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1986
DIAMOND DRILLING REPORT /
ON THE BULL 1 CLAIM
LIARD MINING DIVISION, B.C.,
NTS 104-0-16
LAT. 59°56'N; LONG. 130°15'W
SEPTEMBER 1987

(B.C. 1986 ASSESSMENT REPORT)

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

16,899

FILMED

Toronto, Canada
October 1987

Strathcona Mineral Services Limited

1986

DIAMOND DRILLING REPORT

on the

BULL 1 CLAIM

Liard Mining Division, British Columbia
N.T.S. 104-0-16
Latitude 59°56'N; Longitude 130°15'W

OWNER/OPERATOR: REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD.

By

Henrik Thalenhorst, Ph.D.

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12th Floor
20 Toronto Street
Toronto, Ontario, M5C 2B8

September, 1987

WORK PERIOD: October 20-29, 1986

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INTRODUCTION

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The B.C. portion of the Midway property consists of the Way, Bull, Climax, Post, Beth, Star, Toots and Renee mineral claims (total 967 units) located 85 km west of Watson Lake, Y.T. (Figure 1). Access to the property is provided by 25 km of gravel road which connects with the Alaska Highway at kilometre post 1128.

CLAIM STATUS

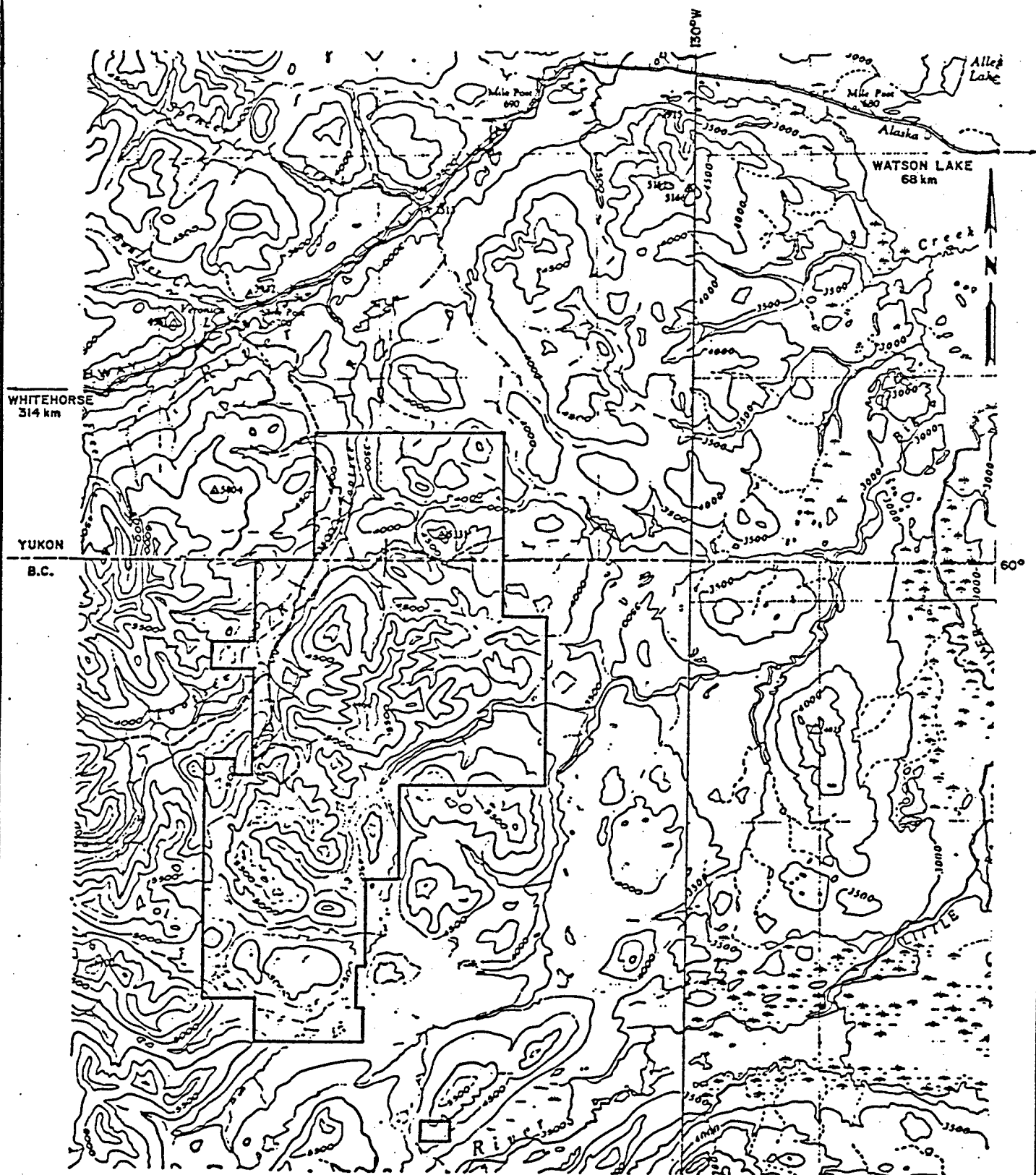
The status of the B.C. claims comprising the Midway property, as of January 1, 1987, is given in Table 1. The relative locations of the claims are shown in Plate 1.

HISTORY

The history and geology of the Midway property were reviewed by Cordilleran Engineering in 1981, 1982, 1983, and 1984. During this period 103 surface holes totalling 28 767 m were diamond drilled, 153 km of baseline was cut, 61 km of Pulse EM surveys and 38 km of gravity surveys were performed, and 9850 soil samples were collected and analyzed. Anomalous areas were prospected, and the property was geologically mapped. 26 km of main access road was reconstructed, and two steel beam bridges erected over major rivers.

Near the end of the 1984 surface drilling program in the Silver Creek area, after a mineralized zone approximately 250 m by 250 m had been defined, it was decided to start an underground exploration program. The portal was collared on October 11, 1984, and excavation continued until May 12, 1985. A total of 1440 m of ramps and drifts were advanced during this period.

From these openings, 170 core holes were drilled to determine the shape, grade and continuity of the mineralization.



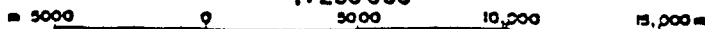
REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD.

MIDWAY PROPERTY

LOCATION MAP

LIARD MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS 104 0/16

1:250 000



BY

CORDILLERAN ENGINEERING

FIGURE 1a

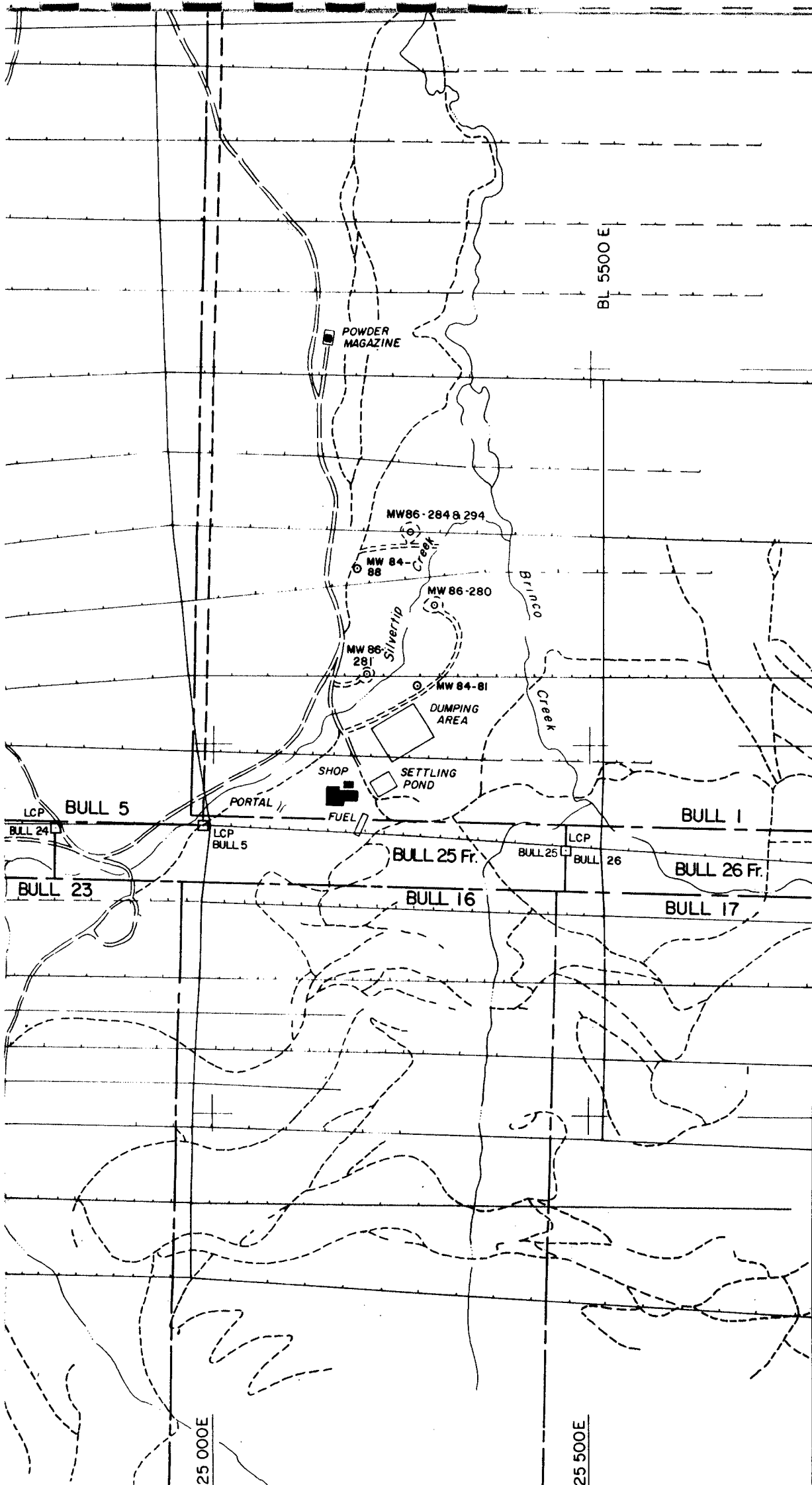



Fig. 1b.

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

15,560

No.	DATE	REVISION
CLIENT		
REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD.		
PROJECT		
MIDWAY PROJECT LIARD MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA		
TITLE		
NORTHWEST DISCO GRID AND DDH LOCATION		
SCALE 0 50 100 200 300 m		DATE
1:5000		
DESIGNED	DRAWN	APPROVAL
 STRATHCONA MINERAL SERVICES LIMITED 12th Floor, 20 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5C 2B6		
PROJECT No.	DRAWING No.	REVISION
1802-11	PLATE 10	

92 Claims (967 units), Liard Mining Division; NTS: 104/0-16
 Reg. Owner: Regional Resources Ltd.

CLAIM	UNIT	RECORD	EXPIRY	CLAIM	UNIT	RECORD	EXPIRY		
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====		
		NO.	DATE			NO.	DATE		
Way	1	20	1684	20-Oct-87	A Bull	22	2	2783	14-Jun-95
Way	2	20	1685	20-Oct-87	A Bull	23	2	2784	14-Jun-95
Way	3	20	1686	20-Oct-96	A Bull	24 Fr	1	2785	14-Jun-95
Way	4	20	1687	20-Oct-87	A Bull	25 Fr	1	2786	14-Jun-96
Way	5	20	1688	20-Oct-93	A Bull	26 Fr	1	2787	14-Jun-96
Way	6	20	1726	26-Nov-94	A Bull	27 Fr	1	2934	19-Sep-95
Way	7	20	1727	26-Nov-96	A Bull	28 Fr	1	3677	14-Oct-96
Way	8	20	1728	26-Nov-96			---		
Way	9	15	1729	26-Nov-94			104		
Way	10	20	1730	26-Nov-93					
Way	11	20	1731	26-Nov-94	A Climax	1	8	1716	26-Nov-96
A Way	12	15	1732	26-Nov-96	A Climax	2	20	1709	12-Nov-96
Way	13	20	1733	26-Nov-87	Climax	3	20	1710	12-Nov-95
Way	14	20	1734	26-Nov-89	Climax	4	20	1717	26-Nov-95
Way	15	20	1735	26-Nov-87	Climax	5	20	1718	26-Nov-95
Way	16	20	1736	26-Nov-94	Climax	6	15	1719	26-Nov-96
Way	17	20	1737	26-Nov-93	Climax	7	15	1720	26-Nov-93
Way	18	15	1738	26-Nov-93	Climax	8	15	1721	26-Nov-95
Way	19	20	1739	26-Nov-94	Climax	9	15	1722	26-Nov-95
Way	20	20	1740	26-Nov-94	Climax	10	20	1723	26-Nov-95
Way	21	20	1741	26-Nov-93	A Climax	11	6	1724	26-Nov-96
Way	22	10	1742	26-Nov-93	A Climax	12	12	2411	24-Aug-96
Way	23	18	1743	26-Nov-96	Climax	13	1	2591	20-Oct-94
Way	24 Fr	1	2763	14-Jun-96	A Climax	14 Fr	1	2592	20-Oct-95
Way	25 Fr	1	2764	14-Jun-96	Climax	15 Fr	1	2989	17-Oct-93
Way	26 Fr	1	2765	14-Jun-94	Climax	16 Fr	1	2990	17-Oct-93
Way	27 Fr	1	2766	14-Jun-96			---		
Way	29 Fr	1	2768	14-Jun-94			190		
Way	30 Fr	1	2769	14-Jun-96					
Way	31 Fr	1	2770	14-Jun-96	Post	1	4	1708	12-Nov-94
Way	32 Fr	1	2771	14-Jun-96	Post	2	9	2275	20-Apr-95
Way	33 Fr	1	2772	14-Jun-96	Post	3	20	2276	20-Apr-95
Way	34 Fr	1	2773	14-Jun-96	Post	4 Fr	1	2799	20-Jun-95
Way	35 Fr	1	2774	14-Jun-96	Post	5 Fr	1	2800	20-Jun-95
		---			Post	9	20	2282	20-Apr-89
		444			Post	11	10	2412	24-Aug-95
					Post	12	15	2413	24-Aug-94
A Bull	1	12	1705	12-Nov-96	Post	13	18	2414	24-Aug-94
A Bull	2	20	1706	12-Nov-96	Post	14	2	2593	20-Oct-95
A Bull	4 Fr	1	1725	26-Nov-96	Post	15	20	2933	19-Sep-94
A Bull	5	12	1959	21-Jul-96	Post	16	2	2946	03-Oct-95
A Bull	7	18	2415	24-Aug-96			---		
A Bull	8	15	2665	18-Jan-94			122		
A Bull	10	2	2667	18-Jan-95					
A Bull	11 Fr	1	2668	18-Jan-95	B Beth	1	12	1516	08-Aug-96
A Bull	12 Fr	1	2669	18-Jan-94	B Beth	2	20	1517	08-Aug-95
A Bull	15 Fr	1	2776	14-Jun-96	B Beth	3	20	1518	08-Aug-95
A Bull	16	2	2777	14-Jun-95	B Beth	4	18	1519	08-Aug-96
A Bull	17	2	2778	14-Jun-95	B Star	2 Fr	1	2775	14-Jun-96
A Bull	18	2	2779	14-Jun-95	B Star	3	4	2829	06-Jul-96
A Bull	19	2	2780	14-Jun-95	B Renee	1	12	1132	11-Nov-96
A Bull	20	2	2781	14-Jun-95	B Toots	4	20	848	06-Jul-96
A Bull	21	2	2782	14-Jun-96			---		
							107		

A Claims in Area A
 B Claims in Area B

Note
 =====

Beth, Star, Renee & Toots reg. Owner
 is Western Canadian Mining
 (formerly Brinco Mining Limited)

1986 PROGRAM

Between June 1 and October 19, 1986, a number of areas on the Midway property which are geologically similar to the Silver Creek area (shale overlying carbonate) were explored by prospecting, soil sampling, geophysical surveying and diamond and reverse circulation drilling. 72.7 km of line were cut, 2368 soil samples collected, 153.1 line km of magnetometer and 50.7 line km of surface Pulse EM surveys conducted. 971 m of reverse circulation drilling and 1762 m of diamond core drilling were completed. This work has been described in detail by Cordilleran Engineering, 1986.

GEOLOGY

The following is quoted from Cordilleran Engineering, 1986:

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

"The Midway property area is located within the Cassiar Platform terrain of the Northern Cordillera. Location and relationships with the major geological units of the region are shown in Figure 2.

"The Cassiar Platform is an autochthonous miogeosynclinal wedge of relatively shallow-marine carbonate and clastic sediments, Proterozoic (?) to Early Mississippian in age. The sedimentary wedge probably plunged to the southwest towards deeper-water depositional environments. During Mid Jurassic to Early Cretaceous times, a complex of oceanic sediments, volcanics and igneous ultramafics (the "Upper Sylvester Allochthon", Gordey et al, 1982) was thrust, probably from the southwest, and emplaced over the platform, which was later intruded by Mid- to Late-Cretaceous quartz monzonite ("Cassiar Batholith").

"The Cassiar Platform is bounded to the east by the Rocky Mountain Trench, filled with basinal clastic facies. The trench is marked by a major dextral strike-slip fault along which the Cassiar Platform may have moved over a distance of at least 450 km during Mesozoic and Cenozoic times (Templeman-Kluit and Blusson, 1977).

"The Midway property area is underlain by Lower and Middle Paleozoic sediments intruded on the west by the Cassiar Batholith. The sedimentary succession has been assigned to the Kechika, Sandpile, McDame and Sylvester Groups (Gabrielse, 1969).

"The Cambrian to Lower Silurian Kechika Group consists of siltstone, phyllite and limestone, altered to hornfels and skarns near the batholith contact. The Silurian to Middle Devonian Sandpile and McDame Groups consist of quartzite, dolostone and limestone. These Lower Paleozoic sediments were deposited in shallow water and on tidal flats

of the Cassiar Platform. The Upper Devonian to Mississippian Lower Sylvester Group consists of a thick section of argillite, sandstone, and local conglomerate beds. These clastic rocks were deposited by turbidity currents in an offshore basin or trough, which probably developed by subsidence of fault-bounded blocks, possibly associated with a rifting centre. The Mississippian to Permian (?) Upper Sylvester Group consists of phyllite, chert, local calcarenite beds, volcanic flows and tuffs and ultramafics. This unit is part of the allochthon which was thrust over the Cassiar Platform (Gordey et al, 1982).

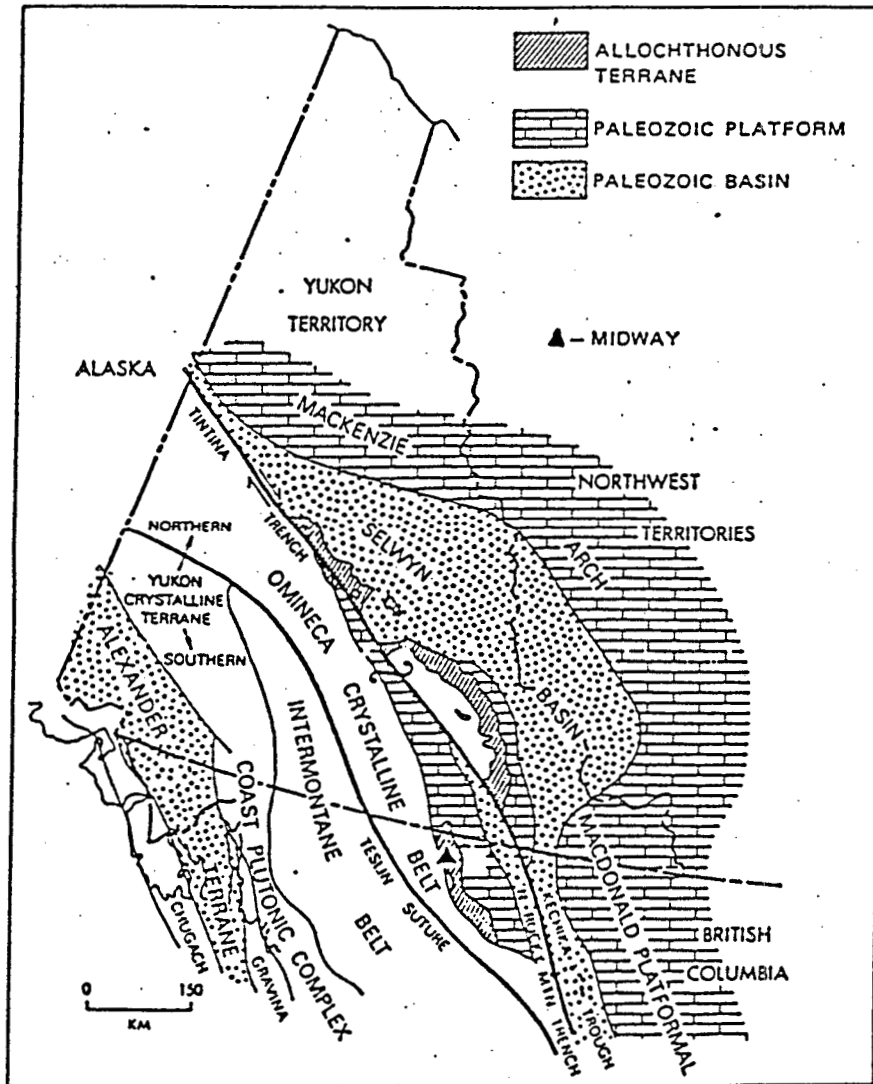


Figure 2 Regional geological setting of the Midway property/6
(Modified after MacIntyre, 1983).

"PROPERTY AND DEPOSIT GEOLOGY

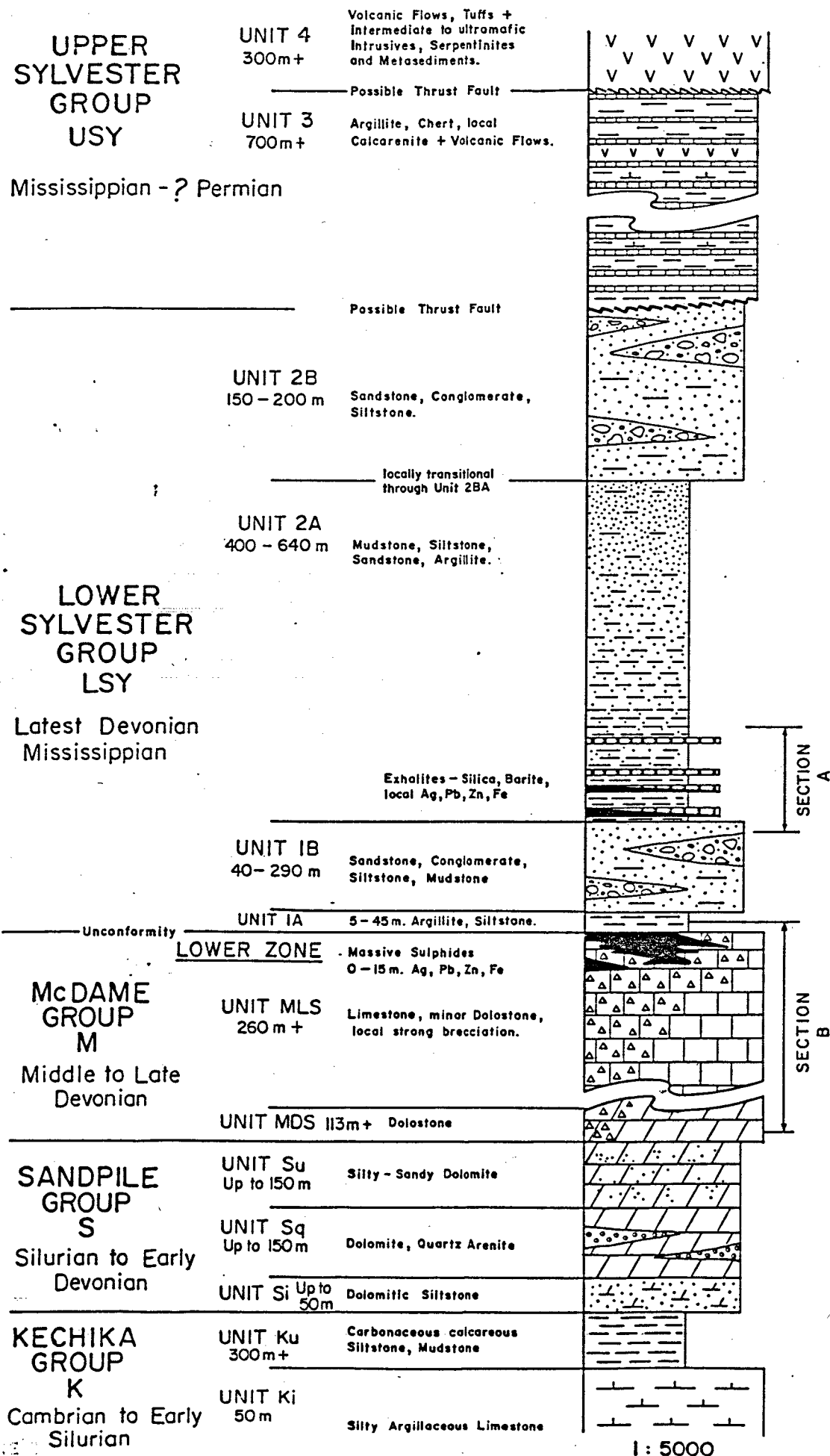
"The geology of the Midway property in general and of the deposits area in particular was presented in Cordilleran Engineering, 1984. The stratigraphy as it is presently known, through mapping and diamond drilling, is shown on Figure 3.

"Massive sulphide deposits have been found in two stratigraphic locations: "exhalative", shale-hosted, stratabound deposits near the base of Unit 2A of the Lower Sylvester Group, and replacement and open space filling, carbonate-hosted deposits at and below the unconformity between the Lower Sylvester and McDame Groups. The former have not proven to be of economic interest; exploration activity since 1982 has focussed on the latter.

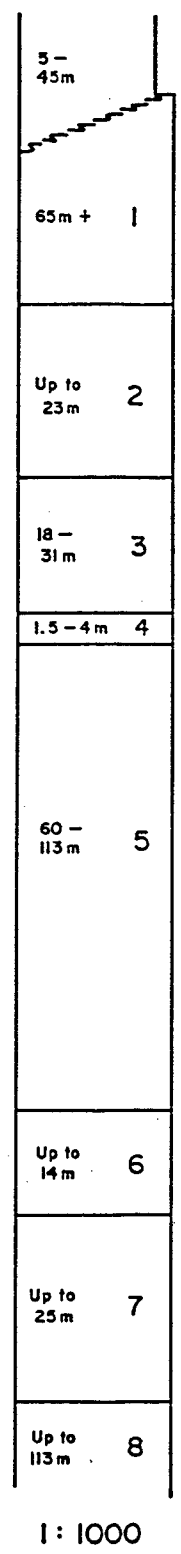
"The carbonate-hosted sulphide deposits (Lower Zone or LZ) have been found over a vertical interval of 100 m in McDame carbonate, throughout the upper limestone into the top of the underlying dolostone. The most extensively explored deposits are those immediately below the unconformity in the Silver Creek North zone, where sulphides have been found 20 m to 120 m below the surface. Massive sulphides have been intersected at depths between 175 m and 480 m northeast, east and south of the Silver Creek deposits.

"The sulphides are spatially associated with, but not restricted to, altered and brecciated carbonate. In the Silver Creek zone there is a preferred azimuth of veins and tabular shaped bodies of 130 degrees to 150 degrees. The deposits vary in width and thickness from centimetres to tens of metres. The minerals of interest are argentiferous galena, sphalerite, and various silver-bearing sulphosalts, almost invariably accompanied by massive pyrite with lesser pyrrhotite and minor marcasite.

"Both pre- and post-Sylvester faults have been found. Pre-Sylvester, post-McDame faults do not appear to have acted as barriers to mineralization. Major post-Sylvester faults are oriented northwest-southeast to north-south, dip to the west and have measured displacements of up to 200 m, east side down.



McDAME SECTION B



UNIT IA - Carbonaceous Mudstone.
Contact - Depositional and possible angular unconformity, locally faulted.
Can be divided into 5 subunits:
IA - Dense facies = Amphipora facies, minor Massive Stromatoporoid facies.
IB - Abundant Thamnopora.
IC - Massive Stromatoporoid facies.
ID - Wholly composed of Crinoidal facies
IE - Same as IA

Dominated by Massive Stromatoporoid facies. Minor Thamnopora and Euryamphipora facies. "Tryplasma" throughout.

Dense Packstone bed at top with fine Amphipora, "Tryplasma", Amphipora, Dense and Massive Stromatoporoid facies.

Euryamphipora facies

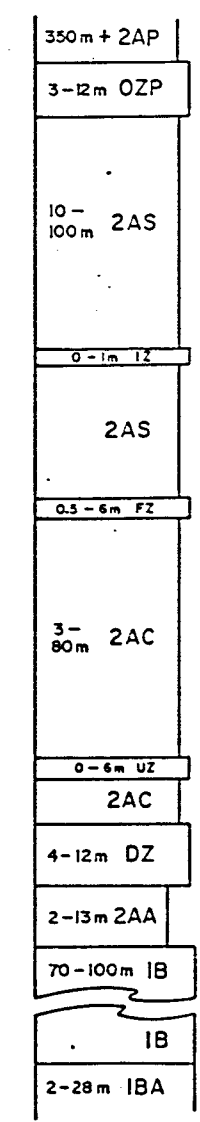
Thick sequences of Amphipora and Dense facies, with minor intercalated Massive Stromatoporoid facies. Nodular Dense Packstones and Brachiopod-bearing Packstones are present.

Upper - Amphipora and Dense facies with minor Euryamphipora. Middle - Stromatoporoids with Stachyodes. Bottom - Stromatoporoids with Thamnopora at the base.

Amphipora and Dense facies. Thin shelled Brachiopods throughout, minor Thamnopora.

Dense facies with intercalated minor Amphipora and Brachiopod facies. Stringocephalid throughout. Correlates with Unit MDS.

SYLVESTER SECTION A



Siltstone, Sandstone. Deformed bedding.

Laminated silica ± barite ± pyrite, interbedded Siltstone.

Siltstone, Sandstone, minor Calcarenite.

Laminated silica ± pyrite ± barite.

Siltstone, Sandstone, minor Calcarenite

Laminated silica ± pyrite ± barite.

Mudstone, Siltstone, Calcarenite, Sandstone.

Laminated silica ± barite ± Ag, Pb, Zn, Fe
Mudstone, Siltstone, Calcarenite, Sandstone.

Laminated silica ± barite ± Ag, Pb, Zn, Fe

Carbonaceous Mudstone.

Sandstone, Conglomerate

Siltstone, Sandstone (transitional to Unit IA)

1:1000

16,899

REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD.
MIDWAY PROPERTY

**STRATIGRAPHY OF THE
SULPHIDE DEPOSITS AREA**

N.T.S. 104-0, 105-B
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY
LIARD MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCALE AS SHOWN

BY
CORDILLERAN ENGINEERING
1980-1055 W. HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6E 2E9

DECEMBER 1984

FIGURE 3

"The source of the mineralizing fluids in the Midway area is unknown. Alteration in the Lower Sylvester clastics, apparent mineral zoning and interpretation of aeromagnetic data indicate a centre could lie 1.5 km to 2.0 km southeast of the known deposits.

DIAMOND DRILLING

Diamond drilling during the 1986 exploration program was done under contract by E. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse, Y.T. The program consisted of, among others, ten diamond drill holes, totalling 1762 m, which are listed in Table 3 of Cordilleran Engineering, 1986.

This report deals with DDH No. MW 86-294, drilled on the Bull 1 claim with an azimuth of 50 degrees, an inclination of -85 degrees for a total length of 322.17 m. Of this total, the first 171.30 m were drilled between October 12 and October 19, 1986, and were included in the previous assessment report (Cordilleran Engineering, 1986). The lower 150.87 m of DDH 86-294 were drilled from October 20 to October 29, 1986.

A copy of the Diamond Drill Core Logging Format, a summary copy of the drill hole log and copies of the Assay Records are appended.

Diamond drilling in 1986 was concentrated in three areas where shales were known or suspected to overlie carbonates. Three holes (274, 276, 293) were drilled on the Tricorn Mountain grid about 3 km southeast of the Silver Creek deposit. The remainder were on the NW Disco grid; four (280, 281, 284, 294) in the vicinity of holes 81 and 88 in the southeast corner of the grid (NW Disco South) and three (275, 282, 283) north of Tricorn Mountain 1 1/2 km to 2 km north northwest of the deposit.

The results by area have been discussed in Cordilleran Engineering, 1986. Pertinent information regarding the NW Disco South area and DDH MW 86-294 are presented below:

NW DISCO SOUTH

Of two holes (MW 84-81 and MW 84-88) drilled in this area previously, DDH 81 had intersected three carbonate-hosted sulfide intervals of which the deepest returned 0.9 m grading 2116 g/t Ag, 33.8% Pb and 10.4% Zn; DDH 88, 145 m to the northwest, had no such sulfide intersections.

Four holes were drilled during 1986 to determine the extent of the mineralization in this area. DDH MW 86-280 was collared 110 m north of DDH 81; it encountered four separate sulfide zones in the McDame limestone with a total thickness

Strathcona Mineral Services Limited

of 12.1 m, the best of which graded 176.9 g/t Ag, 2.6% Pb and 11.7% Zn over a core length of 2.45 m.

DDH MW 86-281 was sited 95 m to the west of DDH 81. Several fault zones severely disrupt the normal stratigraphic sequence in such a way that the hole entirely missed the critical interval of McDame limestone directly underneath the unconformity. No sulfides were found. Brecciation and recrystallization prevented identification of the detailed McDame stratigraphy.

DDH MW 86-284 was collared 70 m east of DDH 88 and drilled at -70 toward the west. Here, the unconformity was intersected at the projected depth of 211 m, but the underlying carbonate is Lower McDame dolostone (ML8?). No sulfide zones were found.

DDH MW 86-294 was drilled from the same setup as 86-284 but pointed in the opposite direction at -85. Again much faulting was encountered, and the unconformity appeared at a depth of 284 m. Two thin sulfide zones were intersected in the McDame carbonates, the better of them grading 143.6 g/t Ag, 0.6 g/t Au, 1.46% Pb, and 3.47% Zn over a core length of 0.8 m.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The results of the 1986 diamond drilling program in the southeast corner of the NW Disco grid indicate that the lower Sylvester strata are much more structurally disturbed than farther south in the Silver Creek and Discovery areas. These disturbances made drilling difficult and expensive with all four holes having been reduced at least once.

The observed faulting has the overall effect of apparent oversteepening of the east dipping strata along north-south trending normal faults. As a result, the target stratigraphic interval just below the unconformity disappears into great depth over a short distance making surface exploration methods costly and increasingly ineffective.

The intersections in DDHs 81, 280, and 294 show that the mineralization of the Silver Creek/Discovery Zones does continue to the north; quantifying its economic significance from surface alone will be very difficult.

COST STATEMENT

CONTRACTOR'S INVOICES

1. Drilling

10.97 m HQ @ \$63.60/m	=	\$ 697.69
58.22 m NQ @ 58.08/m	=	3 381.42
81.68 m BQ @ 58.08/m	=	4 743.97

-----		-----	
150.87 m			\$ 8 823.08

2. Field Time

222 man hours @ 29.00/hr	=	\$ 6 438.00
111 machine hours @ 20.00/hr	=	2 220.00

8 658.00

3. Demobilization

1 105.00

4. Fuel Oil

1 445.00

5. Service Trips

300.00

6. Mud, Propane

Propane	\$ 100.00
Mud	1 631.91

1 731.91

7. Bits, Rods etc.

5 648.75

Total Contractor's Invoices

\$ 27 711.74

Management, 10 days @ \$451.50/day	4 515.00
W. Jakubowski, Geologist, 10 days @ \$330/day	3 300.00
L. Kostyshin, Core Helper, 10 days @ \$79/day	790.00
Camp Support, 70 man days @ \$94.80/man day	6 636.00

TOTAL

\$ 42 952.74

ALLOCATION OF ASSESSMENT COSTS

BULL 1 GROUP

Work performed:

DDH #	Claim	Dates drilled	Depth	Costs (\$)
294	Bull 1	Oct.20 - Oct.29, 86	150.87 m	42 952.74

TOTAL DIAMOND DRILLING	\$ 42 952.74
PAC WITHDRAWAL	13 047.26

	\$ 56 000.00

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CORDILLERAN ENGINEERING

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- 1982 Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical and Drilling Report on Way 1-33, Bull 1-6, Climax 1-11, Post 1-10 and Macc Claims, Liard Mining Division, B.C. Assessment Report submitted to British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, January, 1983.
- 1983 Diamond Drilling Report on Way 1-24, Bull 1-27, Climax 1-16, Post 1-16, Beth 1-4, Star 2-3, Renee 1 and Toots 4 Claims, Liard Mining Division, B.C. Assessment Report submitted to British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, January, 1984.
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AR #
15560

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Pelly-Cassiar Platform and Selwyn basin: Neither without the other. Geol. Ass. Canada, Annual Meeting, Prog. with Abstract, 2, 52.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Henrik Thalenhorst, hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist employed by Strathcona Mineral Services of 12th Floor, 20 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5C 2B8.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Munich, Germany (PhD., Economic Geology, 1968).
3. I have engaged in the study and practice of mineral exploration since 1968.
4. I am the author of this report and a supervisor of the field work conducted on the Midway property during the period June 22 to October 29, 1986.
5. I am a Professional Engineer registered in the Yukon Territory, and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
6. I have no beneficial interest in the claims covered by this report or in Regional Resources Ltd., nor do I expect to receive any.



H. Thalenhorst, Ph.D.

APPENDIX

1. DIAMOND DRILL CORE LOGGING FORMAT
2. SHORT LOG DDH MW 86-294
3. ASSAY CERTIFICATE

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LOGGING FORMAT

INTRODUCTION

All the diamond drill core from the Regional Resources Ltd. - Canamax Resources Inc. Midway Property has been logged using coded logging forms to aid in the rapid recording and retrieval of information. The following is a short guide to the coding format.

"DIAMOND DRILL RECORD" (Form DDR-82-1)

The first page of each drill hole log is a summary page and is generally self-explanatory.

- Survey Co-ordinates: UTM co-ordinates tied to the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid.
- Elevation: In metres above sea level.
- Stick Up: Height of casing above ground.
- Scale: Of Diamond Drill Record graphic logs.
- Symmetry Statement: Refers to the recording of structural information.

GEOLOGY:

- Unit As per the mineralization and major rock unit codes explained below.
- Int. Drill core length of intercept.
- T.W. Thickness of unit corrected for plunge of drill hole and dip of regional stratigraphy.

THE MAJOR STRATIGRAPHIC SUBDIVISIONS

LOWER SYLVESTER GROUP: Upper Devonian-Mississippian

<u>UNIT</u>		
2B	<u>SANDSTONE</u>	- Light grey, medium to coarse grained, massive to bedded.
	<u>CONGLOMERATE</u>	- Light grey, fine to medium grained, massive - generally Bouma A and lesser B sequences.
2A	SUBDIVIDED BELOW	
2AP	<u>SLUMP BRECCIA</u>	- Light grey sandstone clasts in a dark grey siltstone/sandstone matrix.
2AS	<u>SILTSTONE</u>	- Dark to medium grey, variably carbonaceous, variably <u>siliceous</u> , variably pyritic, non-calcareous.
	<u>CALCARENITE</u>	- Light grey, laminated to massive; present toward top of unit.
2AC	<u>SILTSTONE</u>	- Dark to medium grey, slightly to moderately <u>carbonaceous</u> , non-siliceous, slightly to moderately pyritic, generally non-calcareous.
	<u>CALCARENITE</u>	- Light grey, laminated to massive.
	<u>SANDSTONE</u>	- Light grey, laminated to massive; only locally present.
2AA	<u>SILTSTONE</u>	- Dark grey to black, moderately to very <u>carbonaceous</u> , non-siliceous, locally pyritic, non-calcareous; may contain abundant chert and/or calcareous nodules.
1B	<u>SANDSTONE</u>	- Light grey, laminated to massive
	<u>SILTSTONE</u>	- Dark to medium grey, slightly to moderately carbonaceous, non-siliceous, slightly pyritic, non-calcareous.
	<u>CONGLOMERATE</u>	- Light grey, fine to locally medium grained, massive. - Coarser grained Bouma A and B sequences generally occur toward the upper portion of the unit while finer grained Bouma D sequences occur toward the lower portion of the unit.
1BA		- This is the basal transition zone of unit 1B dominated by siltstones with 5-25% sandstone.

THE MAJOR STRATIGRAPHIC SUBDIVISIONS

LOWER SYLVESTER GROUP: Upper Devonian-Mississippian (cont'd)

UNIT

- 1A This unit is transitional with the 1BA unit above and is defined as containing <5% sandstone beds.
- 1AA SILTSTONE - Dark grey to black, moderately to very carbonaceous, locally siliceous, locally pyritic, generally non-calcareous.
- 1AC CALCAREOUS SILTSTONE/CALCARENITE - Medium to dark grey, usually non-carbonaceous, non-siliceous, non-pyritic, moderately to very calcareous. This is a local calcareous "wash" occasionally immediately overlying the McDame Group carbonates.

ALTERATION

In the Lower Sylvester Group there are zones of siltstone and/or sandstone and/or calcarenite which have been altered to phyllite (Ph) and/or siliceous chert-like rocks with or without pyrrhotite ± pyrite ± chalcopyrite. These altered rocks are placed in the Lower Sylvester Group under their respective unit names with a precursor letter "A", (e.g., A1B is altered Unit 1B).

MCDAME GROUP: Middle Devonian

McDame Lithostratigraphic Units

UNIT	Subunit	Thickness	Major Components		Lesser Components	Minor Components	Notes
			Facies	Lithologies	Facies	Facies	
ML-1	A	28+	Dense	Packstone to Mudstone		Massive Stromatoporoid	
			Amphipora	Rudstone to Floatstone			
	B	5.4	Thamnopora	Rudstone & Floatstone	Massive Stromatoporoid	Amphipora	
			Dense	Packstone to Mudstone			Upper
			Amphipora	Rudstone & Floatstone			Lower
		16.8	Massive Stromatoporoid	Rudstone & Floatstone		Stromatoporoid & Dense	
	D	2.5 - 4.3	Crinoidal	Packstone & Wackestone			
	E	4 - 10	Amphipora	Floatstone		Massive Stromatoporoid	
			Dense	Bioclastic-peloidal Packstone to Mudstone			
M-2		up to 23	Massive Stromatoporoid	Rudstone to Floatstone, local chert, Frame- stone	Mixed Amphipora & Stromatoporoid	Rugosan Euryamphipora Thamnopora	

THE MAJOR STRATIGRAPHIC SUBDIVISIONS
 McDame Group: Middle Devonian (cont'd)

McDame Lithostratigraphic Units

UNIT	Subunit	Thickness	Major Components		Lesser Components	Minor Components	Notes
			Facies	Lithologies	Facies	Facies	
XL-3		18 - 31	Dense (top)	Bioclastic Packstone & Wackestone			Upper
			Amphipora	Rudstone to (Wackestone)			
			Massive Stromatoporoid	Rudstone to (Floatstone).	Amphipora & Thamnopora		Middle
			Amphipora	Rudstone to (Floatstone)		Dense	Lower
XL-4		1.5 - 4.0	Euryamphipora	Rudstone to Floatstone	Massive & Mixed Stromatoporoid	Amphipora	
XL-5		60 - 113	Amphipora	Rudstone to Floatstone	Massive & Mixed Stromatoporoid	Thin shelled Brachiopods	
			Dense	Bioclastic Packstone & Wackestone			
XL-6		up to 14	Amphipora	Floatstone	Euryamphipora (thin)	Massive Stromatoporoid	Upper
			Dense	Bioclastic-peloidal Packstone to Mudstone			
			Massive Stromatoporoid	Rudstone & Floatstone	Mixed "Stachyodes" & Stromatoporoid	Amphipora	Middle
			Thamnopora	Rudstone & Floatstone	Stromatoporoid		Lower
XL-7		up to 25	Amphipora	Floatstone		Brachiopod (Thamnopora)	
			Dense	Bioclastic-peloidal Packstone to Wackestone			
XL-8		up to 113	Dense	Bioclastic-peloidal Wackestone, Mudstone (Packstone)	Amphipora & Brachiopod	"Stachyodes" & Gastropods	Transitional to Xlline Dolomite

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

YBR
DIKES AND ALTERED ROCKS
OF UNCERTAIN PARENTAGE

- Greenstone dikes are found mainly in the McDame Group but also occur locally in the Lower Sylvester Group.
- Variably altered rocks are usually associated with the dikes but are much more extensive than the greenstones themselves. The altered rocks probably represent, for the most part, highly altered dikes.

THE MAJOR STRATIGRAPHIC SUBDIVISIONS (cont'd)MINERALIZATION"EXHALITES"

These are light brown to light grey cherty units found in Unit 2A of the Lower Sylvester Group. They are generally composed of quartz, sericite, and pyrite but locally grade to massive sulphides (pyrite-sphalerite-galena). Different "exhalite" horizons have been given letter designations to distinguish them.

e.g., FZ = F-Zone "exhalite"

FZP = F-Zone "exhalite" package - usually used when thin "exhalites" believed to be related are interbedded with other lithologies.

The major rock type designation (e.g., XQ (siliceous exhalite) is used in the unit column when the identification of the "exhalite" horizon is uncertain.

LOWER ZONE MINERALIZATION

The carbonate-hosted Lower Zones have been designated LZ1, LZ2, LZ 3, etc., as they were encountered down the drillhole.

OTHER SYMBOLS USED

OB	-	Overburden
NR	-	No recovery
GM	-	Gouge Zone

REGIONAL RESOURCES LTD.

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY MIDWAY D.D.H. MW 86 - 294 - PAGE 2 OF 2

AREA: _____ DIP: _____ AZIMUTH (I): _____ DEPTH: _____
 CLAIM: _____ NORTHING: _____ DATE STARTED: _____
 SECTION: _____ EASTING: _____ DATE FINISHED: _____
 CORE SIZE: _____ ELEVATION: _____ CONTRACTOR: _____
 CORE RECOVERY: _____ CORE STORED AT: _____ LOGGED BY: _____
 COMMENTS: _____

SURVEY DATA	GEOLOGY AND ASSAY RECORD											
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Depth	Dip	Az (I)	From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	T.W. (m)	Geology	Sample No.	Rec. %	S.G.	Ag oz/l	Pb %	Zn %	Au oz/l	Fe %	Ag gm/MT	Au gm/MT
			299.00	304.00	5.00		ML2										
			304.00	304.60	0.60		ML2CR										
			304.60	304.80	0.20		ML2?										
			304.80	305.30	0.50		ML2RB										
			305.30	305.60	0.30		LZ										
			305.60	310.40	4.80		ML2?										
			310.40	310.80	0.40		ML2MS										
			310.80	313.60	2.80		ML2?3										
			313.60	315.25	1.65		ML3?										
			315.25	315.60	0.35		ML3CR										
			315.60	316.50	0.90		ML3?										
			316.50	316.70	0.20		ML3MS										
			316.70	322.17	5.47		ML3?										

ASSAYS																	
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			295.90	296.40	0.50		LZ	13765	91		0.07	0.02	0.01	<0.002		2.4	tr
			304.80	305.30	0.50		ML2RB	13766	100		5.38	2.05	3.27	0.019		184.5	0.65
			305.30	305.60	0.30		LZ	13767	100		2.20	0.48	3.81	0.016		75.4	0.55
			304.80	305.60	0.80			average	100		4.19	1.46	3.47	0.018		143.7	0.61



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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au OPT	Ag OPT	Pb PCT	Zn PCT	
D2 294 13765		<0.002	0.07	0.02	0.01	
D2 294 13766		0.019	5.38	2.05	3.27	0.5u
D2 294 13767		0.016	2.20	0.48	3.81	0.3u
		.018	4.19	1.46	7.47	0.8u

2.61g 147.7g