
16001	8.0	10.0	2.0	<.01	.05	.09	.08	<.002
16002	10.0	12.0	2.0	.01	.17	.03	.08	.002
87-5								
16003	0.0	2.0	2.0	<.01	.08	.14	.05	<.002
16004	2.0	4.0	2.0	<.01	.05	.06	.05	<.002
16005	4.0	6.0	2.0	<.01	.05	.06	.05	<.002
16006	6.0	8.0	2.0	<.01	.09	.27	.07	<.002
16007	8.0	10.0	2.0	<.01	.07	.15	.03	<.002
16008	10.0	12.0	2.0	<.01	.03	.1	.02	<.002
16009	12.0	14.0	2.0	.03	.60	.86	.19	.003
87-9								
16037	0.0	1.0	1.0				.46	.006
16038	1.0	2.0	1.0				1.04	.010
16039	2.0	3.0	1.0				.22	.004
16040	3.0	4.0	1.0				.16	.01
16041	4.0	5.0	1.0				.20	.002
16042	5.0	6.0	1.0				.13	.002
16043	6.0	8.0	2.0				.11	.002
16044	8.0	10.0	2.0				.13	.002
16045	10.0	12.0	2.0				.08	.002
16046	12.0	14.0	2.0				.08	<.002
87-11								
16060	0.0	2.0	2.0				.01	<.002
16061	2.0	4.0	2.0				.03	<.002
16062	4.0	6.0	2.0				.03	<.002
16063	6.0	8.0	2.0				.03	<.002
16064	8.0	10.0	2.0				.11	<.002
16065	10.0	12.0	2.0				.02	<.002
16066	12.0	14.0	2.0				.02	<.002
16067	14.0	16.0	2.0				.17	.002

NORTH ZONE

Trench & Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	Ag opt	Au opt
87-17								
16114	0.0	2.0	2.0				.05	.002
16115	2.0	4.0	2.0				.05	<.002
16116	4.0	6.0	2.0				.01	<.002
16117	6.0	8.0	2.0				.05	.002
16118	8.0	10.0	2.0				.32	.008
16119	10.0	12.0	2.0				.03	<.002
16120	12.0	14.0	2.0				.03	.004
16121	15.0	17.0	2.0				.05	<.002
16122	17.0	19.0	2.0				.05	<.002
16123	19.0	21.0	2.0				.01	<.002
16124	21.0	23.0	2.0				.01	<.002
16125	23.0	25.0	2.0				.03	<.002
87-18								
16126	0.0	2.0	2.0				.26	<.002
16127	2.0	4.0	2.0				1.30	.004
16128	4.0	6.0	2.0				1.57	.008
16129	6.0	8.0	2.0				.41	.004
87-19								
16130	0.0	2.0	2.0				.07	<.002
16131	2.0	3.0	1.0				.39	<.002
16132	3.0	4.0	1.0				1.49	.006
16133	4.0	6.0	2.0				.16	<.002
16134	6.0	8.0	2.0				.16	<.002
16135	8.0	9.0	1.0				.09	<.002
16136	9.0	10.0	1.0				.15	<.002
16137	10.0	10.5	0.5				.09	<.002
87-33								
13704	0.0	1.0	1.0	.008	.05		.92	.006
13705	1.0	2.0	1.0				.22	<.002
13706	2.0	4.0	2.0				.07	<.002
13707	4.0	4.5	0.5	.008	.05		.35	.006
13708	4.5	5.5	1.0	.015	.19		1.13	.022
13709	5.5	7.0	1.5	.007	.07		.39	.004
87-34								
13710	0.0	1.0	1.0	.04	.18		.93	.012
13711	1.0	2.0	1.0	.01	.07		.41	.010
13712	2.0	3.3	1.3	.01	.06		.28	.008
87-35								
13713	0.0	1.5	1.5	.02	.13		1.03	.026

NORTH ZONE

Trench & Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	Ag opt	Au opt
87-36								
13714	0.0	2.0	2.0	.01	.07		.73	.008
13715	2.0	4.0	2.0	.02	.08		.64	.008
13716	4.0	5.5	1.5	.008	.06	.14	.19	.004
87-43								
13732	0.0	2.0	2.0				.07	<.002
13733	2.0	4.0	2.0		.002		.05	<.002
13734	4.0	6.0	2.0				.16	<.002
13735	6.0	8.0	2.0				.05	<.002
87-44								
13736	0.0	2.0	2.0		.03		.29	<.004
13737	2.0	4.0	2.0		.11		5.42	.014
13738	4.0	6.0	2.0		.05		2.27	.010
13739	6.0	8.0	2.0				.22	<.002
13740	8.0	10.0	2.0		.009		.23	<.002
13741	10.0	12.0	2.0		.08		.26	.002
13742	12.0	14.0	2.0	.008	.03		.11	<.002
13743	14.0	16.0	2.0		.07		.20	.002
13744	16.0	18.0	2.0		.01		.04	<.002
13745	18.0	20.0	2.0				.04	<.002
13746	20.0	22.0	2.0		.03		.04	.002
87-57								
16228	0.0	2.0	2.0				.22	.004
16229	2.0	2.5	0.5				.22	.002
87-58								
16230	0.0	2.0	2.0				.48	.004
16231	2.0	3.0	1.0				1.06	.010
16232A	3.0	4.0	1.0	.18	>1.0	>1.0	.80	.026
*B	"	"	"	"	1.56	1.61	"	"
16233	4.0	6.0	2.0				.51	.010
16234	6.0	7.0	1.0				.08	<.002
87-59								
16235	0.0	2.0	2.0				2.16	.026
16236A	2.0	4.0	2.0	.18	1.78	1.0	1.90	.044
*B	"	"	"	"	"	2.0	1.95	.046
87-60								
16237	0.0	2.0	2.0				.39	.004
16238	2.0	4.0	2.0				.24	.002
16239	4.0	6.0	2.0				.22	.006
16240	6.0	8.0	2.0				.22	.002
16241	8.0	10.0	2.0				.04	.010

NORTH ZONE

Trench & Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	Ag opt	Au opt
87-78								
13786	0.0	1.0	1.0				.23	.002
13787	1.0	2.0	1.0				.77	.002
13788	2.0	3.0	1.0				.33	.002
13789	3.0	4.0	1.0				.40	.002
13790	4.0	5.0	1.0				2.30	.004
13791	5.0	6.0	1.0				.67	.002
13792	6.0	7.0	1.0				.26	.002
13793	7.0	8.0	1.0				.13	<.002
13794	8.0	9.0	1.0				.15	<.002
13795	9.0	10.0	1.0				1.50	.004
13796A	10.0	11.0	1.0		.33		9.11	.101
*B	"	"	"		"		9.48	.094
13797A	11.0	12.0	1.0				2.04	.012
*B	"	"	"				2.09	.012
13798	12.0	13.0	1.0				1.69	.010
13799	13.0	14.0	1.0				.15	<.002
87-71								
15972	0.0	2.0	2.0				1.15	.006
15973A	2.0	4.0	2.0				6.27	.010
*B	"	"	"				6.12	.010
15974	4.0	6.0	2.0				.63	.002
87-72								
15969	0.0	2.0	2.0				.06	<.002
15970	2.0	4.0	2.0				.07	<.002
15971	4.0	6.0	2.0				.06	<.002
87-66								
13782	0.0	2.0	2.0				.07	<.002
13783	2.0	4.0	2.0				.07	<.002
13784	4.0	6.0	2.0				.04	<.002
13785	6.0	8.0	2.0				.02	<.002

NORTH EAST ZONE

Trench & Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	Ag opt	Au opt
87-12								
16068	0.0	2.0	2.0				3.06	.006
16069	2.0	4.0	2.0				1.78	.002
16070	4.0	6.0	2.0				1.90	.002
16071	6.0	8.0	2.0				4.26	.006
16072	8.0	10.0	2.0				.48	<.002
16073	10.0	12.0	2.0				.16	<.002
16074	12.0	14.0	2.0				.22	<.002
16075	14.0	16.0	2.0				.38	<.002
16076	16.0	18.0	2.0				.14	<.002
16077	18.0	19.0	1.0				.10	<.002
16078	19.0	20.0	1.0				1.53	.002
16079	20.0	22.0	2.0				.11	<.002
87-13								
16080	0.0	2.0	2.0				1.74	.008
16081	2.0	4.0	2.0				.86	.004
16082A	4.0	6.0	2.0				15.50	.036
*B	"	"	"				15.70	.036
16083	6.0	8.0	2.0				.98	.006
16084	8.0	10.0	2.0				.31	.002
16085	10.0	12.0	2.0				1.12	<.002
16086	12.0	14.0	2.0				1.01	.002
16087	14.0	16.0	2.0				.57	.002
16088	16.0	18.0	2.0				1.24	.002
16089	18.0	20.0	2.0				4.70	.024
16090	21.5	23.5	2.0				1.72	.026
16091	23.5	25.5	2.0				1.88	.010
16092	25.5	27.0	1.5				2.71	.018
87-14								
16093	0.0	2.0	2.0				.09	<.002
16094	2.0	4.0	2.0				.22	.006
16095	4.0	6.0	2.0				.06	<.002
16096	6.0	8.0	2.0					
16097	8.0	10.0	2.0	.01			.07	<.002
16098	10.0	12.0	2.0	.01			.07	<.002
16099	12.0	14.0	2.0	.09			.20	<.002
16100	14.0	16.0	2.0				.11	<.002
87-15								
16101	0.0	2.0	2.0				3.38	.002
16102	2.0	4.0	2.0				1.34	.002
16103	4.0	5.0	1.0				1.60	.002
16104	5.0	7.0	2.0				1.84	<.002
16105	7.0	8.0	1.0				1.68	<.002
16106	8.0	9.0	1.0				2.42	.002
16107	9.0	10.0	1.0				6.85	.010
16108A	10.0	11.0	1.0				16.60	.028
*B	"	"	"				16.60	.028
16109	11.0	13.0	2.0				.30	<.002
16110	13.0	15.0	2.0				.08	<.002

NORTH EAST ZONE

Trench & Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	Ag opt	Au opt
87-16								
16111	0.0	1.0	1.0				.09	<.002
16112	1.0	2.0	1.0	<.01	.02	.11	1.72	.006
16113	2.0	3.0	1.0				.08	<.002
87-74								
15958	3.0	4.0	1.0				.11	<.002
15959	4.0	5.5	1.5	.009	.04	.08	1.79	.012
87-75								
15953	0.0	1.0	1.0				.87	.030
15954	1.0	2.5	1.5				1.36	.002
87-76								
15951	0.0	1.0	1.0				2.77	.014
15952A	1.0	2.5	1.5				9.04	.006
*B	"	"	"				9.48	.008
87-73								
15960	0.0	1.0	1.0				.32	.004
15961	1.0	2.0	1.0				.24	.002
15962	2.0	3.0	1.0				.28	.002
15963	3.0	5.0	2.0				.03	.002
15964	5.0	6.0	1.0				.12	.002
15965	6.0	7.0	1.0				.14	.002
15966	7.0	8.0	1.0				.02	<.002
15967	8.0	9.0	1.0				.20	.002
15968	9.0	10.0	1.0				.10	<.002
87-74								
15955	0.0	1.0	1.0				.14	.002
15956	1.0	2.0	1.0	.003	.01	.05	.29	.004
15957	2.0	3.0	1.0	.006	.04	.06	.20	.006

CR ZONE

Trench & Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	Ag opt	Au opt
87-6								
16010	0.0	2.0	2.0	.01	.01	.03	.003	<.002
16011	2.0	4.0	2.0				.003	<.002
16012	4.0	7.0	3.0	.10	1.72	1.18	.34	<.002
16013	7.0	8.0	1.0	.21	1.06	1.77	.34	.002
16014	8.0	9.0	1.0	1.26	1.12	1.08	6.13	.012
16015	9.0	10.0	1.0				.02	<.002
16017	10.0	12.0	2.0	.02	.14	.35	.07	<.002
16018	12.0	14.0	2.0	.02	.05	.16	.20	<.002
16019A	14.0	16.0	2.0	.11	.90	>1.0	.29	.002
*B	"	"	"	"	"	1.46	"	"
16020	16.0	18.0	2.0	.09	.54	1.45	.20	.002
16016	18.0	20.0	2.0	.03	.26	.59	.17	<.002
87-7								
16021A	0.0	1.0	1.0	.19	.55	.87	1.24	.044
*B	"	"	"	"	"	"	1.24	.042
16022A	1.0	2.0	1.0	.10	.75	>1.0	.51	.022
*B	"	"	"	"	"	1.34	"	"
16023	2.0	3.0	1.0	.07	.54	1.04	.13	.004
16024	3.0	4.0	1.0	1.02	2.90	4.43	4.59	.062
16025	4.0	5.0	1.0	.019	.07	.27	.07	<.002
16026	5.0	6.0	1.0	.01	.08	.27	.03	<.002
87-8								
16027	0.0	1.0	1.0				1.03	.004
16028	1.0	2.0	1.0	.05	.31	.85	.98	.006
16029	2.0	3.0	1.0	.12	2.90	1.86	2.86	.030
16030	3.0	4.0	1.0	.21	1.39	2.70	8.75	.064
16031	4.0	5.0	1.0	.15	1.93	3.15	1.58	.012
16032A	5.0	6.0	1.0	.08	.61	>1.00	.38	.014
*B	"	"	"	"	"	1.17	"	"
16033A	6.0	7.0	1.0	.09	.67	>1.0	.17	<.002
*B	"	"	"	"	"	1.18	"	"
16034A	7.0	8.0	1.0	.17	.86	>1.0	.27	.010
*B	"	"	"	"	"	1.97	"	"
16035A	8.0	9.0	1.0	.11	.79	>1.0	.25	.004
*B	"	"	"	"	"	1.88	"	"
16036A	9.0	10.0	1.0	.05	.73	>1.0	.22	.002
*B	"	"	"	"	"	1.49	"	"
87-45								
13747	0.0	1.0	1.0				.01	<.002
13748	1.0	3.0	2.0		.002		.01	<.002
13749	3.0	5.0	2.0				.04	<.002
13750	5.0	6.0	1.0				<.01	<.002

CR ZONE

Trench & Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	Ag opt	Au opt
87-46								
13751	0.0	2.0	2.0				.28	<.002
13752	2.0	4.0	2.0				<.01	<.002
13753	4.0	6.0	2.0				<.01	<.002
13754	6.0	8.0	2.0				<.01	<.002
13755	8.0	10.0	2.0				<.01	
13756	10.0	12.0	2.0				<.01	<.002
13757	12.0	14.0	2.0		.07		.05	<.002
87-53								
16201	0.0	1.0	1.0				.01	<.002
16202	1.0	2.0	1.0				.17	.012
16203	2.0	3.0	1.0				.41	.006
16204A	3.0	4.0	1.0		2.74	>1.0	.66	.004
*B	"	"	"		"	4.58	"	"
16205	4.0	5.0	1.0				.35	.002
87-54								
16206	0.0	1.0	1.0				.28	<.002
16207	1.0	2.0	1.0				.15	<.002
16208	2.0	3.0	1.0				.08	<.002
16209A	3.0	4.0	1.0	.28	.58	>1.0	.36	.002
*B	"	"	"	"	"	1.38	"	"
16210	4.0	5.0	1.0				.35	.002
16211	5.0	6.0	1.0		.91	1.99	1.19	<.002
87-55								
16212	0.0	1.0	1.0				.01	<.002
16213	1.0	2.0	1.0				<.01	<.002
16214A	2.0	3.0	1.0		>1.0	.98	.52	<.002
*B	"	"	"		13.0	"	"	"
16215	3.0	4.0	1.0				.34	<.002
16216	4.0	5.0	1.0		3.62	8.52	.54	<.002
16217A	5.0	6.0	1.0	.72	>1.0	.93	.74	.002
*B	"	"	"	"	1.13	"	"	"
16218	6.0	7.0	1.0				.09	<.002
16219	7.0	8.0	1.0				.05	<.002
16220	8.0	9.0	1.0				.35	<.002
87-56								
16221	0.0	1.0	1.0		.39	1.11	9.77	.034
16222A	1.0	2.0	1.0		.47	.57	12.80	.026
*B	"	"	"		"	"	12.60	.022
16223	2.0	3.0	1.0		.38	.82	2.39	.010
16224A	3.0	4.0	1.0		1.48	2.87	2.84	.084
*B	"	"	"		"	"	2.79	.076
16225	4.0	5.0	1.0		3.08	3.10	1.47	.039
16226	5.0	6.0	1.0		.004	.87	.71	.006
16227	6.0	7.0	1.0		1.22	1.84	1.12	.002

CR ZONE

Trench & Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	Ag opt	Au opt
87-61								
16242	0.0	2.0	2.0				.03	<.002
16243	2.0	4.0	2.0				.03	<.002
16244	4.0	6.0	2.0				.06	.004
16245	6.0	8.0	2.0				.03	.002
87-62								
16246	0.0	2.0	2.0				.15	.002
16247	2.0	4.0	2.0				.05	<.002
16248	4.0	6.0	2.0				.16	.002
16249	6.0	8.0	2.0				.19	.002
16250	8.0	10.0	2.0				.05	<.002
16951	10.0	12.0	2.0				.47	.004
16952	12.0	14.0	2.0				.73	.008
87-63								
16953	0.0	2.0	2.0				.01	<.002
16954	2.0	4.0	2.0				.01	<.002
16955	4.0	6.0	2.0				.01	.002
16956	6.0	8.0	2.0				.01	<.002
16957	8.0	10.0	2.0				.03	<.002
16958	10.0	12.0	2.0				.03	<.002
87-64								
16959	0.0	1.0	1.0				.06	.002
16960	1.0	2.0	1.0				.11	.002
87-80								
16968	0.0	1.0	1.0	.04	.17	.27	2.39	.008
16969	1.0	2.0	1.0	.09	1.00	.67	4.32	.016
16970	2.0	3.0	1.0	.57	12.00	9.20	9.33	.022
16971	3.0	3.5	0.5	.10	1.96	4.35	1.65	.014
87-81								
16972	0.0	1.0	1.0	.22	1.08	1.70	1.72	.022
16973A	1.0	2.0	1.0	.12	1.06	2.08	33.80	.024
*B	"	"	"	"	"	"	36.20	.020
16974	2.0	3.0	1.0	.07	.55	.94	1.74	.004
16975	3.0	4.0	1.0	.17	.36	.51	.23	.002
A								
15656	0.0	2.0	2.0	.05	.13	.08	.61	.004
15657	2.0	4.0	2.0	.02	.07	.06	.22	.004
15658	4.0	6.0	2.0	.15	.38	.30	.67	.008
15659	6.0	8.0	2.0	.01	.06	.09	.08	.002

CR ZONE

Trench & Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	Ag opt	Au opt
B								
15660	0.0	1.0	1.0	.01	.23	.41	.11	<.002
15661	1.0	2.0	1.0	.03	.34	.77	.31	.002
15662	2.0	3.0	1.0	.01	.21	.25	.09	<.002
15663	3.0	4.0	1.0	.03	.81	.77	.22	.002
15664	4.0	5.0	1.0	.01	.40	1.01	.23	.002
C								
15665	0.0	2.0	2.0	<.01	.03	.08	.02	<.002
15666	2.0	4.0	2.0	<.01	.02	.10	.01	<.002
15667	4.0	6.0	2.0	<.01	.01	.03	.01	<.002
15668	6.0	8.0	2.0	<.01	<.01	.02	.02	<.002

B.R. ZONE

Trench & Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	Ag opt	Au opt
87-37								
13717	0.0	1.0	1.0				.17	<.002
13718	1.0	2.0	1.0				.10	<.002
13719A	2.0	3.0	1.0				.08	<.002
*B	"	"	"				.085	.003
13720	3.0	4.0	1.0				16.00	.058
13721	4.0	5.0	1.0				1.75	.004
87-38								
13722	0.0	2.0	2.0		.008		.26	.002
87-39								
13723	0.0	1.0	1.0				.16	<.002
13724	1.0	2.0	1.0				.19	<.002
13725	2.0	3.0	1.0				.58	.004
13726	3.0	4.0	1.0				.51	.004
87-40								
13727	0.0	1.0	1.0		.08		.14	<.002
13728	1.0	2.0	1.0		.12		.11	<.002
13729	2.0	3.0	1.0		.03		.08	<.002
87-41								
13730	0.0	1.0	1.0				.15	<.002
87-42								
13731	0.0	1.0	1.0				<.01	.004
87-77								
16961	0.0	1.0	1.0				.12	<.002
16962	1.0	2.0	1.0				1.62	.008
16963	2.0	3.0	1.0				.80	<.002
87-78								
16965	0.0	1.0	1.0				.26	<.002
16964	1.0	2.0	1.0				.11	.002
87-79								
16966	0.0	1.0	1.0				.50	.006
16967	1.0	2.0	1.0				1.32	.004

SCREE ZONE

Trench & Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	Ag opt	Au opt
27 A								
15670	0.0	2.0	2.0		.06		.33	<.002
15671	2.0	4.0	2.0		.02	.07	.17	<.002
15672	4.0	6.0	2.0		.008	.02	.09	<.002
15673	6.0	8.0	2.0		.02	.04	.28	<.002
27 B								
15674A	0.0	2.0	2.0		.05		2.49	.376
*B	"	"	"		"		2.68	"
15675	2.0	4.0	2.0				.15	.010
15676	4.0	6.0	2.0				.31	.022
27 C								
15677A	0.0	2.0	2.0				.41	.370
*B	"	"	"				.41	.376
15678	2.0	4.0	2.0				.08	<.002
15679	4.0	6.0	2.0				.08	<.002
15680	6.0	8.0	2.0				.05	.002
15681	8.0	10.0	2.0				.07	.016
27 D								
15682	0.0	2.0	2.0				.01	<.002
15683	2.0	4.0	2.0				.13	<.002
15684	4.0	6.0	2.0				.11	.002
15685	6.0	8.0	2.0				.07	.008
15686	8.0	10.0	2.0				.03	<.002
15687	10.0	12.0	2.0				.05	<.002
15688	12.0	14.0	2.0				.05	<.002
15689	14.0	16.0	2.0		.04		.39	.006
15690	16.0	18.0	2.0				.05	.002
15691	18.0	20.0	2.0				.08	.002
15692	20.0	22.0	2.0				.09	.002
15693	22.0	24.0	2.0		.03	.09	.09	.002
15694	24.0	26.0	2.0				.25	.002
15695	26.0	28.0	2.0		.14	.21	.15	.002
15696	28.0	30.0	2.0				.09	<.002
15697	30.0	32.0	2.0				.11	.002
15698	32.0	34.0	2.0		.12	.26	1.79	.006
15699	34.0	36.0	2.0		.11	.05	2.19	.014
15700	36.0	38.0	2.0		.07		.42	.002
15701	38.0	40.0	2.0				.01	.002
15702	40.0	42.0	2.0		.05	.05	.05	.002
15703	42.0	44.0	2.0				.02	.002
15704	44.0	46.0	2.0		.03		.19	.004
15705	46.0	48.0	2.0				.03	.002
15706	48.0	50.0	2.0				.03	.002
15707	50.0	52.0	2.0				.05	.002
15708	52.0	54.0	2.0				.01	.002

SCREE ZONE

Trench & Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	Ag opt	Au opt
15709	54.0	56.0	2.0		.07		.10	.002
15710	56.0	58.0	2.0		.08	.12	.07	.002
15711	58.0	60.0	2.0		.06		.07	.002
15712	60.0	62.0	2.0		.03	.07	.29	.002
15713	62.0	64.0	2.0		.13	.26	.43	.002
15714	64.0	66.0	2.0				.71	.002
15715	66.0	68.0	2.0				.48	.006
15716	68.0	70.0	2.0		.24	.61	.23	.010
15717	70.0	72.0	2.0		.09		.13	.004
15718	72.0	74.0	2.0		.16		.20	<.002
15719	74.0	76.0	2.0				.07	<.002
15720	76.0	78.0	2.0		.07		.55	.004
15721	78.0	80.0	2.0				.26	.002
15722	80.0	82.0	2.0				.28	.002
15723	82.0	84.0	2.0				.47	.002
15724	84.0	86.0	2.0				.42	.002
15725	86.0	88.0	2.0				1.25	.004
15726	88.0	90.0	2.0		.18	.45	1.82	.006
15727A	90.0	92.0	2.0		>1.00	>1.00	.55	<.002
*B	"	"	"		6.63	5.03	"	"
15728A	92.0	94.0	2.0		>1.00	>1.00	.70	.002
*B	"	"	"		1.17	1.24	"	"
27 D								
15729	94.0	96.0	2.0				.15	<.002
15730	96.0	98.0					.07	<.002
15731	98.0	100.0	2.0				.24	<.002
15732	100.0	102.0	2.0				.05	<.002
15733	102.0	104.0	2.0				.08	<.002
15734	104.0	106.0	2.0				.06	<.002
27 E								
15735	0.0	2.0	2.0				.11	<.002
15736	2.0	4.0	2.0		.12	.24	1.46	.002
15737A	4.0	6.0	2.0		.17	.34	4.67	.008
*B	"	"	"		"	"	4.72	.012
15738A	6.0	8.0	2.0	.18	>1.00	>1.00	14.10	.071
*B	"	"	"	"	1.07	1.91	14.30	.067
15739	8.0	10.0	2.0				.73	.004
15740	10.0	12.0	2.0		.47	.71	.55	.012
27 F								
15801	0.0	2.0	2.0				.08	<.002
15802	2.0	4.0	2.0				.08	<.002
15803	4.0	6.0	2.0				.05	<.002
15804	6.0	8.0	2.0				.05	<.002
15805	8.0	10.0	2.0				.03	<.002
15806	10.0	12.0	2.0				.05	<.002

SCREE ZONE

Trench & Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	Ag opt	Au opt
15807	12.0	14.0	2.0				.03	<.002
15808	14.0	16.0	2.0				<.01	<.002
15809	16.0	18.0	2.0				.02	<.002
15810	18.0	20.0	2.0				.09	<.002
15811	20.0	22.0	2.0				.07	<.002
15812	22.0	24.0	2.0				.07	<.002
15813	24.0	26.0	2.0		.01		.09	<.002
15814A	26.0	28.0	2.0		.14		3.50	.073
*B	"	"	"		"		3.50	.078
15815	28.0	30.0	2.0				.08	<.002
15816	30.0	32.0	2.0				.03	<.002
15817	32.0	34.0	2.0				.05	<.002
15818	34.0	36.0	2.0				.01	<.002
15819	36.0	38.0	2.0				.01	<.002
15820	38.0	40.0	2.0		.06	.10	.29	.018
15821	40.0	42.0	2.0				.05	<.002
15822	42.0	44.0	2.0	<.006	.06		.15	<.002
15823	44.0	46.0	2.0		.02		.79	.002
15824	46.0	48.0	2.0	.04	.04		.15	.002
15825	48.0	50.0	2.0				.07	.002
15826	50.0	52.0	2.0				.07	.002
15827	52.0	54.0	2.0				.61	.002
15828	54.0	56.0	2.0				.03	<.002
27 G								
15829	0.0	2.0	2.0	<.01	.07		.75	.014
15830	2.0	4.0	2.0		.06		.50	.018
15831	4.0	6.0	2.0	.04	.19		.96	.018
15832	6.0	8.0	2.0	.04	.20		.31	.010
15833	8.0	10.0	2.0		.15		.25	.008
27 H								
15834	0.0	2.0	2.0		.78		.22	.008
15835	2.0	4.0	2.0	.04	.40		.29	.012
15836	4.0	6.0	2.0	.14	.75		.32	.012
15837	6.0	8.0	2.0	.07	.53		.20	<.002
15838	8.0	10.0	2.0		<.01		<.01	<.002
15839	10.0	12.0	2.0		<.04		.03	<.002
15840	12.0	14.0	2.0				<.01	<.002
15841	14.0	16.0	2.0				<.01	<.002
27 I								
15842	0.0	2.0	2.0		.04		.03	.006
15843	2.0	4.0	2.0	.07	.22	.27	.34	.030
15844A	4.0	6.0	2.0	.13	1.00		1.27	<.002
*B	"	"	"	"	1.07			
15845	6.0	8.0	2.0				.15	<.002
15846	8.0	10.0	2.0		.06		.34	<.002
15847	10.0	12.0	2.0				.07	<.002
15848	12.0	14.0	2.0				.08	<.002

SCREE ZONE

Trench & Sample #	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	Ag opt	Au opt
27 J								
15849	0.0	2.0	2.0		.09		.20	.002
15850	2.0	4.0	2.0	<.01	.05		.38	.006
27 K								
15851	0.0	2.0	2.0				.13	.002
15852	2.0	4.0	2.0				.25	<.002
27 L								
15853	0.0	2.0	2.0				.16	<.002
15854	2.0	4.0	2.0				.07	.006
87-20								
15855A	0.0	2.0	2.0	.17	.50		3.32	.108
*B	"	"	"	"	"		3.44	.112
15856A	2.0	4.0	2.0				8.02	.054
*B	"	"	"				7.87	.054
87-21								
15863	0.0	2.0	2.0				.36	.006
15864	2.0	4.0	4.0				.58	.004
15865	4.0	6.0	2.0				.13	.002
87-21M								
15866	0.0	2.0	2.0				.25	.002
87-22								
15867	0.0	2.0	2.0				.11	.002
15868	2.0	4.0	2.0				.29	.002
87-23								
15878	0.0	2.0	2.0		.11		1.98	.006
15879	2.0	4.0	2.0		.04		1.25	.002
15880	4.0	6.0	2.0				.57	.002
15881	6.0	8.0	2.0		.01		.22	.002
15882	8.0	10.0	2.0				.21	<.002
87-24								
15883	0.0	2.0	2.0		.11		.10	.002
15884	2.0	4.0	2.0		.15		.15	<.002
15885	4.0	6.0	2.0		.12		.13	<.002
15886	6.0	8.0	2.0				.09	<.002
15887	8.0	10.0	2.0		.12		.08	.002
15888	10.0	12.0	2.0		.16		.09	<.002
15889	12.0	14.0	2.0	.005	.11		.07	.002
15890	14.0	16.0	2.0				.04	<.002
15891	16.0	18.0	2.0		.05		.05	<.002
15892	18.0	20.0	2.0		.01		<.01	.002

APPENDIX 3

CHECK ASSAY RESULTS

Sample #	Location	Pb %	Zn %	Ag 1 st opt	Ag 2 nd opt	Diff 1st-2nd	Au 1 st opt	Au 2 nd opt	Diff 1st-2nd
15677	T-27C			.41	.41	-	.370	.376	-.006
8717	D-87-1			2.47	2.51	-.04	.032	.032	-
8718	"			23.90	24.50	-.60	.114	.114	-
8719	"			13.20	12.90	+.30	.092	.088	.004
8720	"			3.38	3.50	-.12	.036	.022	.014
16082	T-87-13			15.50	15.70	-.20	.036	.036	-
16108	T-87-15			16.60	16.60	-	.028	.028	-
16019	T-87-6	1.6	1.46						
16022	T-87-7		1.34						
16032	T-87-8		1.17						
16033	T-87-8		1.18						
16034	T-87-8		1.97						
16035	T-87-8		1.88						
16036	T-87-10		1.49						
16050	T-87-10		1.62						
13829	D-87-10			3.15	3.09	+.06	.056	.054	+.002
13830	"			2.27	2.25	+.02	.098	.100	-.002
13831	"			1.31	1.27	+.04	.194	.208	-.014
13832	"			14.90	14.60	+.30	.066	.066	-
13833	"			20.40	20.00	+.40	.080	.080	-
13834	"			2.62	2.62	-	.022	.022	-
13811	D-87-9			3.50	3.50	-	.058	.054	+.04
13703	T-87-32			7.29	7.15	+.14	.040	.042	-.02
15855	T-87-20			3.32	3.44	-.12	.108	.112	-.004
15856	T-87-20			8.02	7.87	+.15	.054	.054	-
13662	D-87-8			6.20	6.34	-.14	.012	.012	-
13681	"			3.44	4.81	-1.37	.059	.054	.005
13683	"			3.21	3.15	.06	.057	.060	-.003

Note: The Pb and Zb assays were from samples where geochem analyses were in excess of 10,000 ppm.