ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Prince George

Off Confidential: 89.05.26

ASSESSMENT REPORT 17561

MINING DIVISION: Cariboo

PROPERTY: Com
LOCATION: LAT 54 04 33 LONG 122 19 00
UTM 10 5991958 544711
NTS 093J01W
CLAIM(S): Com 1-2
OPERATOR(S): Castello Res.
AUTHOR(S): Payne, J.G.;Sisson, W.G.
REPORT YEAR: 1988, 80 Pages
COMMODITIES SEARCHED FOR: Lead,Zinc,Silver
GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY:

The claims are underlain by a north trending succession of gneiss, limestone, argillite and andesite with lesser dacite. Gneiss and limestone have been altered to epidote and garnet skarn along their mutual contact. The skarn contains bands of massive sphalerite and galena. All rocks, including the skarn, are intruded by a swarm of felsite and quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes.

WORK DONE: Drilling
DIAD 871.0 m 6 hole(s);NQ
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:600
MINFILE: 093J 001

LOG NO: 0708 RD.
ACTION:
FILE NO:

GEOLOGICAL REPORT of DIAMOND DRILLING

on the

GISCOME PROPERTY

COM 1,2,4,4 (frac.),5,6 Claims
CARIBOO MINING DISTRICT,

NTS 93J/1W

54°05'N, 122°19'W

FILMED

CASTELLO RESOURCES LTD.
104-1260 Hornby St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,561

by

Wendy G. Sisson
and
John G. Payne

March 1988

Owner: Mr. G. Klein
Operator: Castello Resources Ltd.
Location: NTS 93J/1W

John G. Payne Consultants, Ltd.
877 Old Lillooet Road,
North Vancouver, B.C., V7J 2H6
(604-986-2928)

SUMMARY

In February 1988, a short diamond drill programme was conducted by Castello Resources on the Com claim group, located east of Giscome B.C.. From this programme major lithological units were delineated in the western claim area, and zones of skarn alteration were tested for concentrations of Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization.

The Com claim area has undergone exploration since 1942. This work has identified an epidote-garnet skarn prospect on the property. The skarn zones consistently occur at the contact between limestone and underlying gneissic rocks within Slide Mountain Group stratigraphy. Lenses and pods of sulphide mineralization are concentrated within intense and strong zones of skarn alteration.

The largest zone of sulphide occurrence identified to date is in the western property area. Drill data from this area has found the sulphide mineralization in the skarn zone to be sporadic and discontinuous along strike and at depth. This mineralization was generally low-grade with intermittent higher grade centers. The extent of this skarn zone is as yet untested to the east and further to the west.

More exploration is recommended for the claim area in order to find extensions and constraints to the defined skarn zone, and to understand better the occurrence of sulphide mineralization. Work is warranted especially to investigate the reported occurrence of sphalerite-galena float and the source of coincident Ag-Hg geochemical anomalies located to the east and along strike of the defined skarn zone.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Com claim group covers an area of 6 square kilometers and is located approximately 40 km to the northeast of Prince George. The claim area has undergone mineral exploration since 1942. During this period a mineralized skarn prospect has been delineated within the claim area.

The skarn is composed primarily of epidote and lesser garnet skarn alteration mineralogies. Within the skarn zones are intermittent concentrations of Pb-Zn-Ag sulphides.

Diamond drilling on the Com claims in February 1988 was directed at defining possible extensions to skarn zones outlined by previous geological surface mapping and drilling. To this end, drilling was concentrated primarily in the western property area. Geological information from this programme delineated the extent of the skarn zone and associated mineralization in this region.

1.1 Location and Access

The Giscome property is located approximately 40 km northeast of Prince George, B.C. and is 5 km to the east of the abandoned Giscome townsite, (see Figure 1). The property is within the Cariboo Mining District and is found in map sheet NTS 93J/1W.

The property area is serviced by Highway 16 east from Prince George and the Willow River road to Giscome. East from Giscome, access is provided by a gravel secondary road. This road is maintained year round by local logging operations and leads to the Mt. Churchill lookout tower.

Topography in the area is subdued with elevations between 600 and 750 meters. Most of the property area is covered by thick glacial deposits and outcrop exposure is poor. The forest cover is moderate to thick and is comprised primarily of mixed coniferous and deciduous vegetation.

1.2 Claim Status

The Com claim group consists of six claims, Com 1, 2, 4, 4 frac., 5, and 6 in good standing, (see Figure 2). The claims are owned by Mr. Gerald Klein, Prince George and operated by Castello Resources Ltd., 104-1260 Hornby St., Vancouver, B.C..

Pertinent information regarding the status of the claims is outlined in Table 1.

GISCOME PROPERTY

Figure 1. Location Map

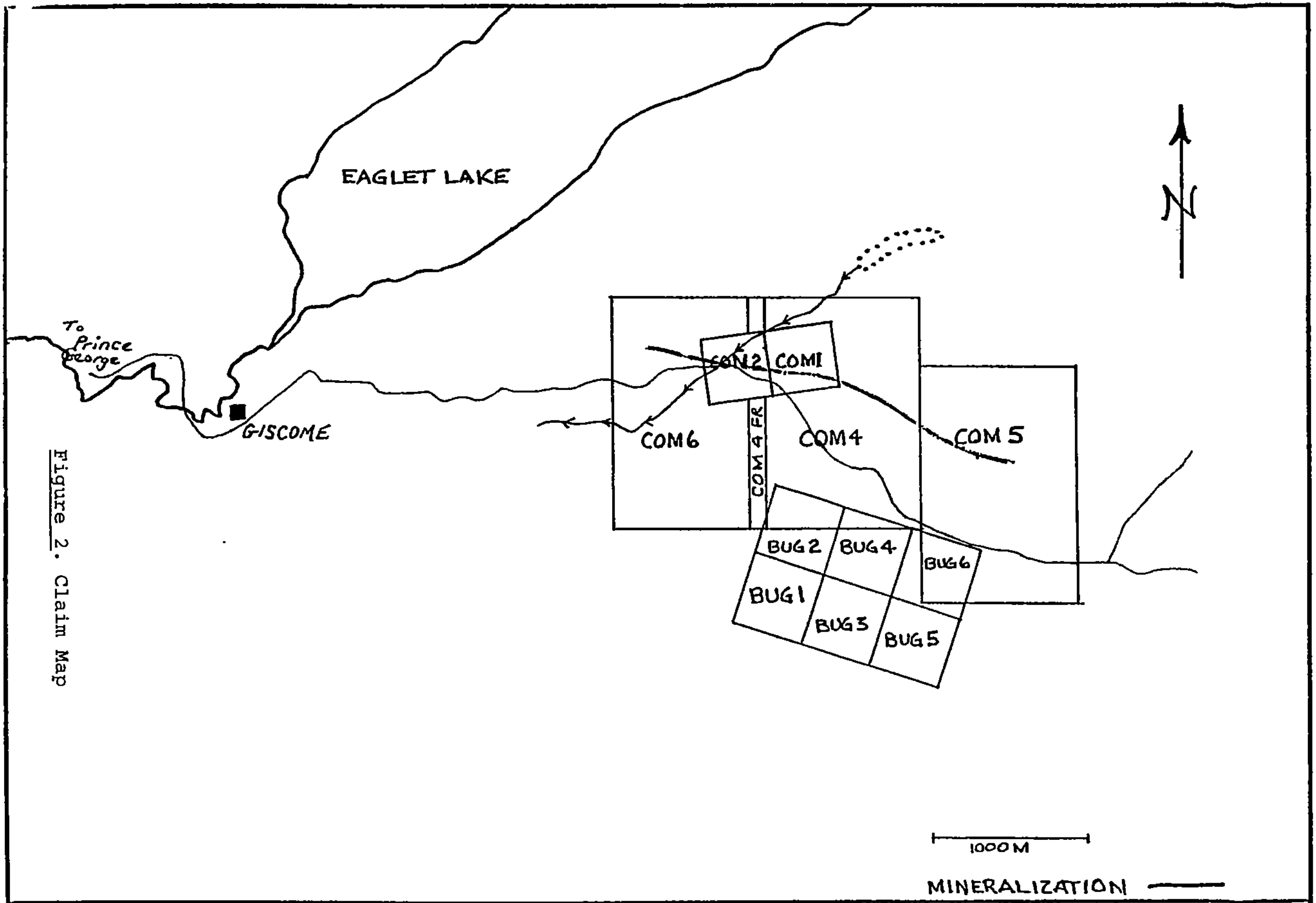


Figure 2. Claim Map

GISCOME PROPERTY - 93 J/1 W

DR'N BY GHK

CH'D BY

SCALE 1" = ½ mi

DWG. No.

MAT'L

No. REQ'D

CLASS

DATE OCT 27/86

TABLE 1

*

CLAIM STATUS

Claim	Units	Record No.	Date Recorded	Expiry Date
COM 1	1	5174	13-09-83	13-09-87
COM 2	1	5173	13-09-83	13-09-87
COM 4 Frac.	1	7136	09-09-85	09-09-87
COM 4	6	7137	09-09-85	09-09-87
COM 5	6	7834	30-06-86	30-06-87
COM 6	6	7948	02-09-86	02-09-87

* The dispositions are in good standing to one year after the dates shown in column 4.

1.3 Property History

The Com claim area has undergone mineral exploration since 1942. At that time, John H. Gerlitzki discovered Pb-Zn sulphides mineralization in float and later excavated the Discovery Pit. He staked eight claims, the J.H.G group, around the discovery area.

From 1942-1943, Mr. Gerlitzki hand-trenched the property and located a second, east-west striking zone containing Pb-Zn-Ag sulphides, 250 feet north of the Discovery Pit. A short shaft was sunk on this showing. The zone was reportedly traced for 600 feet to the east and 20 feet to the west on surface and was terminated at either end by glacial debris.

Exploration for uranium by geiger-counter was conducted in 1945. Pyrochlore was identified within the sulphide zone and John Gerlitzki staked additional claims. Low prices for Pb and Zn caused the suspension of exploration until 1959.

Totem Resources optioned the property in 1959 and conducted an airborne EM survey as well as follow-up ground EM surveys. This work outlined an anomalous zone up to 10,000 feet in length with several anomalous highs along its extent. Four short holes were drilled into the strongest anomaly areas and intersected a graphitic argillite interval containing minor Pb-Zn mineralization.

In 1964 Mr. Gerlitzki restaked the J.H.G. group and staked the Samson claims to the east.

Vanco Explorations optioned the property in 1965 and conducted geological mapping. Also, the Hall and Gerlitzki trenches were excavated. Geochemical soil sampling done east of the Discovery Pit produced inconclusive results. The surveys outlined Ag-Hg anomalies coincident with the identified skarn zones and beyond to the east along strike, reportedly continuing to the intrusions near Lookout Mtn..

In 1966 Samson Mines optioned the property and drilled eight holes totaling about 2000 feet. This drilling found scattered zones of Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization. The best values returned were 30 feet of 7-8% Pb+Zn in hole 66-2. Surface work by Samson Mines reportedly found mineralized float in the eastern property area, (John Payne, personal communication). Maps of this occurrence have been lost.

In 1967, Samson Mines drilled six holes into a strong positive anomaly outlined by a ground magnetometer survey. This zone was found to be caused by magnetite in serpentinized peridotite.

In 1968 a total of 12 diamond drill holes were completed by Central B.C. Exploration Ltd.. Four holes were drilled through the skarn zone, totaling about 1000 feet. The best intersection was in DDH-68-12 of 9 feet grading 5.4 oz/T Ag and 6% Pb+Zn. A fifth hole was drilled near the zone of best grade, and intersected a skarn zone 250 feet wide. This hole returned two sections from 50 to 60 feet thick, grading up to 2.6 oz/T Ag and 4.7% Pb+Zn, with individual five foot sections grading up to 8 oz/T Ag and 12% Pb+Zn.

Eleven additional holes were drilled into a residual anomaly identified by gravity survey and found the anomaly to be caused by peridotite.

In 1969, twelve drill holes tested the skarn zone and the hangingwall rocks to the south. A 5.5-foot section of 2.5 oz/T Ag and 20% Pb+Zn was returned. The drill core was tested for Hg, with some samples of sulphides returning up to 50 ppm Hg. A geochemical soil survey was done for Ag and Hg. Several coincident anomalies were found, some over the skarn zone.

In 1974 and 1975, Payne briefly mapped the surface skarn area and relogged the remaining, preserved drill core. He found the skarn zone and geological units to have been poorly identified in previous drill logs.

In 1976, the property was allowed to lapse and Central B.C. Explorations Ltd. failed. Between that time and the present, the on-site storage area for drill core was vandalized and the core lost.

From 1983 to 1986, the Com claims were staked by Gerry Klein. In 1987, the Com claims were optioned by Garry Brown, Castello Resources Ltd., Vancouver.

1.4 Logistics

Diamond drilling was conducted to test the strike and depth extents of the skarn zones identified by previous geological mapping and diamond drilling. A total of six diamond drill holes (nQ) were completed. See Figure 3.

Four drill sites were set up in a crude fence, approximately parallel to the strike of the skarn zone, and extending to the west of the main skarn zone defined by previous drilling. An additional hole was drilled to the south of the fence to test the skarn zone at depth. A sixth hole was drilled to the northeast of these holes to test a second narrow zone of high-grade Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization previously identified there. All holes were drilled in the up-dip direction, perpendicular to strike, or were vertical in order to intersect the skarn zone at depth.

The drill core was logged and mineralized intervals were sampled. Sections of individual drill holes and cross sections of the drilled areas were constructed and compiled with earlier drill data.

1.5 Itinerary

Jan. 22 - John Payne to Prince George and returns to Vancouver.
Jan. 28 - Drilling commences on property.
Feb. 8 - Wendy Sisson and Payne to Prince George. Payne returns to Vancouver.
Feb. 19 - Payne to Prince George.
Feb. 20 - Payne returns to Vancouver.
Feb. 24 - Drilling finishes.
Feb. 26 - Sisson returns to Vancouver.

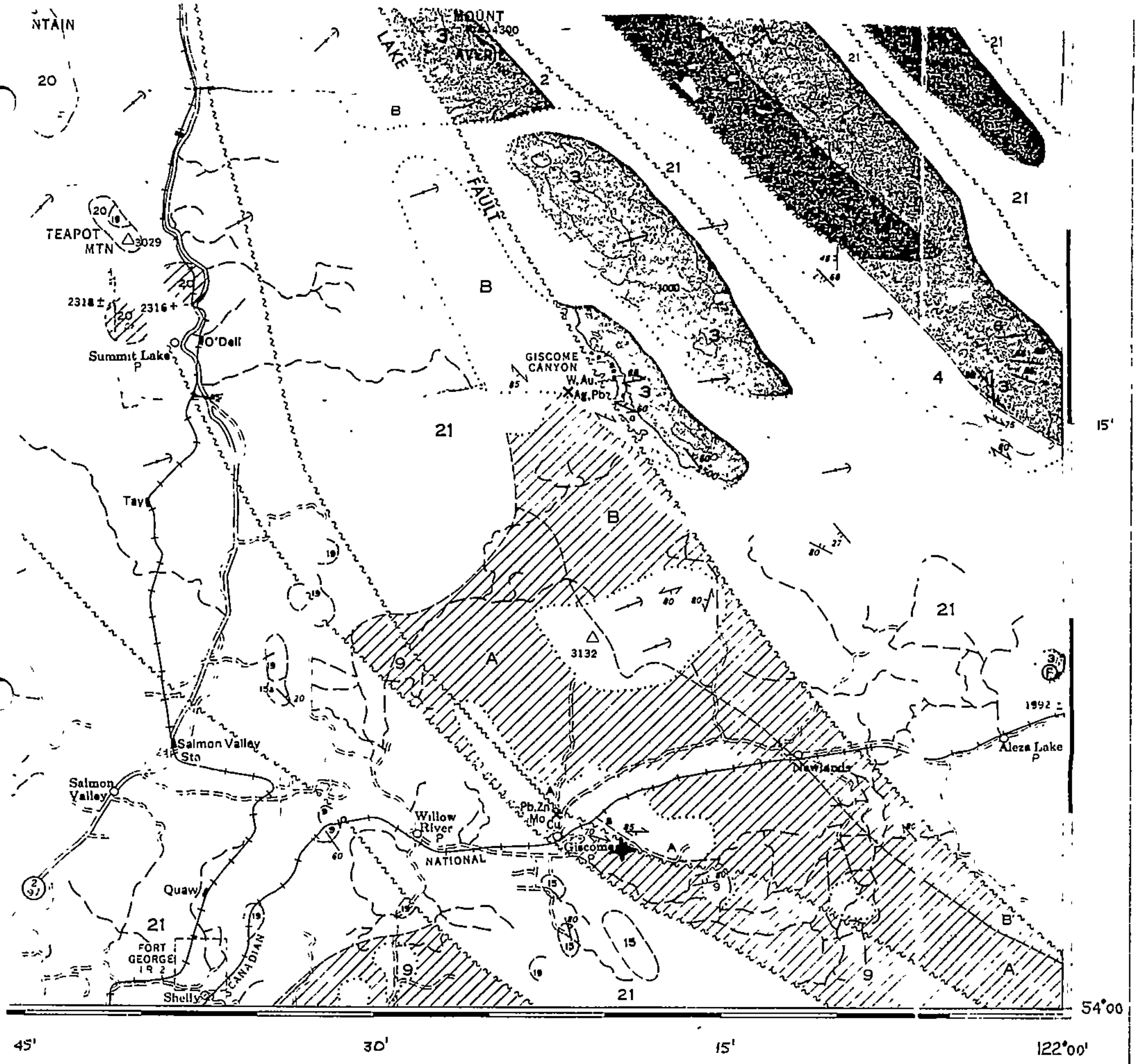
2.0 GEOLOGY

2.1 Regional Geology

Several regional geological maps have been produced for the Prince George area, (see G.S.C. Maps 49-1960, 2-1962, 1204, 1287 and 1424A). See Figure 4.

The Com claims are located within Slide Mountain Group stratigraphy which has been identified as part of the Intermontane Belt structural province, (Monger, 1984). The claim area borders on the Omineca Crystalline Belt to the east. Wolverine Complex intrusions are contained in this belt. Earlier work identified Slide Mountain rocks as part of the Omineca Complex, (Tipper et al., 1974). The Quesnel terrane is located to the southwest of the property. It is uncertain whether or not any of the massive, less deformed volcanic rocks found in the southern property area may belong to this Group.

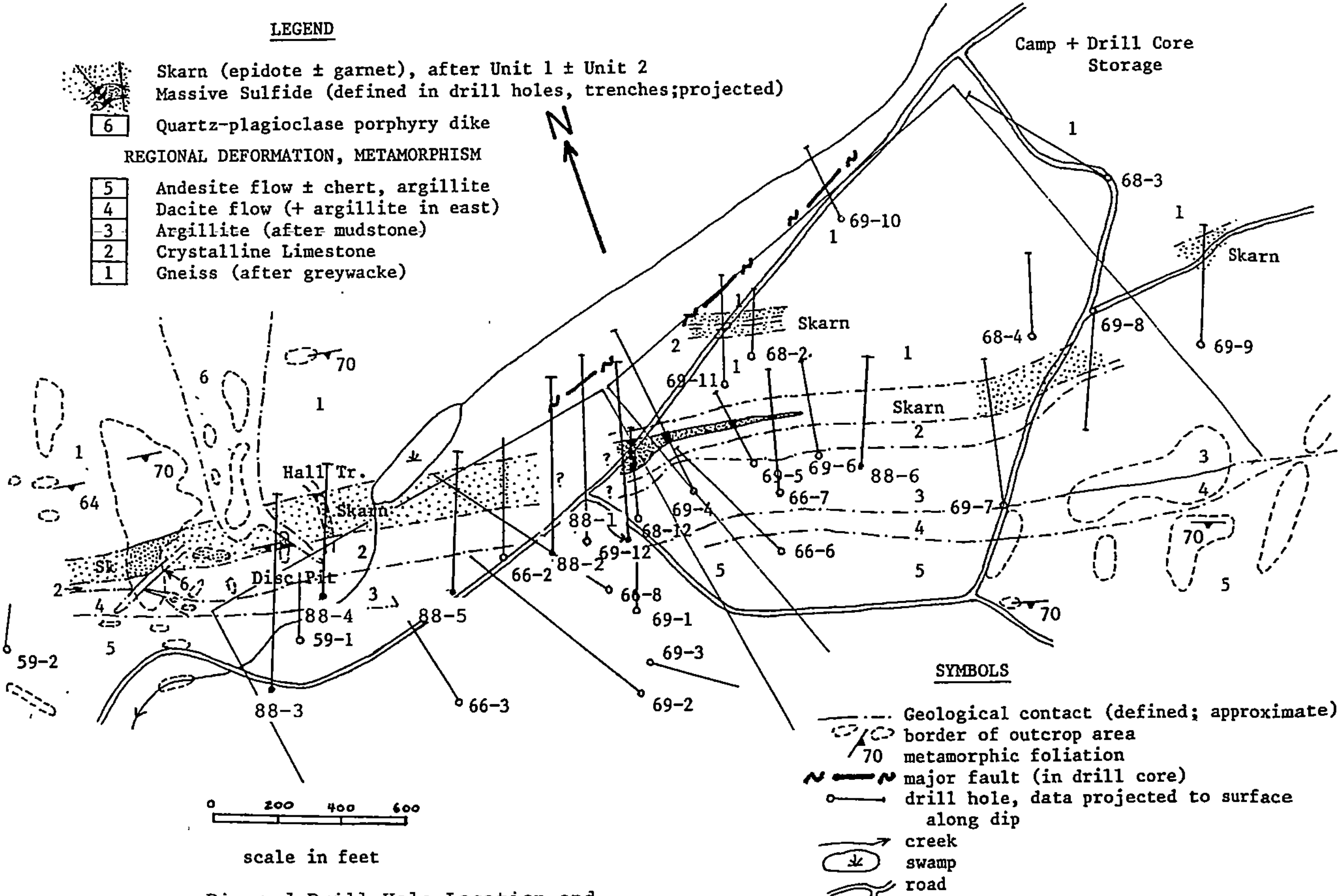
The Slide Mountain Group is Upper Paleozoic in age and comprised of basalt, ultramafic rocks, and basinal marine sediments, (Monger, 1984). The Upper Paleozoic to Lower Jurassic Quesnel Group is comprised of island arc volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks, plus associated basinal marine strata. Quesnel Group and Slide Mountain Group rocks are fault-separated in the claim area, as is the Slide Mountain Group strata from the Omineca Complex, (Tipper et al., 1979).



LEGEND

21	Glacial Till
15	Jurassic Takla Group andesite, basalt
14	Triassic?Jurassic? argillite, greywacke, shaly limestone
9	Mississippian Slide Mountain Gp. andesite, basalt, limestone
6	Devonian limestone
3,4	Cambrian limestone, quartzite
A	Wolverine Complex granodiorite
B	Wolverine Complex gneiss, schist

Figure 4 Regional Geology (part of Map #2-1962)



Diamond Drill Hole Location and
Figure 3. Detailed Geology (after Payne, 1976)

Wolverine Complex intrusions are comprised of quartz monzonite, granodiorite and quartz diorite in the property area and are found towards Lookout Mountain. These rocks have been dated as Early Tertiary, (Tipper et al., 1979).

The major regional lineament system in the Prince George area parallels the McLeod Fault, which separates the Omineca Belt rocks from the Rocky Mountain Fold and Thrust Belt to the east. This structure trends to the northwest and joins with the Rocky Mountain Trench further north. Three major lineaments are found to the southwest of this fault, paralleling its trend. Faults along these separate the lithological Groups mentioned above. Payne identified one of these faults cutting the southern property area, (Payne, 1987).

2.2 Property Geology

The property is underlain by a sequence of metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks. These strata trend from 085 to 105 degrees and dip steeply to the south from 50 to 70 degrees.

The property geology is dominated by rocks of the Slide Mountain Group. These represent an original sequence of deep to shallow marine sediments. The original, undeformed stratigraphy on the property consisted of a thick lower unit of greywacke, overlain by limestone and shale, with local flows of dacite, which were in turn overlain by dirty andesitic tuffaceous sediments.

Metamorphism of these rocks occurred during the progressive, regional deformation of the Intermontane Belt in the Early to Middle Jurassic. In the property area, the Slide Mountain Group strata were subjected to greenschist and upper greenschist facies metamorphism. The resulting stratigraphy consists of a lower unit of biotite gneiss, (Unit 1), overlain by crystalline limestone/marble, (Unit 2), and argillite, (Unit 3), with local occurrences of dacite, (Unit 4), and an upper chloritic gneiss, (Unit 5).

Units 1 and 5 are consistent in their extent across the property. Units 2 and 3 are well defined as distinct stratigraphic units in the eastern property area. However, towards the west, these units become interlayered with the gneisses of Unit 1, (see Figure 5). This geology is thought to represent facies changes within the original stratigraphic section through time.

Rocks thought to belong to the Quesnel Group were identified in the southern property area, (see Payne, 1974). These rocks can apparently composition and more massive nature. The Quesnel Group is represented predominantly by mafic and lesser felsic volcanic rocks and chert, (Payne,1987). The units within this Group appear to have undergone less intense deformation than the underlying gneisses. The nature of the contact between Quesnel Group strata and those of the Slide Mountain Group is undefined.

The Quesnel Group rocks were not noted in core from the 1988 drill programme. Therefore, no positive identification can be made of this unit. It is uncertain whether rocks identified as massive andesite and andesite flows during previous mapping and drilling may actually belong to the upper part of Unit 5.

The Slide Mountain Group rocks are crosscut in the western property area by quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusions, (Unit 6), and andesite dykes, (Unit 6a).

In the eastern property area, towards Lookout Mountain, are intrusive rocks identified as belonging to the Wolverine Complex. These rocks are granodiorite to quartz diorite in composition. Unit 6 may be related to these intrusions.

2.3 Geological Units

Unit 1

Unit 1 is a dark brown, fine grained, well-foliated biotite gneiss with contrasting compositional layers of biotite-rich and quartz-plagioclase-rich material. Compositional layers average 0.1 to 0.5 cm in thickness and comprise approximately 60% (biotite) and 40% (quartz-plagioclase) of the section. The unit becomes increasingly biotitic with depth. Small, pinky red garnets were developed locally as augen within biotite-rich layers. These are best noted in the unaltered gneiss, away from the skarn zone.

Subunit 1c

Chloritic biotite gneiss is interlayered with Unit 1. Chlorite is developed as intergrowths in the biotite-rich foliation layers. This subunit may represent weak alteration of Unit 1 by fluids associated with the skarn.

Subunit 1Lm

Subunit 1Lm represents crystalline limestone interlayered in biotite gneiss of Unit 1. It is developed locally in the upper section of Unit 1.

Subunit 1sk, 1Lmsk

This subunit designates rocks of Unit 1 affected by epidote- and/or garnet-skarn alteration. (See Economic Geology below.)

Unit 2

Unit 2 is a fine to medium grained, white to light grey, crystalline limestone. The unit is weakly foliated, and competent. Commonly it has a banded nature caused by more-argillaceous, darker grey interlayers.

Subunit 2a

Subunit 2a is dark grey argillaceous limestone commonly with thin argillite interlayers averaging 3 to 10 cm thick. The subunit is less competent then Unit 2 and locally is pyritic.

Subunit 2sk

This subunit designates limestone affected by epidote- and/or garnet-skarn alteration. (See Economic Geology below.)

Unit 3

Unit 3 is a black, very fine grained argillite, which is well foliated and fairly competent. Local graphitic intervals carry abundant folioform partings of graphite. In the western property area, Unit 3 hosts dyke swarms and possible fault zones.

Subunit 3Lm

Subunit 3Lm designates thin limestone and argillaceous limestone interlayers within Unit 3 argillite.

Subunit 3g

This Subunit identifies biotitic gneiss interlayered with argillite, and is found in the western property area.

Subunit 3sk

This Subunit of the argillite was affected by tremolite-skarn alteration. (See Economic Geology below.)

Unit 4

Unit 4 is defined as pale green, dacitic volcanic rocks, which are best represented in the eastern and western property areas. These felsic volcanic rocks occur predominantly as flows and possibly welded tuffs, with minor interlayered argillite.

Unit 5

Unit 5 is a dark to medium green, chlorite-biotite-quartz gneiss. It contains well defined compositional layers rich in chlorite/biotite and quartz-plagioclase, averaging 0.1 and 1 cm in thickness, respectively. Each comprises 50% of the rock. Unit 5 is a competent rock but locally becomes schistose in texture and fissile.

This Unit is similar to Unit 1 gneiss but is stratigraphically above the limestone and argillite of Units 2 and 3, whereas Unit 1 is stratigraphically below these units.

Subunit 5a

Subunit 5a represents an argillaceous chlorite-biotite-quartz gneiss unit which locally forms interlayers within Unit 5, and itself locally contains thin argillite interlayers.

Unit 6

Unit 6 consists of white, fine to coarse grained, quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke rocks of granodiorite to quartz diorite composition.

Subunit 6a

Subunit 6a represents fine grained, dense, dark green andesite dykes. These dyke rocks may be coeval or younger then the Unit 6 intrusions.

2.4 Structure

The Com property stratigraphy has a generally consistent strike of 095 degrees with a dip of 70 degrees to the south.

Although the units have been strongly deformed, interpretation of drill data and previous surface mapping has not delineated any major fold structure closures within the property area.

At least three fault structures are interpreted to crosscut the property. These structures have a similar northeast trend and are vertical or dip steeply to the southeast (?). Offset on the delineated structures in the west property area is unknown. The Farmer fault was identified in earlier studies by Payne. It is mapped as following a shallow valley on surface, and in the southwest as following Farmer Creek. It is intersected by several drill holes at depth, (DDH 69-10, 69-11 and 69-12, and also possibly DDH 88-5 and 88-3). Payne also reported that one of the lineaments paralleling the McLeod Fault traverses the southern property area.

Dyke rocks of Unit 6 and 6a occur locally along the fault structures in drill section.

3.0 ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

3.1 Deposit Description

On the Com property economic mineralization is concentrated within epidote-garnet skarn zones. These zones are located consistently along the lower contact of the Unit 2 and Unit 1Lm limestones and the underlying gneisses of Unit 1. The skarn zones are concentrated within the Unit 1 gneiss. Locally, where gneiss contains thin interlayers of limestone, (Subunit 1Lm), the skarn affects both rock types. The skarn contact with the Unit 2 limestone is sharp. However, the lower contact of the skarn zone is gradational, as the degree of development of skarn decreases in intensity with depth in the gneisses.

Epidote skarn is the dominant skarn alteration seen on the property. Garnet-skarn alteration is minor, and tremolite-skarn alteration is rare, occurring locally only in argillite.

The epidote-skarn alteration is medium to pale limy green in colour with beigy orange mottles. Strong to intense skarn zones consist of dense, very fine grained epidote with lesser quartz and calcite plus very minor secondary clay minerals. Intense skarn alteration obliterates all original textures of the host rock, yielding an equigranular, dense mass of skarn minerals. Where skarn alteration is weaker, remnant patches of foliated gneiss can be recognized. Here, the alteration is lime-green in colour, and the rock consists primarily of epidote and chlorite plus lesser quartz and calcite. In weak skarn zones, alteration is concentrated along foliation planes and fracture surfaces in the host gneiss.

Garnet-skarn alteration is less common and is developed as lenses within the epidote-skarn zones. It forms discontinuous bodies consisting primarily of garnet, epidote and minor quartz, calcite and secondary clay minerals. These zones are pinky beige in colour and locally contain medium to coarse grained, subhedral garnet. The garnet-skarn alteration lenses likely represent higher temperature cores to the surrounding epidote skarn zone.

The tremolite skarn is uncommon and restricted to argillite, (Payne, 1987). Tremolite forms radiating clusters of elongate, prismatic grains, and where abundant give the host rock a white colour. Tremolite-skarn alteration was not noted in the drill core from the 1988 programme.

3.2 Economic Mineralization

Sulfide mineralization is sporadic and restricted to zones of strong to intense skarn alteration. It is concentrated as small, massive, discontinuous lenses or pods in epidote- and garnet-skarn zones. In the sulphide lenses, galena and sphalerite form foliated bands interlayered with skarn-altered host rock. These sulphide-rich layers average 0.2 to 2 cm in width, and are concentrated in sulfide-bearing zones averaging 5 to 50 cm in thickness. Surrounding these mineralized intervals, the skarn rocks have low sulphide contents, with galena and sphalerite concentrated as sporadic blebs.

Veins of epidote-skarn mineralogies crosscut strong and intense epidote-skarn alteration zones. These veins locally carry high concentrations of sulphides.

Sphalerite-galena concentrations within garnet-skarn alteration zones locally also contains chalcopyrite. Pyrargyrite was noted in DDH 68-2 in a massive band of galena.

In an earlier study, (Allen, 1973), an occurrence of pyrochlore was mentioned, associated with sphalerite in a showing north of the Discovery pit.

3.3 Distribution

Sulphide mineralization is discontinuous along the strike extent of the skarn-alteration zones across the claim area and also at depth. This distribution is attributed to the sporadic nature of the deposits and, to a lesser extent, to possible displacement by faults which crosscut the property, (See Figure 5).

In the 1988 drill programme, the western property area was tested for sulphide mineralization at depth. Previous work had outlined skarn alteration on surface in this area plus sulphide concentrations at the Discovery and Hall trench sites.

DDH-88-1 and DDH-88-2, to the west of DDH-68-12, intersected zones of epidote-garnet skarn 213.5 and 115.5 feet wide, respectively. Each contains intermittent intervals of disseminated to massive sphalerite-galena, (See Appendices A and B). This skarn zone yielded sporadic silver values from intervals of massive sulphide. DDH-69-12 identified a possible fault which may offset the skarn zone. This hole did not encounter any sulfide mineralization; however, it contained broad zones of very poor recovery where the skarn zone would be projected to occur. In plan, based on adjacent holes, the skarn zones does not appear to be offset in this region.

To the west of DDH-88-2, skarn alteration becomes less intense. Only weak skarn mineralization was noted in DDH-88-5. Further west DDH-88-4 also intersected a skarn zone containing disseminated to massive intervals of sulphide mineralization similar to that in holes 88-1 and 88-2. This interval occurs between 80 and 140 feet and is truncated at depth by a large porphyry intrusion of Unit 6, (see Figure 6 and Appendix A). The zone seen in DDH-88-4 appears to be separated from that in DDH-88-1 by the Farmer fault. Thus these two zones may be unrelated stratigraphically.

West of DDH-88-4, the skarn alteration becomes less intense. DDH-88-3 intersects the skarn zone at depth; there it is less than 50 feet wide with a few intermittent sections of disseminated galena and sphalerite. Some evidence suggests that a fault separates these two drill holes.

To the east of DDH-88-1, the mineralized skarn is intersected by drill hole DDH-69-4 between approximately 280 and 400 feet. This zone may be separated from DDH-69-5 and DDH-69-6 by a northeast-trending fault. The skarn zone in the two holes to the east (69-5 and 69-6) is less pervasive and lacks significant mineralization.

Previous drilling identified a skarn zone to the northeast, stratigraphically below the western skarn zone within Unit 1 and 1Lm rocks. In DDH-69-11 a thick section of epidote skarn was intersected from approximately 191 to 297 feet, but no mineralization was found. In DDH-68-2 to the northeast, a short interval of Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization was intersected between 101 and 121 feet, bound on either side by dyke rocks of Unit 6. DDH-88-6 was drilled to the east of DDH-68-2 in an attempt to intersect the projected extension of mineralization found in that hole. However, only a thin interval of barren skarn alteration was encountered from 229 to 241 feet.

3.4 Model of Deposit Genesis

The common mode of occurrence of skarn deposits is at or near the contact of an acidic or intermediate intrusive body and a pure or impure limestone or andesite. However, at Giscome, the skarn deposit occurs at the contact of a limestone and underlying gneiss, and is contained predominantly in the gneissic rocks. The sulphide mineralogy suggests that this skarn zone was formed at a low temperature. This indication and the lithological position of the skarn suggest that it is well removed from an intrusive heat source and that sulphide-rich solutions migrated to be deposited at the favorable limestone-gneiss boundary. The heat source to produce the skarn is unknown but may be related to intrusions to the northeast and east or to the porphyry dykes seen on the property.

The timing of the deposit is interpreted as being post-metamorphism. In the weaker skarn zones remnant patches of gneiss can be seen. Alteration took advantage of the pre-existing foliation, yielding a banded or layered appearance to the skarn and sulphide-rich zones. Locally, epidote-skarn alteration affected intrusive dykes; in these, skarn minerals are concentrated along fractures. Also, host rocks may be affected by skarn alteration along the contacts of these intrusions.

This suggests that the skarn alteration is related to these intrusive events. It is also possible that previously formed skarn alteration in the host rocks was remobilized locally near the intrusions.

4.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

See Appendix A.

4.1 Discussion of Results

The highest-grade results from the 1988 drill programme were from holes DDH-88-1 and DDH-88-2. DDH-88-4 also returned some economically interesting values. However DDH-88-3, DDH-88-5 and DDH-88-6 failed to find significant mineralization. Footage intervals of interest are summarized in Table 2.

Assay results show that the sulphide mineralization is sporadic and is concentrated most strongly within zones of intense epidote-garnet-skarn alteration. Sulphides tend to be concentrated in specific intervals with little to no dispersion into the surrounding skarn rocks: outside these intervals of massive sulphide occurrence, the Pb- and Zn-content of the skarn drop sharply. The assay results also indicate that the skarn zones carry silver values only in the intervals of concentrations of galena and sphalerite.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The Com claims are underlain by metasedimentary and metavolcanic strata within the Slide Mountain Structural Terrane of the Cordillera, and border on the Omineca Crystalline Complex.

The strata of the Slide Mountain Group strike fairly consistently at 095 degrees and dip to the south at 70 degrees. Although the rocks appear to have undergone fairly intense metamorphism and deformation, no fold structures have been found to close in the claim area. The strata are crosscut by several faults, some of which may be related to the McLeod River Fault system.

Zones of epidote- and garnet-skarn alteration occur in the property area along the contact of limestone and stratigraphically underlying gneissic rocks. Sulphide mineralization occurs as discontinuous lenses and pods of sphalerite and galena within zones of strong skarn alteration. Locally, mineralized zones are argentiferous.

The western claim area is the best area of mineralization explored thus far. Drilling here delineated a well defined, fairly continuous skarn zone containing intermittent intervals of massive sulphides

TABLE 2

Intersections of Economic Interest

Drill Hole	Footage Interval	Ag (oz/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
DDH-88-1	84.5 - 87.5	0.63	0.48	0.67
	87.5 - 89.5	0.60	0.48	0.65
	178.0 - 182.0	**1.02**	**0.49**	**3.36**
	182.0 - 191.0	0.16	1.60	1.54
	195.0 - 198.0	**1.86**	**2.47**	**3.26**
	198.0 - 202.0	**2.68**	**2.31**	**3.36**
	205.0 - 208.5	**2.40**	**1.75**	**4.11**
	256.0 - 259.0	**4.16**	**2.31**	**7.95**
	302.5 - 308.5	0.71	0.47	1.68
	376.0 - 379.0	**3.96**	**2.34**	**5.74**
	379.0 - 384.0	0.77	1.31	4.11
	384.0 - 387.0	0.63	0.29	3.97
DDH-88-2	348.0 - 351.5	0.07	1.20	1.18
	410.0 - 415.0	0.16	1.34	1.22
	415.0 - 420.0	0.10	0.58	0.78
	433.5 - 438.0	0.08	1.87	1.71
	438.0 - 442.5	0.07	0.47	0.36
	442.5 - 446.5	0.54	0.93	1.39
DDH-88-4	89.0 - 90.5	--	--	2.27
	99.5 - 101.0	1.16	--	2.36
	138.0 - 140.0	0.35	0.005	0.01
DDH-88-5	75.0 - 76.0	0.70	0.93	1.26
	140.0 - 145.0	0.26	0.28	0.38

surrounded by zones of lower grade mineralization. Sulphide mineralization is discontinuous along strike and at depth. Continuity of this skarn zone along strike appears to be complicated by faulting and by the emplacement of intrusions.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The results from the 1988 drill programme outlined a zone of low grade skarn mineralization in the western property area. Further work is recommended to test extensions of this zone, with particular attention given to investigation of the geochemical anomalies and galena-sphalerite float occurrences in the eastern property area.

To this end, surface mapping of the property area at 1:2500 scale is recommended to identify favorable zones for exploration for additional skarn zones and associated economic mineralization. A better understanding is needed of the stratigraphy and its complexities. Mapping might further identify and define the nature of offset on the fault structures which crosscut the property area, and which may disrupt the skarn and massive sulfide bodies.

In conjunction with this, a VLF-em geophysical survey should be conducted at a line spacing of 25 m. An overall review of old geophysical, geochemical and drill data should be made in the light of results returned from these surveys.

Diamond drilling is recommended to explore any targets generated by this work. Special attention should be given to the eastern property area and to any possible extensions to the skarn zone identified in the 1988 drill programme.

John G Payne   Wendy Sisson

John G. Payne   Wendy G. Sisson

7.0 COSTS STATEMENT

GISCOME PROPERTY

1988 Diamond Drilling

FOOD & ACCOMMODATION:	Feb. 8 - Feb. 26	$ 898.90
AIRPLANE TICKETS:		$ 1447.90
FUEL:		$ 196.28
TRUCK RENTAL:		$ 1382.14
TRAILER RENTAL:		$ 513.63
CONSULTANTS FEES:		
	John Payne, 6 days @ $ 350.00	$ 2100.00
	Wendy Sisson, 33 1/2 days @ $ 180.00	6030.00
LABOUR:	G. Desjardines, 1 day	$ 150.00
	Labourer, 1 day	90.00
ASSAYS AND ANALYSIS:		
	70 samples @ $ 33.00	$ 2310.00
	12 samples @ $ 40.50	486.00
	18 samples @ $ 14.00	252.00
	2 samples @ $ 6.00	12.00
SHIPPING:		$ 110.28
SUPPLIES:		$ 420.90
DRAFTING AND REPRODUCTIONS:		$ 379.12
MISCELLANEOUS:		
	Airport Transportation	$ 109.80
	Long Distance Telephone	25.00
TOTAL COST OF PROGRAM:		**$ 16913.95**

COST STATEMENT

DIAMOND DRILLING

GISCOME PROJECT, FEBRUARY 1988

CONTRACTOR: H. ALLEN DIAMOND DRILLING LTD., MERRIT, B.C.

Drilling, NQ core, 2858 ft.(871.1m) at $20/ft.	$57 160.00
Tools consumed, mud	2 823.00
Water haul, water truck rental	16 633.09
D6 cat, snow plowing, site prep, brush clearing, 126 hours at $50/hr.	6 300.00
Mobilization, demobilization	3 000.00
Crew meals and accommodation	3 187.47
TOTAL DRILLING COSTS	$89 103.56

8.0 REFERENCES

Allan, Alfred R., 1973. Report on the Giscome Property, report for Central B.C. Explorations, Ltd., unpublished.

Central B.C. Explorations, Ltd., Diamond Drill Logs, 1966 - 1969, incomplete.

Monger, James W,H,. 1984. Cordilleran Tectonics: a Canadian Perspective, found in Bull. Soc. Geol. France, XXVI No. 2, p 255-278.

Payne, John G., 1974. Geological Report on the Giscome Property, for Central B.C. Explorations, Ltd.,unpublished.

Payne, John G., 1976. Geological Report on the Giscome Property, for Central B.C. Explorations, Ltd., unpublished.

Payne, John G., 1987. Geological Report, Com 1-6 Claim Groups, Cariboo Mining District, A Pb-Zn-Ag Prospect, report for Mr. Gary Brown, unpublished.

Tipper, H.W. et al., 1979. Parsnip River,B.C., Sheet 93, 1:1000000, G.S.C. Map 1424A

Tipper, H.W., et al., 1962. McLeod Lake, B.C., Sheet 93J, 1 Inch to Four Miles, G.S.C. Map 2-1962.

9.0 CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, John G. Payne , do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geological engineer.
2. I graduated from Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, in 1961 with a B.Sc. in Geological Engineering. I received a PhD in Geochemistry from McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, in 1966.
3. I have practiced geology since graduation from university, mainly in the North American Cordillera.
4. This report is based on a diamond drill programme conducted on the Giscome property during February 1988. Six nQ diamond drill holes were completed, logged and sampled. Results from this drilling were compiled and compared with earlier drill data.
5. I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
6. My address is 877 Old Lillooet Rd., North Vancouver, B.C., V7J 2H6.
7. I am under contract for this report to Garry Brown of Castello Resources, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C..
8. I have no direct or indirect interest in the COM claim group.
9. This report may be used by Garry Brown in a Statement of Material Facts or Prospectus for public financing.

Dated at North Vancouver, B.C., April 4, 1988.

John G Payne

John G. Payne

I, Wendy G. Sisson, do hereby certify that:

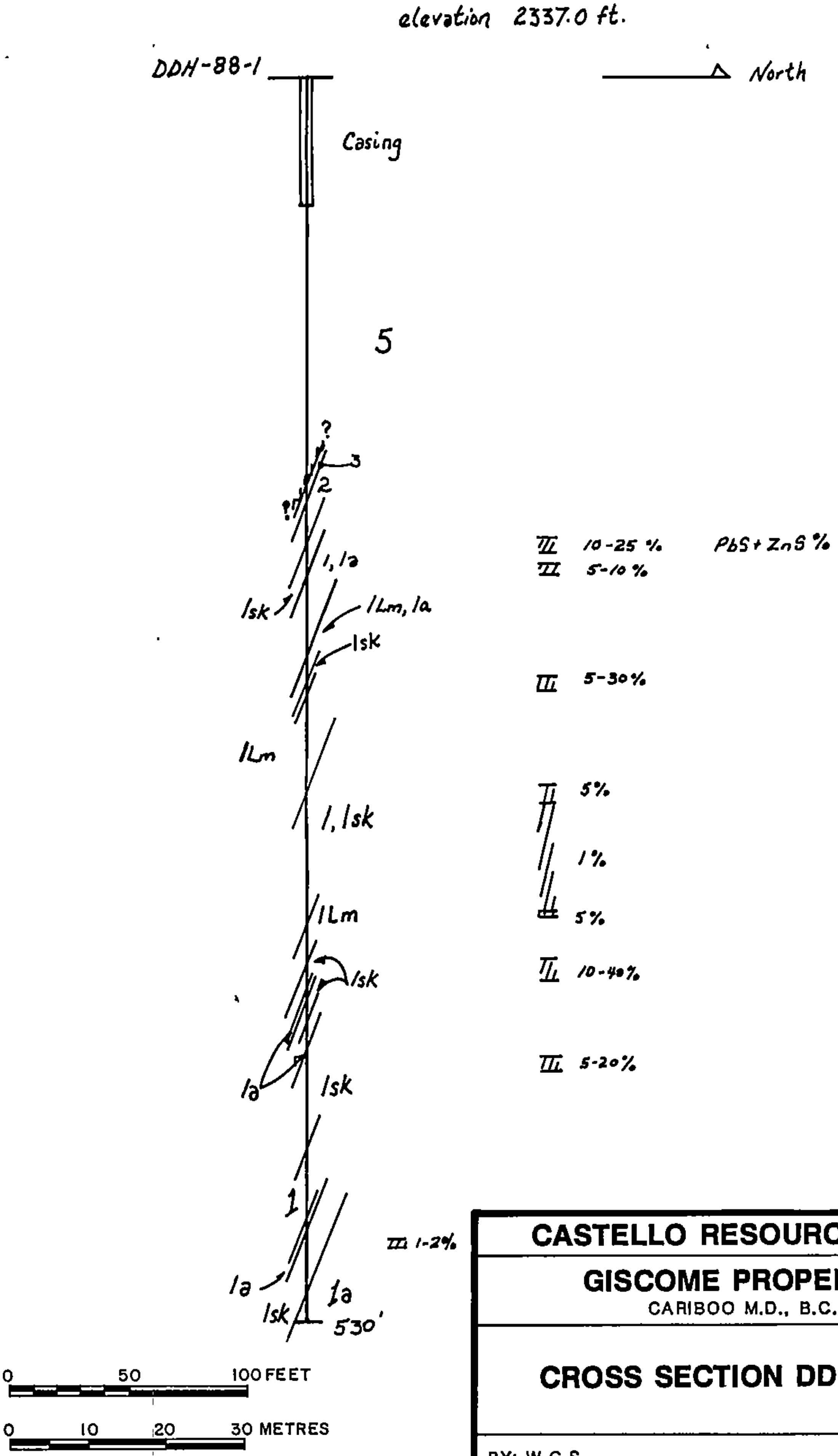
1. I am a consulting geologist.
2. I graduated from the University of British Columbia,in Vancouver. B.C., in 1985 with a B.Sc. in Geological Science.
3. I have been active in the mining industry in B.C. since 1981 and have been employed as a geologist since my graduation.
4. My address is 4264 West 13th Ave., Vancouver, B.C., V6R 2T8.
5. I am under contract for this report to Garry Brown of Castello Resources, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C..
6. I have no direct or indirect interest in the COM claim group.
7. This report may be used by Garry Brown in a Statement of Material Facts or Prospectus for public financing.

Dated at North Vancouver, B.C., April 4, 1988.

Wendy Sisson

Wendy G. Sisson

APPENDIX A

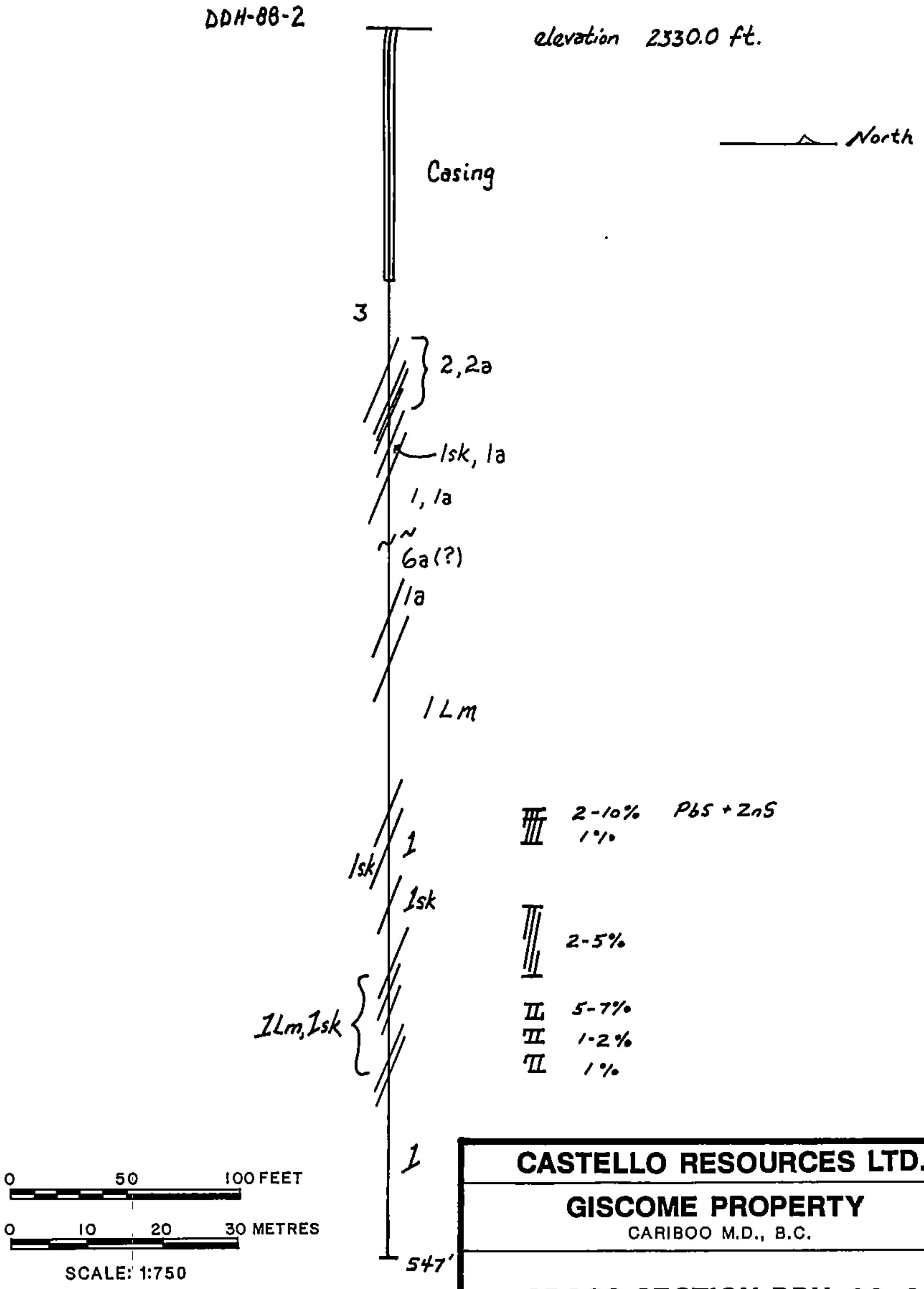


CASTELLO RESOURCES LTD.

GISCOME PROPERTY
CARIBOO M.D., B.C.

CROSS SECTION DDH-88-1

BY: W.G.S.
DATE: MAR. 88.



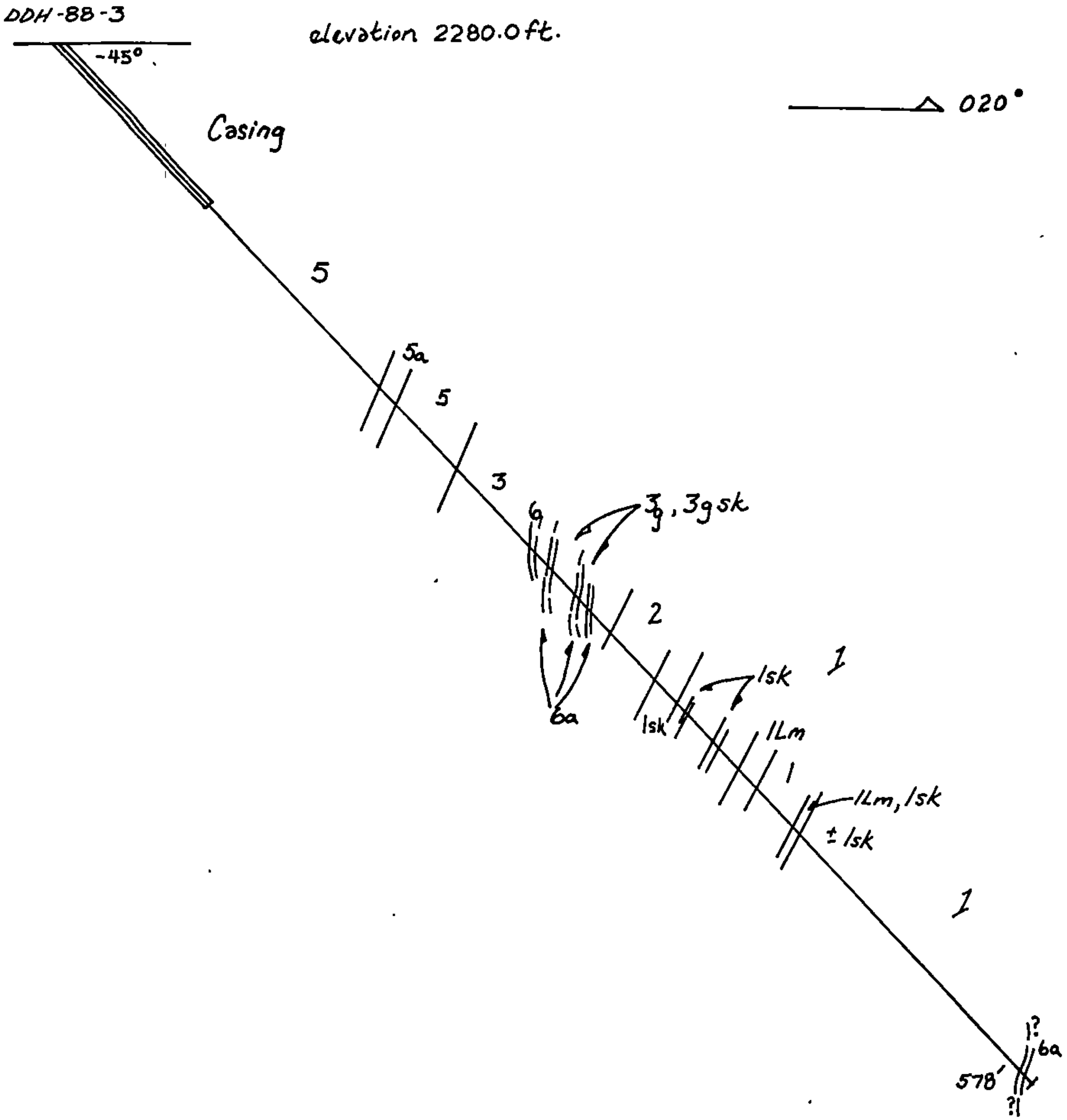
CASTELLO RESOURCES LTD.

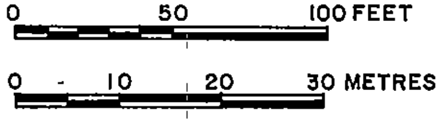
GISCOME PROPERTY

CARIBOO M.D., B.C.

CROSS SECTION DDH-88-2

BY: W.G.S.
DATE: MAR. 88





SCALE: 1:750

CASTELLO RESOURCES LTD.

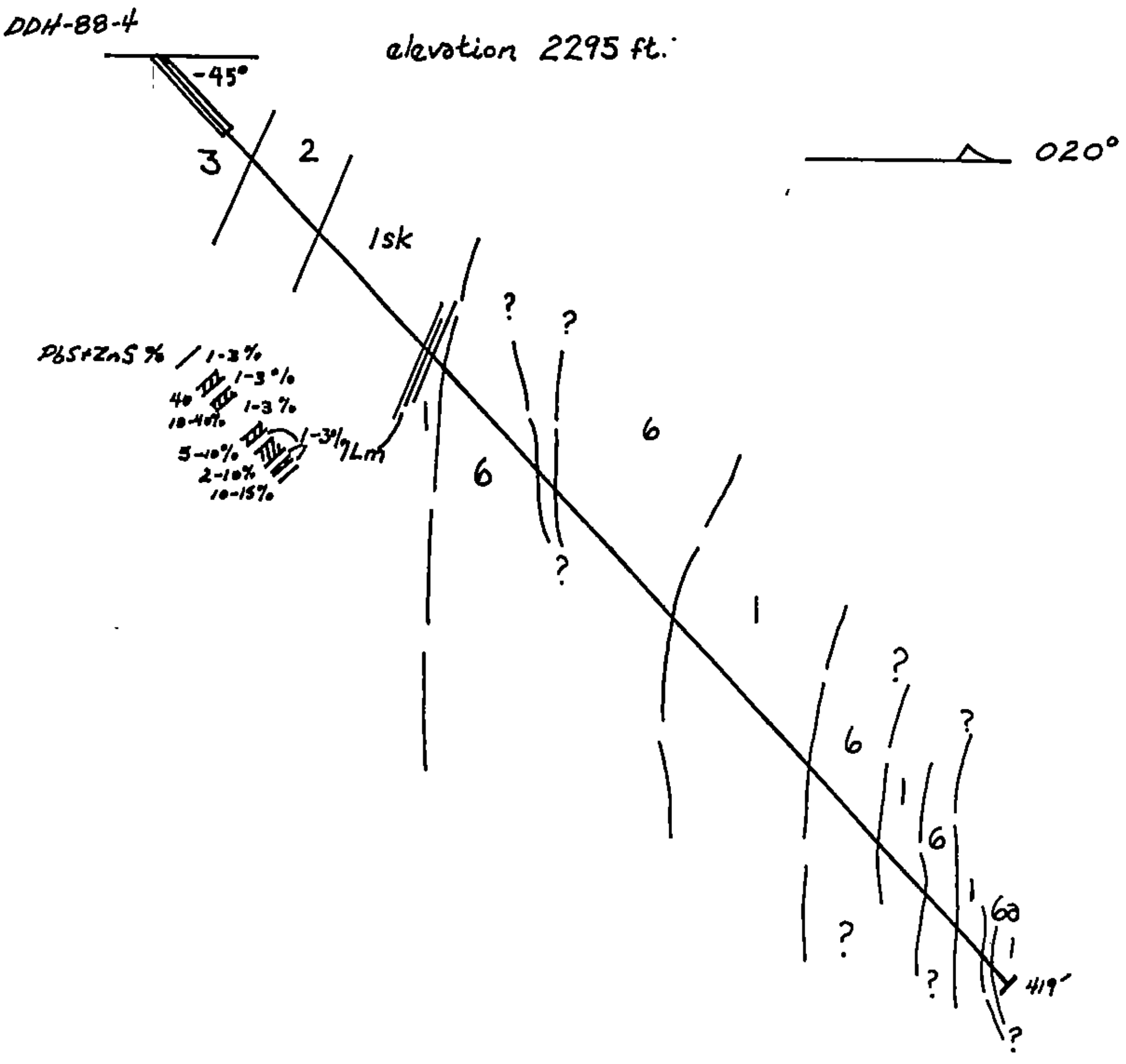
GISCOME PROPERTY

CARIBOO M.D., B.C.

CROSS SECTION DDH-88-3

BY; W.G.S.

DATE: MAR. 88



0 50 100 FEET

0 10 20 30 METRES

SCALE: 1:750

CASTELLO RESOURCES LTD.

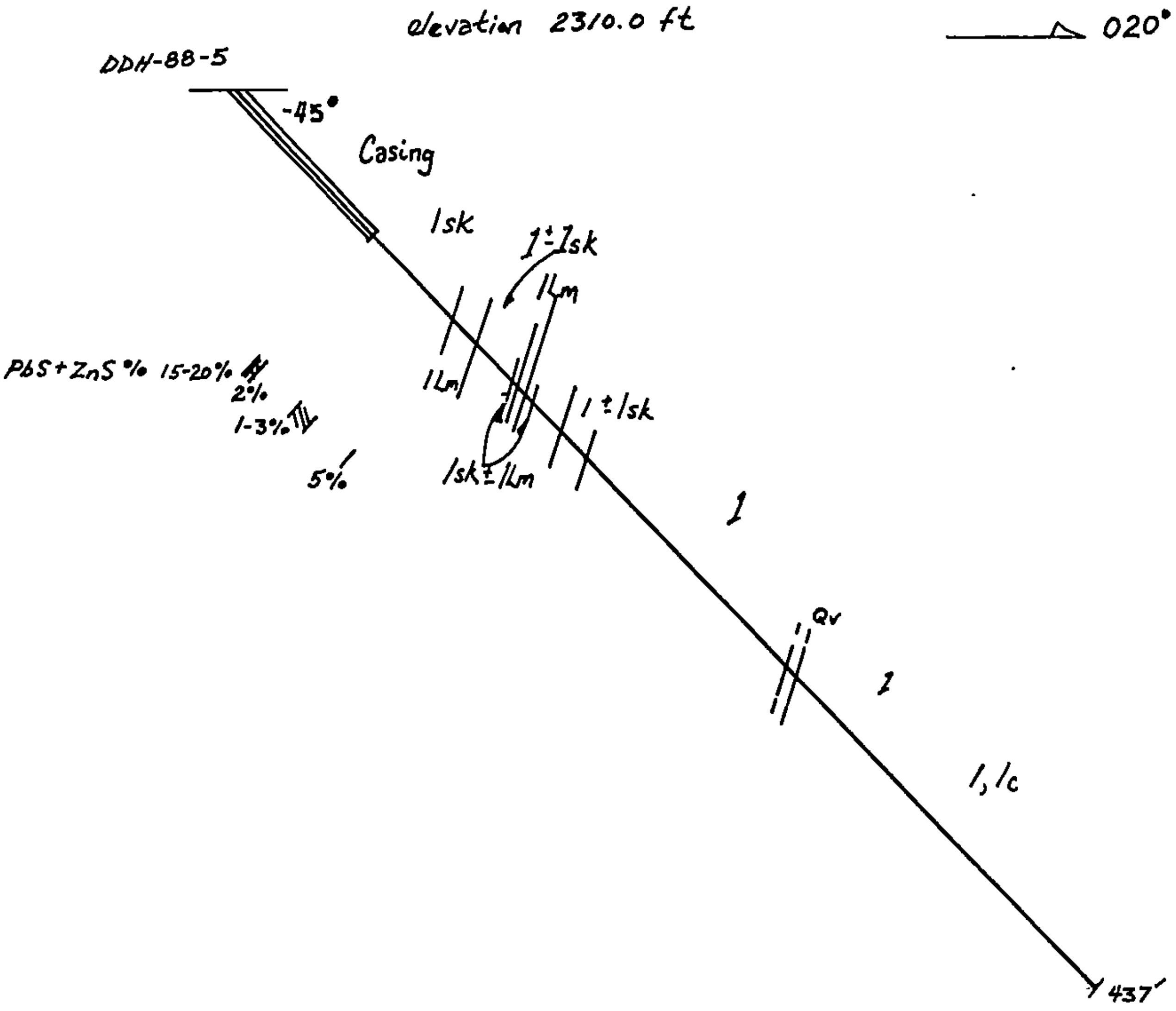
GISCOME PROPERTY

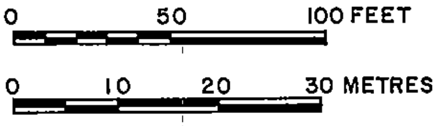
CARIBOO M.D., B.C.

CROSS SECTION DDH-88-4

BY: W.G.S.

DATE: MAR. 88





SCALE: 1:750

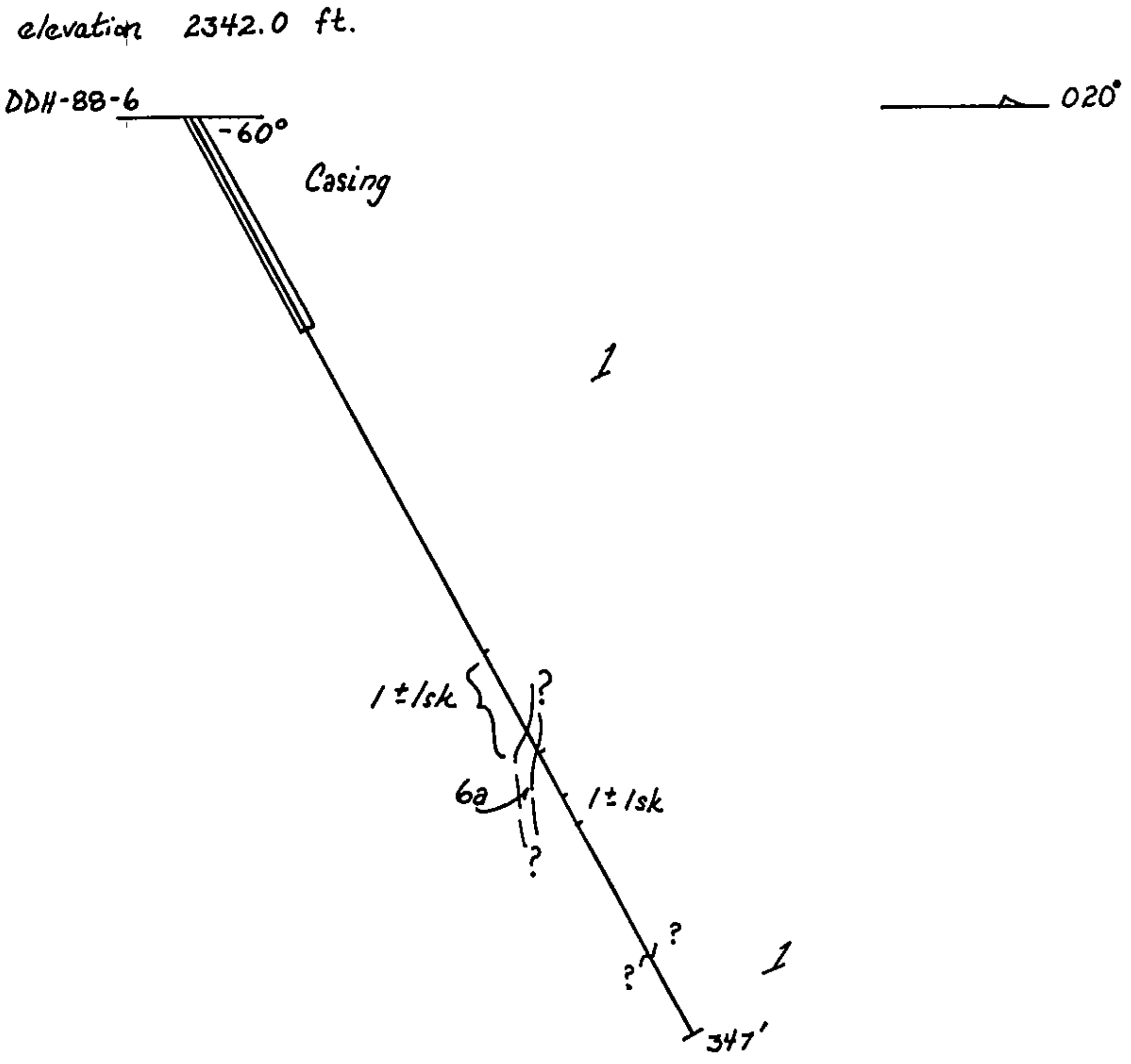
CASTELLO RESOURCES LTD.

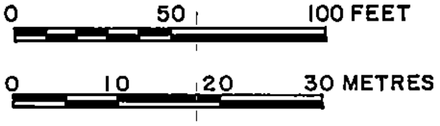
GISCOME PROPERTY

CARIBOO M.D., B.C.

CROSS SECTION DDH-88-5

BY: W.G.S.
DATE: MAR. 88





SCALE: 1:750

CASTELLO RESOURCES LTD.

GISCOME PROPERTY

CARIBOO M.D., B.C.

CROSS SECTION DDH-88-6

BY: W.G.S.
DATE: MAR. 88

DRILL CORE LOG.

Company Castello Resources Property Giscome Scale Hole No. DD# 88-1

Started -	Bearing - ⊖	Lat.-	Collar El.-	Logged by: W.G.S.
Completed -	Angle - -90°	Dep.-	Bottom El.	Size of core: NQ
Driller - H. Allen	Length 530'	Location -	Level -	Survey data:

Remarks:

	Interval From	Interval To	Recovery M.	Recovery %	Core∠S	Description of Unit (L=Lithology S=Structure M=Mineralization)	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Assays
50	0	53				Casing								
	53	178		50		Chlorite	S_1	x L x		53-65 - Broken core, limonite stained badly fractured c̄ gaugy sections				
60				60		-dark green grey, well foliated, fine grained w̄ well defined comp. layers of chloritic vs quartz rich material	30°	x x L x						
						-moderately schistose, maybe subgneiss -suspect mineralogy: Quartz 10-20% Pyrite ≈1%		x L x x	Q					
						chlorite 30% Plagioclase 10%-20% Biotite 10-15%								
70						Garnet ∅ ≈ 1-3% Calcite -2-5%, → ≈ 2-3% -x cut by fractures also ∥ S_1 - calc.-filling			Q					
						-Quartz interlayers ∥S, ~5 ≈ 1%, also knots + lenses ≈ 1-2%								
80						-Garnet ∅ scattered, common assoc w̄ chl+bio rich segments	S_3					78.5	81.5	
						core is competent w̄ foliform x cutting fractures ≈3%	S_5					81.5	84.5	
						78-83.5 - Silicification? Dense comp silica-rich section, partially obliterating texture -weakens towards base								
						84.5-92.5 Epidote-rich altered zone with weaker top + strengthening	E			85.5-86.0 - Dissem. gn, sph ± py ≈5-7% + blebby		84.5	87.5	
90							E			88.0-89.0 - Dissem, blebby py, gn, sph Py-10-15%, Gn 5%, Sph 1%		87.5	89.5	
						towards base, epi+clay fracturing throughout, partially obliterating texture.	E			90.0-91.5 - Blebby sph + gn 1-2 % Dissem py below zone becoming weaker		89.5	92.5	
												92.5	97.0	
										95.5-96.5 - Broken core with fragments in gouge				
100														
										106-107 - broken core				
110														
							S_1			Weak dissem py <1%				
										116-117 - broken core				

DRILL CORE LOG.

Company ________ Property ________ Scale ________ Hole No. DDH 88-1

Started -	Bearing -	Lat.-	Collar El.-	Logged by:	Remarks:
Completed -	Angle -	Dep.-	Bottom El.	Size of core:	
Driller -	Length	Location -	Level -	Survey data:	

	Interval From	Interval To	Recovery M.	Recovery %	Core∠S	Description of Unit	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Assays
120							40°							
130						128.5-148.5 -possible zone of weak silicification?	S	x	Py	128.5-139-Zone of strong fracturing with epi+cc+clay partings weak dissem py throughout zone				
140							? S ?	x	Py	139-148.5-Very strong fracturing, broken core with gougy sections -brecciated rock in gouge strongly developed towards base of zone -epi-fractures present -Suspected fault/shear	x			
150							30°	x B						
160				90				x	Py	156-170-intensely fractured, badly broken core with gougy matrix holding small frags of andesite (1-3 cm). -very weak dissem py <1% -suspect fault				
170								x B		170-178-badly fractured core with numerous fractures x-cutting fol. w clay + epi partings -core poss. brecciated towards contact		174	178	
180	178	182				Argillicious Fault zone.		Bx		Zone of brecciated mixed rocks poss. volc + qtz + limestone in argillaceous matrix. 2-2cm average size for frags. Dissem to blebby sphal, sn ± py 2-10% locally. SUS increasing towards base		178	182	sent

DRILL CORE LOG.

Company ______ Property ______ Scale ______ Hole No. DDH 88-1

Started -	Bearing -	Lat. -	Collar El. -	Logged by:	Remarks:
Completed -	Angle -	Dep. -	Bottom El.	Size of core:	
Driller -	Length	Location -	Level -	Survey data:	

	Interval		Recovery		Core∠S	Description of Unit (L = Lithology, S = Structure, M = Mineralization)	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval		Assays
	From	To	M.	%								From	To	
180						FAULT ZONE								
	182	190.5				Mixed Argillite + Limestone - black graph-fine argillite with irregular patches of grey carbonate, suspect large reworked frags of lmst. in argillite matrix. Xcut by qtz-carb fractures -2-5% ~~limestone increases to base~~		B	▨	185.6-186.5 - SUS rich zone of brecciated skarned rock. Sph, gn, py blebby to massive 5-30%, py 2-3% -lmst brecciated in argillite near base		182 186.5	186.5 191	
190	190.5	195				Limestone - lt. grey to white lmst., fine to medium grained w numerous fine argillaceous fractures, No S, as in argillite						191	195	
200	195	210.5				Brecciated, Altered Skarn Zone - brown grey zone of intensely altered + brecciated rock within a SUS-rich matrix - rock appears dull grey green/brown colour, possibly epidotized + largely altered to clay-rich material	E E	B B B B B B	■	195-202 - Gn, sph, py in matrix as blebby to massive to layered concentrations Gn+Sph - 10-25% py - 2-3% 202-205 - no SUS in clay-rich section less competent, gougy in parts 205-209 - Gn, sph 5-10% py 5% locally within matrix as before ~~as 202-205~~		195 198 202 205 208.5	198 202 205 208 213.5	sent sent .5 sent
210	210.5	247				Altered Gneiss DK green, well foliated unit with possibly remnant brown patches (biotite?) - chlorite-rich to quartzose partings as wispy fine layers // S - wispy fractures 2-5% with epidotized clay-rich material filling them, throughout section, fracturing varies with intensity increasing in locally epidotized sections - section becomes strongly epidotized after 226.5	40 E E E E	X X		210.5 blebby to dissem py 1-2% near top of unit 226.5 - rock is strongly fractured + pseudobrecciated by epit clay rich partings 10-15%				
220														
230														
240						238-240.5 - Argillite interlayer w wispy qtz cc veinlets + stringers	40	B B B		240-241.5 - brecciated altered gneiss in arg. matrix, weakly gougy		240	244	
						246.5-247 - argillite interlayer.	■	B		243.5-248 - badly fractured, brecciated altered gneiss w argillaceous partings between frags, along fractures		244	248	
250	247	302.5				Limestone				247-248 - blebby py ≥2-3% poss sph + gn > 1% ?				

DRILL CORE LOG.

Company ____ Property ____ Scale ____ Hole No. DDH 88-1

Started -	Bearing -	Lat.-	Collar El.-	Logged by:	Remarks:
Completed -	Angle -	Dep.-	Bottom El.	Size of core:	
Driller -	Length	Location -	Level -	Survey data:	

	Interval		Recovery			Description of Unit (L = Lithology, S = Structure, M = Mineralization)	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval		Assays
	From	To	M.	%	Core∠S							From	To	
												~~249~~	~~252~~	
250	241	302.5				Limestone w Argilliceous Sections – lt grey white, med-fine grained – sm fractures throughout 2-5%.						252	256	
						256-259 – Altered Skarn Zone – appears to be intensely epidotized rx, locally brecciated	SK	B	▨	256-259 – Blebby to massive sph + gn ± py in intensely epi. rx. Sph+gn – 5 to 30% locally		256	259	Sent
260						264.5-266 Argillite Interlayer, appears to be foliaform @ 40°		x x x		py (blebby) 2-3% 259-268 – fracturing becomes more intense towards base of section where rx are brecciated in gougy matrix for bottom foot		259	263	
						266-280 Limestone interlayered with the argillite, or argilliceous limestone		xx B						
270						260.6-262 – Heavily epidotized, altered section.								
							30°							
280														
290												297.5	302.5	
300														
	302.5	308.5				MINERALIZED EPIDOTE SKARN – Country rock appears fragmented & affected by pervasive epidote skarn alteration, obliterating original texture. brown green rock, competent largely comprised of epidote qtz, calcite/carbonate, clays or clay-rich material	SK		▨	Min. is strongest near top of section w blebby sph + gn ± py of sp + sn 5%, py 2-3% locally – wanes to sph+gn 2% w no py		302.5	308.5	
310												308.5	313	
												313	318	
												318	323	

DRILL CORE LOG.

Kspar?

5.

Company ______ Property ______ Scale ______ Hole No. DDH 88-1

Started -	Bearing -	Lat. -	Collar El. -	Logged by:	Remarks:
Completed -	Angle -	Dep. -	Bottom El.	Size of core:	
Driller -	Length	Location -	Level -	Survey data:	

	Interval From	Interval To	Recovery M.	Recovery %	Core/S	Description of Unit (L = Lithology, S = Structure, M = Mineralization)	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Assays
						MINERALIZED EPIDOTE SKARN								
310	306.5	358.5				EPIDOTE SKARN lime green to bizzy green, strongly altered rock with intensive epidote + clay ice filled fracturing, x cutting + fragmenting rock. Still competent. Original texture obliterated.	E	x		Blebby conc of sph + gn assoc. with calc. w qtz+cc lenses + pods. .5% - 3% locally -Note conc. of sphalerite as wispy blebs or knots in skarn,				
						-Weak paddy conc. of qtz + cc+cc 1-2%, 1-5 cm size.	40°	k		commonly dark brown surrounded by honey-colored halos. Approx 1% throughout - Sus poss more conc towards				
320						- and that quartz and feldspar minerals form knots surrounded by epidotized material ± 50% knots 1-3cm on average	E	k		top of section 323 - gangy section 3" thick				
								k						
330							E	k						
								k						
340							E	x						
								x						
350							E	k						
						At base of section, rock becomes mineralized, brown in color, Poss argillicious along fractures.	40°	x		358-358.5 - dissem gn w blebby sph ± 5% in short section				
360	358.5	376				LIMESTONE with Argillicous Interlayers - greywhite fine to med. grained limestone, moderately well fractured								
						with argillicious partings along surfaces. Competent rock 368.5-369.5 - Argillicious limestone		B.		364.5-365.5 - Brecciated limestone set in matrix of argillicious limestone 368.5-369.5 - Breccia frags of argillite + poss Kspar megacrysts (1cm <<1%.)		372	376	
370										Py dissem + conc. along fractures 2%				
									PP	373 - 2" wide discontinuous vein of qtz chlorite + poss garnetiferous? Pyrrotite blebs + dissem ± 3% vein.				

DRILL CORE LOG.

Company
Property
Scale
Hole No. DDH 88-1

Started -
Bearing -
Lat.-
Collar El.-
Logged by:
Remarks:
Completed -
Angle -
Dep.-
Bottom El.
Size of core:
Driller -
Length
Location-
Level-
Survey data:

L = Lithology
S = Structure
M = Mineralization

	Interval		Recovery										Interval		Assays
	From	To	M.	%	Core∠S	Description of Unit	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	From	To	
375						373.5-376 Argillicous Limestone	20°	B		373.5-376 – Breccia of lmst + argillite in arg. lmst matrix, competent – weak dissem py ± 1%		376	379	
380	376	387				MINERALIZED EPIDOTE SKARN ZONE (± minor Garnet). DK green grey, brown rock with banded epidote rich versus SUS-rich layers .1 to .5 cm thick on average – foliation of bands steepens to vertical down section, x cutting S, of underlying lmst layer. Note small breccia frags. in skarn ± 10%	SK 35 SK E	B +B B		376-387.0 Dissem, blebby to banded SUS. Gn + Sph average 10-15% up to 40% locally. Top of section weaker SUS – richest zone above lmst interlayer. – no po noted with gnt Ø.		379 384	384 387	
	379	380.5				LIMESTONE INTERLAYER		B						
390	387	393.5				ARGILLITE – black, fine grained argillite with numerous x cutting cc stringer & veinlets, following fractures. – graphitic along fractures locally		X B		387-393.5 Py dissem to blebby along fractures in argillite, also as euhedral crystals toward base ± 1-3% locally – base of section brecciated		387 393.5	393.5 —	
400	393.5	457				EPIDOTE SKARN – intensely altered med buff green rock, original textures obliterated, x cut by cc stringers 1-2%, Suspect high proportion of clay minerals yielding amorphous, dull appearance.	E E	X X		400-413 – weak dissem py <1% in argillite				
	397 400	398 413				Argillicious interlayers – black, well foliated X cut by numerous qtz + cc stringer ± 3-5%		X						
410	406.5	408				Epidote Skarn Zone interlayer – find toward 457, zone is becoming less pervasively altered and that original textures are less somewhat less distroyed		X X X		406.5-408 Pyritic skarn zone dissem py 2-3%		413.5	417.5	
420							E	X X		420-425 E. skarn breccia in brown clay-rich matrix		417.5	421.5	
							20°	B B B		421.5-425 gn + sph ± py in breccia in matrix to frags, banded an blebby 5-20% locally py 3% locally		421.5 424.5	424.5 429.5	sm +
430							E	k						
							E	X X E		424-435 Skarn breccia				
440														

DRILL CORE LOG.

7.

Company ________ Property ________ Scale ________ Hole No. DDH 88-1

Started -	Bearing -	Lat. -	Collar El. -	Logged by:	Remarks:
Completed -	Angle -	Dep. -	Bottom El.	Size of core:	
Driller -	Length	Location -	Level -	Survey data:	

	Interval From	Interval To	Recovery M.	Recovery %	Core/S	Description of Unit (L = Lithology, S = Structure, M = Mineralization)	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Assays
							E	X X		445-446 - Skarn breccia				
445								B		-note bleb of sph assoc w cc				
450								/						
							E	X						
460	457	487				ALTERED BIOTITE GNEISS - limit of skarn xcuts foliation, S, vertical -well foliated, banded green & brown rocks, compositional layers are made up of bio-rich vs chl-rich material	// e	χ χ		457-487- -blebby pyrite ≈1-2% at top of section & very weakly dissem to base 457-467- core strongly fractured				
						- section locally affected by epidotization, obliterates texture & gives core dull green amorphous appearance		B						
470						- fracturing pervasive throughout section 5-10%, fractures filled by ep. + clay-rich cc material		χ						
480							e	k						
	484.5	485.5				484.5-485.5 - argillicious section xcut by numerous cc+qtz stringers, 10-15%	//	B						
490	487	492.5				ARGILLITE - black fine grained, locally graphitic, xcut by qtz & cc stringers ≈2-5%, also qtz cc interlayers // S, ≈5%	//	X X						
	492.5	516				EPIDOTE SKARN								
500						top of section shows remnant gneiss w blotchy epidote alteration obliterating original textures etc. 499 - alteration becomes very strong after 499 feet and rock becomes pervasively dull green with very few remnant textures				499-500 - poss. sm blebby conc of sph. 1-2% -pyrite weakly diss locally through section <1%				
510						504 - after 504 rock is [illegible] less in appearance beige to green in colour, locally banded by epidote rich fracturing Fracturing pervasive throughout section w ep + clay + cc infilling		/		- local strs w calcite infilling <1% section.				

DRILL CORE LOG.

8

Company ______ Property ______ Scale ______ Hole No. DDH 88-1

Started -	Bearing -	Lat.-	Collar El.-	Logged by:
Completed -	Angle -	Dep.-	Bottom El.	Size of core:
Driller -	Length	Location -	Level -	Survey data:

Remarks:

	Interval From	Interval To	Recovery	Recovery M.	Recovery %	Core/\S	Description of Unit	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Assays
									f		516 - weak brecciation of skarn at base of section for 2".				
520	516	530					ARGILLITE - well foliated, graphitic rock with x cutting cc qtz stringers & fractures ≈ 5-7%		B f						
									f						
									f	▪	Pyrite cubes noted at base ≈ 1%				
530									B	▫					
							530' EOH								

DRILL CORE LOG.

Company Castello Resources
Property Griscome
Scale
Hole No. AAH 88-2

Started -	Bearing - 0	Lat.-	Collar El.-	Logged by: W.G.S.	Remarks:
Completed -	Angle - -90°	Dep.-	Bottom El.	Size of core: nQ	
Driller - H. Allen	Length 547'	Location -	Level -	Survey data:	

	Interval From	To	Recovery M.	%	Core/S	Description of Unit	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval From	To	Assays
110	0	110				Casing								
						Interbedded Argilliceous Limestone + Argillite		b x		110-137 Badly broken core 110-146.5 - pyrite conc. primarily along fractures - also locally dissem. as small euhedral cox 1-2% (locally) - very weak limonite developed locally on fracture surfaces.				
120	110	146.5				Argillite - Black, well foliated fine grained graphitic locally - cc, qtz stringers ∥ + x cut foliation ≈ 5% - argillite is strongly fractured throughout		λ λ b λ						
130								λ x b						
140								λ x						
150	146.5	165				Argilliceous Limestone - grey, intensely fractured lmst. with argilliceous partings along fractures		b λ λ b x x B b		145-160 - badly broken core 146.5-160 - pyrite as blebby conc along fractures & weakly dissem 1-2% 157-161 - note breccia of lmst & argillite, may extend further upwards, can't tell, bad core				
160	165	169				Argillite		λ b		163-167.5 - badly broken core				
	169	171				Badly Fractured Limestone		b B x		160-218 - both in lmst & argillite pyrite is conc. along fractures as blebs (1-2%)				
170	171	218				Argillite								

DRILL CORE LOG.

Company ______ Property ______ Scale ______ Hole No. DDH 88-2

Started -	Bearing -	Lat.-	Collar El.-	Logged by:	Remarks:
Completed -	Angle -	Dep.-	Bottom El.	Size of core:	
Driller -	Length	Location-	Level-	Survey data:	

L = Lithology
S = Structure
M = Mineralization

	Interval From	Interval To	Recovery M.	Recovery %	Core∠S	Description of Unit	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Assays
175							//			178-189 - badly broken core				
180	178.5	181.5				Limestone Breccia - fragment supported intensely fractured rock w argillaceous partings along fractures.	//	b 3x	/					
							//20	b	/					
190	189	200				Zone of weak to moderate epidote (Skarn) alteration -Zone may extend upwards past 189' - chloritic inter layers noted in argillite, towards base of section rock becomes dull green & loses texture. -fragments of argillite & arg. limest...	ε //30 ε ε	f b f f	/ /	-note weak blebby sphalerite below 203 ft <1% Quartz-carbonate lenses & veining xcutting core ± 20%, 1-3cm wide				
200								f	/					
							//	f	/					
210							//20	f	/					
								f	/					
220	218	238				FAULT ZONE -zone of intensely brecciated rock in clayey matrix, frags 1-3cm on average ± 75% of section		Br G Br		Disseminated pyrite ± 1% throughout fault zone				
								Br G						
230								Br						
	235	241				(?)Meta-Andesite (Fragmental).(?) -med green, fine grained rock. fairly homogeneous in composition -vague outlines of poss. frags as darker green areas - strongly fractured with epidote clay + cc infillings along partings ≈ 10-15% section	e e e	Br X X X		235 - 261 - wispy knots & lenses + stringers of cc + qtz xcut the section commonly following fractures ± 2% section				
240														

DRILL CORE LOG.

3.

Company
Property
Scale
Hole No. DDH 88-2

Started -	Bearing -	Lat.-	Collar El.-	Logged by:
Completed -	Angle -	Dep.-	Bottom El.	Size of core:
Driller -	Length	Location -	Level -	Survey data:

Remarks:

	Interval		Recovery		Core∠S	Description of Unit L = Lithology S = Structure M = Mineralization	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval		Assays
	From	To	M.	%								From	To	
250 260						-partially epidotized yielding mottled appearance -rock has fine chloritic groundmass w very small dk green crystals, poss amph - act +/or augite? - note argillite lenses & interlayers w/in section often irregular ≈ 5-10% -epidote skarn alteration becomes stronger toward base of section	e e 30	X X X X		261- 1" above contact, blebby py ≈1%				
270 280	261	281.5				Argillite - upper contact is possibly higher in section & obliterated by epidote alteration. Possibly as high as 257.5 ft. Upper contact of unaltered argillite shows alteration x cutting foliation & affecting argillite - unit is black, fine grained, well foliated, graphite well developed along foliation planes - qtz + cc stringers & lenses are ∥ + X cut foliation, ≈ 5% of section, up to 10% locally. Become less towards base 280-281.5 - calcareous fractured section w̄ calc. stringers	30	X X X X X X X B		261-281.5 - Py concas blebs along fractures ≈ 1-2%, 3% locally 267.5 - ½ ft qtz+cc vein ∥ foliation 271 - 2" qtz+cc vein ∥ foliation - irregular limits 280-281.5 - fine breccia w small frags argillite (.2-1cm) in calc. qtz. matrix				
290	281.5	347				Limestone - grey white limestone, fine grained, + weakly banded locally by argillaceous layers. - moderately fractured w clay + argillaceous material commonly lining partings. 289.5' - 3" interlayer of argillite.	30 L	X X X X						
300	295.5	302				Argillite + limestone interlayer - zone of irregular lenses & layers of argillite Xcutting + folioform to S, Argillite is intensely fractured, graphitic w stringers of cc+qtz. Top of section may be weakly epidotized	L 40	X X X X		weak disseminated py ≤1% in argillite				
310							40	X X X X X X		311 - 4" zone of lmst breccia in argillaceous matrix -badly fractured below to 313'				

DRILL CORE LOG.

4.

Company ______ Property ______ Scale ______ Hole No. DDH88-2

Started -	Bearing -	Lat.-	Collar El.-	Logged by:
Completed -	Angle -	Dep.-	Bottom El.	Size of core:
Driller -	Length	Location -	Level -	Survey data:

Remarks:

L = Lithology
S = Structure
M = Mineralization

	Interval From	Interval To	Recovery M.	Recovery %	Core∠S	Description of Unit	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Assays
320						LIMESTONE		x						
								x x x		320-347 - fracturing becomes less pervasive 323 - 4" section of lmst brx in chl. arg. matrix. 325-327 > Zone of strong fracturing 329-330				
330								x x						
340								x		340 - pyritiferous qtz-cc veins or lenses, irregular py 3-5%. -1" wide -2" wide				
												345	348	
350	347	360				EPIDOTE SKARN - extensively altered possibly chloritic rock?? Intensely fractured with epi. Tclay + cc along partings. Rock mottled lime & dark green with buff beige patches also, little to no original texture left. Weak remnant foliation. Alteration weakens towards base.	50 E E	x x x x x		347-348 - Banded ~ blebby sulphides Gn+Sph = 10% ± py. -no SuS noted below 348'		348 351.5	351. 356	5
360	360	390				BIOTITE GNEISS - dark green ~ brown banded rock with compositional layers defined by bio-rich versus chlorite rich material - Quartz-rich lenses + interlayers noted 1-2% - section is moderately fractured except where epidotized → skarn then fracturing becomes intense 365-368.5 - moderate epidotization	30 e	x x x x		365-369.5 - very weak blebby gn. noted <1%				
370								B x		370-371 - brecciated gneiss in chloritic matrix, fragment supported				
380							20	x						
						382-384.5 - moderate epidotization	e	x x		382-384.5 - very weak blebby gn <1%.				

5

DRILL CORE LOG.

Company ______ Property ______ Scale ______ Hole No. DDH-88-2

Started -	Bearing -	Lat.-	Collar El.-	Logged by:
Completed -	Angle -	Dep.-	Bottom El.	Size of core:
Driller -	Length	Location -	Level -	Survey data:

Remarks:

	Interval From	Interval To	Recovery M.	Recovery %	Core A/S	Description of Unit (L = Lithology, S = Structure, M = Mineralization)	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Assays
												385.5 390	390 395	
390	390	462				MINERALIZED EPIDOTE SKARN ZONE with Limestone interlayers	E 40	x		390-462 - mineralization is blebby to banded and concentrated parallel to foliation layers.		395 400	400 405	
400						- buff brown to beige predominantly with limey green mottling. - moderately foliated with buff brown epidote-rich layers separated by grey (quartz-rich) layers.	E	x x	40	397.5-399.5 - quartz vein appears to be folioform, barren 390-420 Gn + sph are found throughout section averaging 2-3% in concentration, 5% locally. Pyrite is less common 1-2% locally		405	410	
						- suspect comp. to be largely made up of epid + clay to kspar + cc + quartz. Garnets not noted.	40 E	x				410	415	
410						400.5-401.5 grey banded lmst. with mottled patches of altered carbonate along foliation	30	x x		- limestone interlayers are devoid of sulphides.		415	420	
						- skarn alteration appears to have brecciated host rock locally	E	x				420	425	
420						406-408 - biotite gneiss, unaltered	E	x x		415-420 - fragmented rock, competent section 420-435		425	429.5	
	420 420	435 426.5				Breccia Zone - top portion of zone contains limestone + gneiss fragments	L	B x B		- Pyrite blebby to dissem. 2% throughout breccia zone - also conc. along fractures				- zone x cut by q tz + cc stringers 2-3%
430						locally effected by skarn alteration. Fragment supported competent rock with chloritic partings/matrix between frags.	E	x B x B		431-432 weak sph + gn 1-2%, weakly banded		429.5	433.5	- after 428, zone is affected by skarn alteration which becomes pervasive after 433.5 ft.
						- Poss sm. garnets noted ≤1% - after 426.5 lose lmst, now predominantly fragments of gneiss	E	B x B		Base of breccia, sph + gn 5-7%, vuggy w py ≥ 3%		433.5	438	
440	433.5	461.5				INTERLAYERED EPIDOTE, SKARN + LMST 433.5-438 - buff brown rock w weak foliation (often fragmental). epidotized intensely	E BG	x		433.5-438 - mineralized skarn w sph + gn as accretions around frags in breccia 2-7% becoming layered after 435 ft. + blebby ∥ foliation		438	442.5	
						438-441 - biotite gneiss, unaltered 441-446.5 - mineralized skarn zone	E	x x		441-446. Gn + sph. 1-2% locally concentrated along foliation as blebs + poorly defined bands		442.5	446.5	
450						446.5-451.5 Limestone 451.5-452.5 Epidote Skarn	L	B x		447-448 Breccia		446.5	451.5	
						452.5-459.5 Limestone 456-457 Epidote Skarn	E L	x		451.5-452.5 - blebby gn + sph noted weakly developed ∥ S1 2.5%-1%		451.5	456.5	
										Py ≈ 1% locally.				

DRILL CORE LOG.

6-

Company Property Scale Hole No. DDH 88-2

Started -	Bearing -	Lat.-	Collar El.-	Logged by:	Remarks:
Completed -	Angle -	Dep.-	Bottom El.	Size of core:	
Driller -	Length	Location -	Level -	Survey data:	

	Interval		Recovery		Core∧S	Description of Unit L = Lithology S = Structure M = Mineralization	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval		Assays
	From	To	M.	%								From	To	
						457-459 lmst ĉ breccia at top 459-461.5 Epidote skarn.	L E	X B X		456-457 – weak bl blebs to banded gn + sp 1-2% locally py ≥ 1% 459-461.5 – weak grn sph <1%		460.5	461.0	
460	461.5					BIOTITE GNEISS – as described earlier. – rocks now appear to be more biotitic with less chloritic interlaying – sm garnets nucleating in biotite layer 1-2%		X		461.5-547 fine dissem py throughout ≥ .5-1%				
470						– qtz carb stringer x cutting ≈ // fol. ≥ 1-2% section.		X X	Q	473 – irregular quartz lenses // foliation .5-1" wide.				
								X X		470-481.5 – gneiss rocks are strongly fractured becoming fragmented to gougy partings				
480								X b		481.5-484 – Broken core to gougy sections				
						488.5-496.5 – moderate epidote skarn alteration	e	X						
490						– appears to manifest along foliation x cutting fractures – pale dull green, obliterates all early textures	20° E	X X						
							e	X						
500							30°	X						
								X X		507.5-521 – intensely fractured broken core with the gougy material between frags. May be brecciated near base.				
510								X X						
								X X X						
520								X						

DRILL CORE LOG.

7.

Company

Property

Scale

Hole No. DDH 88-2

Started -	Bearing -	Lat. -	Collar El. -	Logged by:	Remarks:
Completed -	Angle -	Dep. -	Bottom El.	Size of core:	
Driller -	Length	Location -	Level -	Survey data:	

	Interval		Recovery		Core∧S	Description of Unit	L = Lithology S = Structure M = Mineralization	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval		Assays				
	From	To	M.	%									From	To					
530								30											
540																			
											546-547 - broken core c̄ gauge								
											547' EOH								
						Lost casing @ end of hole.													

DRILL CORE LOG.

1.

Company Castello Resources Property Giscome Scale Hole No. DDH 88-3

Started - Feb 8, 1988	Bearing - 020°	Lat.-	Collar El.-	Logged by: W.G.S.	Remarks:
Completed -	Angle - -45°	Dep.-	Bottom El.	Size of core: nQ	
Driller - H. Allen	Length 578'	Location-	Level-	Survey data:	

	Interval From	Interval To	Recovery	M.	%	Core/S	Description of Unit	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Assays
	0	90					Casing								
90 100 110 120 130 140 150	90	235.5					<u>Argillicoons Quartz Biotite Gneiss</u> - dk grey banded rock with alternating pale green, brown and light grey interlayers .1 to 2cm thick - well-foliated competent unit - composition varies throughout section from (Ar) argillicous with predom. dk grey layering + quartz-rich ± calcareous interlayers to (Bi) biotitic with predom. brown interlayers with pale green grey chloritic qtz interlayers. These sections grade in and out - moderate to strong fracturing throughout hole (& sections of intense fracturing specified). Fractures & foliation and commonly have clay-rich partings along them. Qtz + carb stringers often follow fracture surfaces & they themselves are fractured also. - unit lacks the fissility of a schist and doesn't appear to be well enough differentiated mineralogically to be a good gneiss (?).	Ar Ar Bi 60 Ar Bi			90- very weak, fine dissem. pyrite <<<1% 93-111 - broken core 103-110 - strong to intense fracturing 109-110 - fracture breccia 115.5-117 - broken core 124-140 - strongly to intense fracturing 126-137 - brecciated rock by fracturing, fragment supported w clay-rich partings between frags.				

DRILL CORE LOG.

2.

Company
Property
Scale
Hole No. PDH 88-3

Started -	Bearing -	Lat. -	Collar El. -	Logged by:
Completed -	Angle -	Dep. -	Bottom El.	Size of core:
Driller -	Length	Location -	Level -	Survey data:

Remarks:

	Interval From	Interval To	Recovery M.	Recovery %	Core/\S	Description of Unit (L = Lithology, S = Structure, M = Mineralization)	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Assays
						164 ft	Bi	X						
160						After 164' note zones of weak epidote? alteration ∥ to foliation, patchy - clock pale green sporadically - poorly developed		X						
							65	X						
170							Ar	X		109-185 - strong to intense fracturing				
								B		169-184 - fracture breccia w̄ clay rich partings between frags + qtz + cc stringers. - fragment supported				
180							Bi	X						
							Ar	XB X						
190							Bi	X						
	194.5	202				Argillite Interlayer		X B XB		194.5-198.5 - broken core 197-202 - intense fracturing				
200							Ar	X		201-201.5 - Quartz vein 202 - 2" Quartz vein				
210								X		208-210 broken core 211.5 - 213 - broken core				
220							Ar	X	cc	219-219.5 calcite vein, vuggy				
							70	X						
							Bi							

DRILL CORE LOG.

3.

Company
Property
Scale
Hole No. DDH 88-3

Started -	Bearing -	Lat.-	Collar El.-	Logged by:	Remarks:
Completed -	Angle -	Dep.-	Bottom El.	Size of core:	
Driller -	Length	Location -	Level -	Survey data:	

	Interval From	Interval To	Recovery	Recovery M.	Recovery %	Core∠S	Description of Unit (L = Lithology, S = Structure, M = Mineralization)	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Assays				
230	224.5	2365					224.5-235.5 -biotite gneiss section with light grey & brown compositional layering .3 to 1cm thick	70	b/f f		225-229.5 -broken core								
240 250 260	235.5	280					ARGILLITE - black very fine grained well foliated rock, locally graphitic along foliation - fracturing moderate to intense locally (specified) w clay-rich parting & /or qtz+cc stringers following fractures - proximal to fault limonite staining is seen along fractures	40	f f b f b f b f b f b	L	239-243 -broken core 239-244 - intense fracturing 246-277.5 badly broken core limonite stain along fractures near fault								
270	267	277					Black sand - appears to be predominantly made up of fine (.1-.2mm) size grains of quartz and argillaceous material - suspect pos. slump from above(?)	SAND	f	Ln mg mg mg qv cc	267-277 - black graphitic sand w̄ dissem py <1% as v. small crystals - sand contains magnetite ≤1%, fine silver grey flaky metallic crystals 277.5-280.0 - strong fracturing w̄ qtz cc stringers & veinlets								
280	280	282					Dense Feldspar Porphyry Dyke - dark grey aphanitic groundmass ~10% carrying large megacrysts of plag. .5 to 2cm long plus xenoliths of argillite ± 2-5% along contact - contact is irregular - argillite @ 280.3 ft., for 3' (appears hornfelsed)		b X b f		282-287 - very poor recovery & badly broken core - also appears to have been intensely fractured.								

4.

DRILL CORE LOG.

Company ______ Property ______ Scale ______ Hole No. DDH 88-3

Started -	Bearing -	Lat. -	Collar El. -	Logged by:
Completed -	Angle -	Dep. -	Bottom El.	Size of core:
Driller -	Length	Location -	Level -	Survey data:

Remarks:

	Interval		Recovery		Core∠S	Description of Unit (L = Lithology, S = Structure, M = Mineralization)	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval		Assays
	From	To	M.	%								From	To	
	282	293				Hornfelsed Zone (argillite) - dense black to dark · Carbon rock, very fine grained	H	xx	//	287-293 - pyrite well-developed as blebby conc. along fractures ~~in argillite + dyke~~ avg ~1-2% dyke 2-5% locally				
	288'					288 - 3" basaltic Dyke (Andesite)	D	x	/					
290	291	292.5				Dense basic dyke (bas-and) - dk brown aphan heavy + hard. Contacts partially follow foliation then xcut it	D H	xx	//					
								x	..	Dykes are strongly fractured with chloritic partings				
	293	330				Return to Biotite gneiss - appears to be the same as above Dk brown, blk and pale green interlayers, may be argillaceous locally	Bi	x	.	293' - weak dissem pyrite <1%				
300						- possibly effected by weak epidote skarn alteration after 300'	e 60	x	.					
	308.5	310.5				→ Andesite dyke 308.5-310.5 - aphanitic, dk. grey, dense dyke	Bi e D	x b	/	310.5-327 - pyrite developed as blebby conc. along fractures 2-3% locally				
310						- black blade-like phenocrysts showing allignment (poss. hbld) ≈5%, also sm white plag ≈2%	e	x	'					
						- host bio. gneiss rocks are epidotized proximal to dykes	e	x	'					
320							e	x	' ,					
	317	319				(as in 291-292.5) 317-319 - dk brown, grey, aphanitic, dense dyke w strong fracturing + chloritic partings along fractures	e D e	xx	//	327-329 - Blebby pyrite conc. along fractures in dyke 2-3%				
330	320	327				Argillite - black, v. fine grained, well-foliated locally graphitic along foliation planes	70	x b	//	330-337 - pyrite as blebby conc along x cutting + foliaform fractures 1% avg, 2-3% at top of section				
						- moderate fracturing with carb ± qtz stringers + following partings								
	327	356				Limestone - lt grey, fine to med. grained crystalline limestone upper contact banded by argillaceous limestone interlayers.	70	x	:.	337-356 - weak disseminated pyrite developed locally along fractures <<1%				
340						351 - after 351' limestone appears to become clastic with small (3-6 mm) frags of biotitic + chloritic material, flattened ∥ foliation, ≈ 15-20%.	L	x	:					
						- limestone weakly fractured	L	f	:					
350									:					
						355-369 - moderate epidote skarn alteration	L							

DRILL CORE LOG.

5.

Company ________ Property ________ Scale ________ Hole No. DΔH-88-3

Started -
Completed -
Driller -
Bearing -
Angle -
Length
Lat. -
Dep. -
Location -
Collar El. -
Bottom El.
Level -
Logged by:
Size of core:
Survey data:
Remarks:

	Interval From	Interval To	Recovery M.	Recovery %	Core∠S	Description of Unit (L = Lithology, S = Structure, M = Mineralization)	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Assays
	356	404.5				Biotite Schist - upper contact masked by epidote skarn alt= - alteration continues to 369' yielding	e e	f	//	356-369 - Epi. sk. alteration 357.5-360 - blebby gn + sphalerite developed in patches		355.5	361	
360						pale green rock w buff interlayers & remnant patches of biotitic host rock. Alteration products include epidote, carbonate, chlorite, clays	e	f		+ weak band // S, ≈1-2% combined over section,		361	366	
						plus sulphides. - epidotized zone is moderately fractured - may have small pinky garnets developed	e	f				366	370	
370						as diffuse aggregates along foliation - unaltered biotite gneiss now seems to lack felsic segregations & be	e	f		- Skarn alteration 373-374 - blebby, folioform conc of sph + gn 2-3% locally		370	375	
						composed of biotitic, schistose folia layers - rock is banded by pale green, alteration paralleling foliation ± 30%	//	f	//	± py. 376-379 - zone of pyrrhotite + pyrite mineralization as blebby		375	380	
380						- section contains zones of moderate to strong epidotization: e.g. 373-374	60°	f		core along fractures 1-3% locally		380	385	
						387-390.5 - moderate to strong epi skarn alteration	e	f		387-390.5 - blebby, folioform conc. of sph + gn 1-2% ± py		385	389.5	
390								f				389.5	394	
												394	396.	5
								f						
400						402.5 - 404.5 - moderate epi. skarn alt.	e	f		402.5-404.5 - blebby py ≈1% (pos. po with py also).				
	404.5	414				Limestone - grey fine to med. grained, foliated rock, banded by darker more argillaceous interlayers Possibly	70° L	f						
410						clastic with folioform rounded biotitic frags (?) Upper & lower contacts altered	b	f		411-413 - broken core				
	414	57[illegible]												
						414-415 - epidote skarn alteration BIOTITE GNEISS - felsic interlayers are present again ± 5-10%, quartz-rich								
420						- pale green alteration // to foliation ±5-10%		f						
						- note fracturing is weak to moderate becoming less intense towards base of section								

DRILL CORE LOG.

Company ______ Property ______ Scale ______ Hole No. DDH 88-3

Started -	Bearing -	Lat.-	Collar El.-	Logged by:	Remarks:
Completed -	Angle -	Dep.-	Bottom El.	Size of core:	
Driller -	Length	Location -	Level -	Survey data:	

	Interval From	Interval To	Recovery M.	Recovery %	Core∠S	Description of Unit (L = Lithology, S = Structure, M = Mineralization)	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Assays
						-garnet porphyroblasts are noted as small pinky augens developed within foliation layers. ± 5%, possibly increasing in number towards end of section	.	f	:	425-blebby py assoc. with chl. fractures				
430							70		QV	432-433.5-white, massive quartz vein, barren.				
						435½-437 -strong epidote skarn alteration 437-437½ -limestone interlayer 437½-439 strong epidote alteration	E E	f						
440														
								f	QV	449-449.5- quartz vein				
450														
						461-462 - strong fracturing		f						
460						463 -473-weak epidote skarn alteration banding unit ± 30%	e	f						
						464-471- strong fracturing in gneiss	e	f	/	464-471 - py as dissc. along fracture surfaces ±1%				
470								f f	/ /	468-469 - broken core				
480						479-480' - strong to intense fracturing in gneiss	70	f						
						After 480' - fracturing in gneiss is weak.			QV	486' - 1-4" quartz vein				
490						After 480' - banding due to weak epidote alteration is lost.		f		493.5 - 1½' quartz vein ∥ S,				
								f	Q					

DRILL CORE LOG.

7.

Company
Property
Scale
Hole No. DDH-88-3

Started -	Bearing -	Lat. -	Collar El. -	Logged by:
Completed -	Angle -	Dep. -	Bottom El.	Size of core:
Driller -	Length	Location -	Level -	Survey data:

Remarks:

	Interval		Recovery		Core∠S	Description of Unit	L = Lithology S = Structure M = Mineralization			Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval		Assays
	From	To	M.	%			L	S	M			From	To	
500								f		505.5-508 - broken core				
								b b						
510								f	Qv	514.5'- 1½" Qv ∥ S1				
									Qv	519' - 1½" Qv ∥ S1				
520								f		528.5'- 1½" Qv ∥ S1				
							70		Qv					
530								f						
540								b f		540.5 - 541 - broken core				
550								b		553-554 broken core				
560								f						
570						568'-569'-dense dark brown, aphan dyke rock - 1" Qv at base of dyke	D	f b	Qv	567.5-568-broken core 568-569-blebby py developed along fractures in dyke ≈1-2%				

DRILL CORE LOG.

8

Company ______ Property ______ Scale ______ Hole No. DDH 88-3

Started -	Bearing -	Lat.-	Collar El.-	Logged by:
Completed -	Angle -	Dep.-	Bottom El.	Size of core:
Driller -	Length	Location -	Level -	Survey data:

Remarks:

	Interval		Recovery		Core∠S	Description of Unit	L = Lithology S = Structure M = Mineralization	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval		Assays				
	From	To	M.	%									From	To					
									f	/ /	569.5-578 - blebby conc py developed along foln layers ≈1-2% 574.5-576 - broken core								
575									b	/ /									
											578' end of hole								
585																			

DRILL CORE LOG.

Company Castello Resources Property Giscome Scale Hole No. DDH-88-4

Started -	Bearing - 020°	Lat.-	Collar El.-	Logged by: W.G.S.		Remarks:
Completed -	Angle - -45°	Dep.-	Bottom El.	Size of core: NQ		
Driller - H. Allen	Length 419'	Location -	Level -	Survey data:		

	Interval		Recovery		Core∠S	Description of Unit	L=Lithology S=Structure M=Mineralization			Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval		Assays				
	From	To	M.	%			L	S	M			From	To					
	0	35				Casing												
35 40	35	44				Gougy, fine fragmental section - black argillaceous clay-rich matrix, carries fine frags of argillite + quartz-rich material. Frags .1 to 3cm ≈ 90% of section. Probably still in overburden zone, not fault												
	44	48				Argillite - black, fine grained locally graphitic, badly fractured & cc. stringers		X X X										
50	48	80				Limestone - grey fine grained crystalline rock, banded darker grey by argillicious interlayers	L	X 6X		54-57 - broken core 55-56.5 - brecciated limestone w̄ carb + limonite matrix, frag-supported								
						- moderate fracturing throughout with carb + limonite along partings	50 L	6 X										
60							L	7		63.5-66.5 - badly fractured & brecciated limestone @ base								
							L	6X X		65-66.5 - broken core								
70							L	6X		72-73.5 - brecciated limestone w̄ limonite + cc. matrix, frag supported 72-81 - broken core		71.5	75.5					
							L	6X 3				75.5	80.C					
80	80	146				Epidote Skarn Altered Biotite Gneiss - pale green mottled rock with buff areas locally and patches of	e E/	X X	. .	80-81 - fragment-supported breccia 80-140 - grt + sph as dissem. to blebby zone throughout averaging 1-3% over section		80	85					
						remnant unaltered host rock. - unaltered host rock is dark brown well foliated with biotite-rich folia	1/50	X	.			85	89					
90						- Epidote skarn alteration is moderate to strong with well developed green epidote, carbonate + clay minerals + quartz with locally	E	X X	▨	89-90.5 - banded to massive grt + sph mineralization ≈ 40% ∥ to foliation		89 90.5	90.5 93.5					
						developed blebby pink garnets. - rock is strongly fractured	E	X	.	99.5-101 - banded to massive		93.5	99.5					
100						throughout 80-83 - mod to strong epi. skarn alteration 83-92 strong skarn alteration		X	▨	mineralization 10 to 40% at top of section		99.5	101					

DRILL CORE LOG.

2-

Company

Property

Scale

Hole No DDH-88-4

Started -

Completed -

Driller -

Bearing -

Angle -

Length

Lat. -

Dep. -

Location -

Collar El. -

Bottom El.

Level -

Logged by:

Size of core:

Survey data:

Remarks:

	Interval From	Interval To	Recovery M.	Recovery %	Core∠S	Description of Unit (L = Lithology, S = Structure, M = Mineralization)	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Assays				
						92-140 strong epidote skarn alteration	E	f	..			101	103					
110								f		114-115 - blebby to banded sph + gn 11 S, ≥ 5-10% locally		103 108	108 113					
							E	f	.			113 118	118 123					
120								f	..	120.5-125 - blebby to banded gn + sph. conc 11 S, 2-10% locally, 3% overall		123 127.5	127 132	5				
							E	f	.	127-128 - banded gn + sph 10-15%		132 138	138 140					
130					60	134-134.5+ lmst interlayer				131-133 blebby conc. 11 S, ≥ 2-3% over section 134 - sph + gn as blebby conc at upper contact with lmst. 10-15%, 1"		140	145					
						135.5-140 - breccia with blebby sph + gn in matrix 2% comb	E	f bx	..	135.5 - 138.5 - blebby conc gn + sph locally banded 11 S, 2-5% locally.								
140						140-145 - very weakly epidotized bio. gneiss 145-146 - fine pale grey silt + sand with gougy matrix to grains	e	f										
							5mm	F										
150	146	254				Feldspar Porphyry Dyke - grey aplanitic groundmass. 40% to 5mm with phenocrysts of feldspar .2-.4cm ≥ 15%, sm. cpx plag .1-.2cm ≥ 20% & quartz .2-.3cm 10-15%, sm. cpx hnbld ≈ 10%, plus xenoliths of dk green country rock ≥ 2-5% in border phases. andesite xenoliths		f		146-254 - py. weakly dissem throughout ≈ 1% - plus magnetite assoc with hnbld crx ≈ 1%								
160						- massive rock w weak fracturing throughout		f										
						- note felds crx. become larger up to 1cm long ≥ 10-15% & grey quartz eyes are noted also up to .5cm, seen best developed in middle to lower section of dyke		f										
170						- border phases of dyke are finer grained with v. small crystals of felds + quartz in v. fine to aphanitic groundmass		f										

DRILL CORE LOG.

3.

Company
Property
Scale
Hole No. ΔΔ-1 - 88 - 3

Started -	Bearing -	Lat.-	Collar El.-	Logged by:	Remarks:
Completed -	Angle -	Dep.-	Bottom El.	Size of core:	
Driller -	Length	Location -	Level -	Survey data:	

Depth	Interval From	Interval To	Recovery M.	Recovery %	Core∠S	Description of Unit L = Lithology S = Structure M = Mineralization	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Assays
180														
190														
200						201-202 - short interval of dark green aphan. volc? dyke w numerous epidote + cc filled amygdules 1-5 to 1cm, & 15-20% pho cc/epidote lined fractures -amygdaloidal andesite		b b b		201-202 - blebby py +po ≈ 1-2% 204.5-210.5 - broken core				
210	212	217				-interval of bio. gneiss - bio-rich folia w fnt porphyroblasts ≈ 2% + intermittent interlayers of quartz as veinlets & stringers ∥ S, ~2-5%	50	b		217.5-220 - broken, gougy section of core.				
220														
230								b b b		234-240 - broken core				
240														

4

DRILL CORE LOG.

Company ____ Property ____ Scale ____ Hole No. DDH-88-4

Started -	Bearing -	Lat.-	Collar El.-	Logged by:
Completed -	Angle -	Dep.-	Bottom El.	Size of core:
Driller -	Length	Location -	Level -	Survey data:

Remarks:

	Interval		Recovery		Core∠S	Description of Unit	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval		Assays
	From	To	M.	%		L=Lithology S=Structure M=Mineralization						From	To	
								X						
250														
	254	324.5				BIOTITE GNEISS -as described 212-217 - weak to moderate fracturing -no epidote skarn alteration noted	60	X						
260	263.5	269				-possible fault zone; badly broken fragmented core with gougy matrix material	? F ?	bx						
270								X		270-275.5-badly fractured section, with broken core				
	275.5	286				-core becomes dark grey clay yielding to broken fragmented gneiss to gangue at base, likely fault zone.	F ? F	CLAY						
280						286-324.5 fracturing becomes strong -also note core intermittently banded by pale green, weakly epi. skarn altered interlayers ≈2-5% section, 1-3 cm wide	? f	bx b		284-291 - badly broken core				
290								fb						
								fb		296-300 broken core				
300							70	fb		302-302.5 broken core 305.5-314 broken core				
310								fb						

DRILL CORE LOG.

Company ______ Property ______ Scale ______ Hole No. DDH-88-4

Started -	Bearing -	Lat. -	Collar El. -	Logged by:	Remarks:
Completed -	Angle -	Dep. -	Bottom El.	Size of core:	
Driller -	Length	Location -	Level -	Survey data:	

	Interval		Recovery		Core∠S	Description of Unit L = Lithology S = Structure M = Mineralization	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval		Assays				
	From	To	M.	%								From	To					
320								x x										
	324	324.5				Gaugy fragmented gneiss	c	bx										
330	324.5	356				Feldspar Porphyry Dyke - as described earlier - poss. upper contact 30° from vertical - fracturing moderate to strong at base before gneiss	10	b b b x b		332-334 - broken core 335-342 - broken core								
340	337	343.5				Biotite gneiss interval - badly fractured & broken & locally gougy near top of section and at base of section	60 60 40	bf b f f b		345-356 - badly broken core.								
350 360	356	377				Biotite Gneiss -moderate to strong fracturing												
370						373-377 - strong epidote skarn alteration affecting gneiss				373-377 - no sus noted								
380	377	396.5				Feldspar Porphyry Dyke - top of dyke strong to intense fracturing w epidote + chl. along partings - lower contact of dyke @ 50°				377-385 - broken core 377-379 - py conc. along fractures 1-3% locally								

DRILL CORE LOG.

Company ____ Property ____ Scale ____ Hole No. DDH 88-4

Started -	Bearing -	Lat. -	Collar El. -	Logged by:	Remarks:
Completed -	Angle -	Dep. -	Bottom El.	Size of core:	
Driller -	Length	Location -	Level -	Survey data:	

	Interval		Recovery		Core∠S	Description of Unit L = Lithology S = Structure M = Mineralization	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval		Assays
	From	To	M.	%								From	To	
390						386-387 ⌐ strong epi. skarn alt^{n}? 389-390				386.5-390 - broken core				
400						396-398.5-Badly fractured Chl. Bio. gneiss with epid + cc + qtz + py developed along fractures				396.5-398.5 - badly broken core				
410	403	413				Andesite Dyke - very fine to aphanitic rock. dk green, dense - strongly fractured				403-413 - py. developed as coat. along fractures approx 1-2%, occurs with 1-2% 404-416 - badly broken core				
	413	415				Possible Fault or Shear				413-415 - grey clay rich gouge zone with frags of gneiss - possible fault or shear				
420	415	419				Biotite Gneiss - well foliated fine grained, dk brown rock with contrasting layers of bio-rich and qtz-rich material .1 to .3 cm thick. Bio. layers are chloritic locally				419' EOH				

DRILL CORE LOG.

1.

Company Castello Resources Property Criscone Scale Hole No. DDH-88-5

Started -	Bearing - 020	Lat.-	Collar El.-	Logged by: W.G.S.
Completed -	Angle - -45	Dep.-	Bottom El.	Size of core: NQ
Driller - H. Allen	Length 437'	Location -	Level -	Survey data:

Remarks:

	Interval From	Interval To	Recovery M.	Recovery %	Core∠S	Description of Unit (L=Lithology S=Structure M=Mineralization)	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Assays
	0	70				Casing	.			70- pyrite developed as blebby concentrations along fracture partings ± <1% - Py.		70	75	
70	70	110				Biotite Gneiss - Dk. brown, well-foliated, fine grained rock with fine biotite-rich comp. layering +	E	f		70-78 - overall skarn may have dissem sph + gn <1% except 75-75.5 - blebby to massive conc.		75 76	76 79.5	
						lesser qtz rich comp. layers - locally chloritic with chl. assoc. with biotitic folia	E	⅄		of gn + sph ∥ foliation ± 15-20% combined 76.5 - blebby conc. sph ± gn ± 2%		79.5 82.5 84.5	82.5 84.5 89	
80						-fracturing moderate to strong locally	e	f						
						70-78 - strong to intense epidote skarn alteration yielding pale green beige rock due to epidote, calcite, clay, garnet minerals	e	f						
						74.0-76.5 - possible limestone interlayer within skarn	e	f						
90						70-123 - weak epidote skarn alteration banding gneiss with pale green interlayer .2 to 1cm ± 50%.	e	f				94	98	
							e					98	100.5	
100						98-104 strong to intense skarn alteration	E	f		98-104 blebby to weakly banded sph+gn occur locally up to 3%. less then 1% over skarn section. (100.5-101.5 ± 3% sph + gn)		100.5 101.5 104	101.5 104 108	
							E	f						
							e	f						
110						108-110 strong to intense skarn alteration	E	f				108	113.5	
	110	121.5				Limestone - grey, fine grained crystalline limestone locally affected by moderate skarn alteration	L					113.5 118	118 123	
						111.5-113.5 - biotite gneiss interlayer	.	f				123	127.5	
120						121.5-123 - strong to intense epidote skarn alteration	E	f f		121-121.5 - blebby to banded sph + gn ∥ foliation ± 5% combined.				
								f						
130								f						

DRILL CORE LOG.

Company ____ Property ____ Scale ____ Hole No. DDH 88-5

Started -	Bearing -	Lat.-	Collar El.-	Logged by:	Remarks:
Completed -	Angle -	Dep.-	Bottom El.	Size of core:	
Driller -	Length	Location -	Level -	Survey data:	

	Interval From	Interval To	Recovery	Recovery M.	Recovery %	Core∠S	Description of Unit (L = Lithology, S = Structure, M = Mineralization)	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Assays
								.	f		140-QV 115,,2-2" veins				
140	142	147.0					140 to 142 strong epidote skarn alt^n Limestone 145-148.0-Epidote skarn alteration	E/L L	f	QV	145-147.5-weak blebby core. cp +sph ≈ .5 to 1% locally		140 145 148	145 148 151	
								E	f						
150								.	f						
									f						
160									f						
							165.5 - 166.5 - Strong fracturing ω epi. core along fractures - qtz veinlets 1655 -177.5 - weak epidote skarn alteration Sandy rock with pale green layers ≈ 50%	. e e	f f						
170															
									f						
180															
									f						
190									f						
									f						
200									f						
									f						

DRILL CORE LOG.

3.

Company ______ Property ______ Scale ______ Hole No. ______

Started -	Bearing -	Lat.-	Collar El.-	Logged by:	Remarks:
Completed -	Angle -	Dep.-	Bottom El.	Size of core:	
Driller -	Length	Location -	Level -	Survey data:	

	Interval		Recovery		Core/S	Description of Unit L = Lithology S = Structure M = Mineralization	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval		Assays
	From	To	M.	%								From	To	
210								f						
						211 - 211.5 - short section of weakly epidote skarn altered rock	≡			211 - 212 - pyrite on core along fractures 2-3%				
220								f						
							60							
230						227 - 227.5 - short zone of badly fractured rock w̄ epi & py & cc + clay along fracture surfaces		f/b		227 - 227.5 - broken core - py 2-3%				
								f						
240														
								f						
250														
								f						
260														
								f						
270														
								f						

18
25
26
69

4.

DRILL CORE LOG.

Company ____ Property ____ Scale ____ Hole No. ____

Started -	Bearing -	Lat. -	Collar El. -	Logged by:
Completed -	Angle -	Dep. -	Bottom El.	Size of core:
Driller -	Length	Location -	Level -	Survey data:

Remarks:

	Interval From	Interval To	Recovery M.	Recovery %	Core∠S	Description of Unit (L = Lithology, S = Structure, M = Mineralization)	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Assays				
280									30° QV	280.5-284 - White quartz vein barren - last 6" broken core, badly fractured								
290						291.5-295.5 - possible zone of weak silicification.			60°	290.5 - 2" Qv, appears to be foliaform								
							60°											
300						- fracture density appears to have increased towards the chloritic interval				305.5-318 - broken core								
	307	437				- estimated limits of chloritic biotite gneiss interval, bio-rich folia become predominantly chloritic with remnant bands & patches of biotite-rich foliated. - moderate to strong fracturing				305.5-320 - possible zone of weak silicification Py disseminated along fractures 1-2%.								
310																		
320								b b		323-325.5 - broken core								
330																		
340								b		340 - broken core								

DRILL CORE LOG.

Company ______ Property ______ Scale ______ Hole No. DDH 88-5

Started -	Bearing -	Lat.-	Collar El.-	Logged by:
Completed -	Angle -	Dep.-	Bottom El.	Size of core:
Driller -	Length	Location-	Level-	Survey data:

Remarks:

	Interval		Recovery		Core∠S	Description of Unit (L = Lithology, S = Structure, M = Mineralization)	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval		Assays
	From	To	M.	%								From	To	
350														
360														
						365-370 – strongly fractured section								
370								f f f ff f		370-373- intensely fractured & fragmented rock w gauge well-developed along partings (fracture-breccia).				
380								b b fb bX		384-389 - broken core 387.5- 389 - strong fracturing				
390										395-397 - broken core				
								b b						
400														
410														
								b b b		415-418- broken core				

DRILL CORE LOG.

6 ·

Company ____ Property ____ Scale ____ Hole No. DDH-88-6

Started -	Bearing -	Lat. -	Collar El. -	Logged by:	Remarks:
Completed -	Angle -	Dep. -	Bottom El.	Size of core:	
Driller -	Length	Location -	Level -	Survey data:	

	Interval		Recovery		Core∠S	Description of Unit	L = Lithology S = Structure M = Mineralization L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval		Assays
	From	To	M.	%								From	To	
420														
430								b		428.5 - 430.5 - broken core.				
								b						
								b		433.5-437 - broken core.				
								b						
440						437' EOH								
						- Casing broken								
						hole shut down								

1

DRILL CORE LOG.

Company Castello Resources Ltd. Property Giscome Scale Hole No. DDH-88-6

Started -	Bearing - 020°	Lat.-	Collar El.-	Logged by: WGS
Completed -	Angle - -60°	Dep.-	Bottom El.	Size of core: NQ
Driller - H. Allen	Length 347	Location -	Level -	Survey data:

Remarks:

	Interval From	Interval To	Recovery	Recovery M.	Recovery %	Core∠S	Description of Unit (L=Lithology S=Structure M=Mineralization)	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Assays				
80	0	81	▮				Casing												
	81	347					Biotite Gneiss - dark brown fine grained rock with well-defined folia comprised of biotite and quartz rich compositional layers, .1 to .5cm thick		f										
90									b		87-96 - broken core								
							- unit is locally chloritic w chl. core along bio. folia		b										
							- unit is moderately fractured with local intervals of strong to intense fracturing		X b X		94-95 - intense fracturing with gougy partings								
100											98.5-101.5 - broken core								
									X b		105-106 - broken core								
110																			
							S₁	65	b X X b		111-118 - broken core 111-115 - strong to intense fracturing with gougy partings								
									b										
120									f		125.5 - 1" Quartz vein ∥ S								
										Q									
130									b		131-132 broken core								
										Q	134.5 - 1" Quartz vein ∥ S₁								
140									f										
									b b		143-144 144.5-145 > broken core								

DRILL CORE LOG.

2.

Company
Property
Scale
Hole No. DDH 88-6

Started -	Bearing -	Lat. -	Collar El. -	Logged by:	Remarks:
Completed -	Angle -	Dep. -	Bottom El.	Size of core:	
Driller -	Length	Location -	Level -	Survey data:	

L = Lithology
S = Structure
M = Mineralization

	Interval		Recovery			Description of Unit	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval		Assays				
	From	To	M.	%	Core/S							From	To					
								f	QV	146 - 1.5" QV ∥ S_1								
150								b ╳		153.5 - 163 - broken core, strong to intense fracturing with gauge developed along partings esp. 163.5 - 162ft								150
								╳										~~155~~
160								╳ b										160
										165 - 167 - broken core								
								b										
170								╳ b		169.5 - 172 - broken core (strong fracturing)								170
							70			175 - 177.5 - broken core								
								b		179 - 183 - strong fracturing w̄ gauge along partings								
180								f b		179 - 183 184 - 186.5 > broken core								180
								b										
190								f										190
										196 - 198 - broken core								
200								b f		200 - 204 - broken core								200
	204	229				- Note very weak epidote skarn alteration, gneiss becomes more chloritic with mottled zone where epidote is weakly conc. along folia & along fractures		b b										
								f										
210							70°	b		211 - 215 - broken core								210
								b f										

3

DRILL CORE LOG.

Company ________ Property ________ Scale ______ Hole No. DDH-88-6

Started -	Bearing -	Lat.-	Collar El.-	Logged by:	Remarks:
Completed -	Angle -	Dep.-	Bottom El.	Size of core:	
Driller -	Length	Location -	Level -	Survey data:	

L = Lithology
S = Structure
M = Mineralization

	Interval From	Interval To	Recovery M.	Recovery %	Core/S	Description of Unit	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval From	Interval To	Assays
								f						
220														220
230	229	241				Zone of weak to moderate epidote stain alteration with epidote becoming pervasive throughout rock section + chl + carb ± very minor garnet. Section is limy green & loose foliated texture	e 60 e	f f	mg	233-239.5 blebby magnetite ≈1-2%				230
	233	239.5				Possible andesite dyke, crystalline fine grained rock, dense heavy rock with blebby magnetite developed ≈1-2% - moderate fracturing w clay-rich material along partings (masked) - top contact uncertain bottom contact appears to be foliaform	And	f	mg	- pyr to dissem along fracture surfaces				
240										239.5 - Poss. gn + sph as rare blebby conc <<1%.				240
250								f						250
	257	267				Zone of weak epidote stain alteration with epidote & chlorite conc. as foliaform bands/intervals 2-5" wide ≈ 20% section	e	f		257-267 - rare blebby gn + sph in epi-rich intervals <<1% over section				
260							e			266.0-266.5 - 1-2" Qv + 1-1" Qv ∥S₁				260
							e	f	Qv	269-288 broken core				
270								b b						270
								f						
280								b b						280
								f b						

DRILL CORE LOG.

Company
Property
Scale
Hole No. DDH 88-6

Started -	Bearing -	Lat.-	Collar El.-	Logged by:	Remarks:
Completed -	Angle -	Dep.-	Bottom El.	Size of core:	
Driller -	Length	Location-	Level-	Survey data:	

L = Lithology
S = Structure
M = Mineralization

	Interval		Recovery		Core/S	Description of Unit	L	S	M	Description of Mineralization	Sample No.	Interval		Assays
	From	To	M.	%								From	To	
								f						
290									qz qz	289– 292 -interval with 1-2" quartz veins & lenses // S1 ≈ 5% of section				
								b		293.5-298.5 - broken core				
300						299.5-307 - possible interval of weak silicification, gneiss becomes pale in colour w/ foliation less defined, harder & more crystalline		b f b		306-307 broken core 306-317 - Strong to intense fracturing				
310								f						
								f		312-317 intense fracturing with gouge along partings yielding breccia in gneiss (fracture breccia). - possible shear				
320								f f b b		318 - 321.5 - broken core				
								f						
330								b b		330-331 - broken core				
								f b b		337-339 - broken core				
340								b		341-342 - broken core				
350						347' EOH								

APPENDIX B

Chemex Labs Ltd.
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NORTH VANCOUVER, BC
V7J 2H6

Project :
Comments:

**Page : 1
Tot. Pages: 1
Date : 23-FEB-88
Invoice # : I-8811880
P.O. # : NONE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8811880

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/T RUSH FA	Au oz/T RUSH FA
DDH88-1 178-182	236	--	0.02	0.49	3.36	1.02	< 0.003
DDH88-1 195-198	236	--	< 0.01	2.47	3.26	1.86	< 0.003
DDH88-1 198-202	236	--	0.02	2.31	3.36	2.68	< 0.003
DH881 205-208.5	236	--	< 0.01	1.75	4.11	2.40	< 0.003
DDH88-1 256-259	236	--	< 0.01	2.31	7.94	4.16	< 0.003
DDH88-1 376-379	236	--	< 0.01	2.34	5.74	3.96	< 0.003
881 421.5-424.5	236	--	< 0.01	0.25	2.96	0.02	< 0.003
DDH88-2 390-395	236	--	< 0.01	0.95	0.77	0.02	< 0.003
DDH88-2 410-415	236	--	< 0.01	1.34	1.22	0.16	< 0.003
DDH88-2 415-420	236	--	< 0.01	0.58	0.78	0.10	< 0.003
DH882 433.5-438	236	--	0.01	1.87	1.71	0.08	< 0.003
882 442.5-446.5	236	--	< 0.01	0.93	1.39	0.54	< 0.003

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V7J 2H6
Project :
Comments:

**Page . :1
Tot. Pages:2
Date :17-MAR-88
Invoice # :I-8812416
P.O. # :NONE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8812416

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/T	Au oz/T
88-1 78.5-81.5	207	--	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.002
88-1 81.5-84.5	207	--	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.002
88-1 84.5-87.5	207	--	0.01	0.48	0.67	0.63	< 0.002
88-1 87.5-89.5	207	--	0.03	0.48	0.65	0.60	< 0.002
88-1 89.5-92.5	207	--	< 0.01	0.05	0.06	0.07	< 0.002
88-1 92.5-97.0	207	--	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.002
88-1 174-178	207	--	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.02	0.01	< 0.002
88-1 182-191	207	--	< 0.01	1.60	1.54	0.16	< 0.002
88-1 191-195	207	--	< 0.01	0.10	0.07	0.01	0.002
88-1 202-205	207	--	< 0.01	0.04	0.04	0.04	< 0.002
881 208.5-213.5	207	--	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.01	0.01	< 0.002
88-1 240-244	207	--	< 0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	< 0.002
88-1 244-248	207	--	< 0.01	0.40	0.26	0.39	< 0.002
88-1 252-256	207	--	< 0.01	0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.002
88-1 259-263	207	--	< 0.01	0.06	0.05	< 0.01	< 0.002
881 297.5-302.5	207	--	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.002
881 302.5-308.5	207	--	0.03	0.47	1.68	0.71	< 0.002
88-1 308.5-313	207	--	0.01	0.05	0.11	0.07	< 0.002
88-1 313-318	207	--	< 0.01	0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.002
88-1 318-323	207	--	< 0.01	0.05	0.01	0.04	< 0.002
88-1 372-376	207	--	< 0.01	0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.002
88-1 379-384	207	--	< 0.01	1.31	4.11	0.77	< 0.002
88-1 384-387	207	--	< 0.01	0.29	3.97	0.63	< 0.002
88-1 387-393.5	207	--	< 0.01	0.23	0.14	0.13	< 0.002
881 413.5-417.5	207	--	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.002
881 417.5-421.5	207	--	< 0.01	0.01	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.002
881 424.5-429.5	207	--	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.002
88-2 343-348	207	--	< 0.01	0.02	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.002
88-2 348-351.5	207	--	< 0.01	1.20	1.18	0.07	< 0.002
88-2 351.5-356	207	--	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.02	< 0.01	0.010
88-2 385.5-390	207	--	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.002
88-2 395-400	207	--	< 0.01	0.48	0.34	< 0.01	< 0.002
88-2 400-405	207	--	< 0.01	0.90	0.61	0.01	< 0.002
88-2 405-410	207	--	< 0.01	0.49	0.38	0.01	< 0.002
88-2 420-425	207	--	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.002
88-2 425-429.5	207	--	< 0.01	0.45	0.44	0.04	< 0.002
882 429.5-433.5	207	--	< 0.01	0.47	0.36	< 0.01	< 0.002
88-2 438-442.5	207	--	< 0.01	0.54	0.37	0.07	< 0.002
882 446.5-451.5	207	--	< 0.01	0.07	0.04	< 0.01	< 0.002
882 451.5-456.5	207	--	< 0.01	0.36	0.28	0.01	< 0.002

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V7J 2H6
Project :
Comments:

**Page : 1
Tot. Pages: 1
Date 29-FEB-88
Invoice # : I-8812067
P.O. # : NONE

{A8812067

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8812067

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm Aqua R	Au ppb FA+AA
88-4 71.5-75.5	205	--	10	128	0.2	< 5
88-4 75.5-80.0	205	--	30	430	0.4	< 5
88-4 80.0-85.0	205	--	36	980	0.1	< 5
88-4 85.0-89.0	205	--	11	126	0.1	< 5
88-4 89.0-90.5	205	--	186	>10000	1.1	< 5
88-4 90.5-93.5	205	--	48	1700	0.3	< 5
88-4 93.5-99.5	205	--	22	1810	0.1	< 5
88-4 99.5-101	205	--	5900	>10000	36.0	< 5
88-4 101-103	205	--	88	267	0.6	< 5
88-4 103-108	205	--	130	415	0.9	< 5
88-4 108-113	205	--	8	87	0.1	< 5
88-4 113-118	205	--	62	4160	0.7	< 5
88-4 118-123	205	--	1200	7550	2.0	< 5
88-4 123-127.5	205	--	3300	5700	3.4	< 5
88-4 127.5-132	205	--	1200	5320	2.3	< 5
88-4 132-138	205	--	5000	5800	3.3	< 5
88-4 138-140	205	--	4600	9500	11.0	< 5
88-4 140-145	205	--	230	275	0.4	< 5

CERTIFICATION : Hart Bichler

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V7J 2H6
Project :
Comments:

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Tot. Pages:1
Date :14-MAR-88
Invoice # :I-8812679
P.O. # :NONE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8812679

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Zn %
88-4 89.0-90.5	214	--	2.27
88-4 99.5-101	214	--	2.36

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**Page : 2
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8812416

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/T	Au oz/T
88-2 456-462	207	---	< 0.01	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.002
88-3 267-277	207	---	< 0.01	0.01	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.002
88-3 355.5-361	207	---	< 0.01	0.07	0.13	0.03	< 0.002
88-3 361-366	207	---	< 0.01	0.04	0.18	0.03	< 0.002
88-3 366-370	207	---	< 0.01	0.06	0.19	0.06	< 0.002
88-3 370-375	207	---	< 0.01	0.06	0.11	0.03	< 0.002
88-3 375-380	207	---	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.002
88-3 380-385	207	---	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.002
88-3 385-389.5	207	---	< 0.01	0.07	0.17	0.04	< 0.002
88-3 389.5-394	207	---	< 0.01	0.01	0.12	< 0.01	< 0.002
88-3 394-396.5	207	---	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.002
88-5 70-75	207	---	< 0.01	0.01	0.03	< 0.01	< 0.002
88-5 75-76	207	---	< 0.01	0.93	1.26	0.70	< 0.002
88-5 76-79.5	207	---	< 0.01	0.10	0.11	0.03	< 0.002
88-5 79.5-82.5	207	---	< 0.01	0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.002
88-5 82.5-84.5	207	---	< 0.01	0.29	0.44	0.17	< 0.002
88-5 84.5-89	207	---	< 0.01	0.01	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.002
88-5 94-98	207	---	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.002
88-5 98-100.5	207	---	< 0.01	0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.002
885 100.5-101.5	207	---	< 0.01	0.29	0.93	0.44	< 0.002
88-5 101.5-104	207	---	< 0.01	0.01	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.002
88-5 104-108	207	---	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.002
88-5 108-113.5	207	---	< 0.01	0.10	0.10	< 0.01	< 0.002
88-5 113.5-118	207	---	< 0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.002
88-5 118-123	207	---	0.01	0.08	0.14	0.05	< 0.002
88-5 123-127.5	207	---	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.01	< 0.01	< 0.002
88-5 140-145	207	---	< 0.01	0.28	0.38	0.26	< 0.002
88-5 145-148	207	---	< 0.01	0.03	0.03	< 0.01	< 0.002
88-5 148-151	207	---	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.002
NO TAG	207	---	< 0.01	0.24	0.36	0.17	< 0.002

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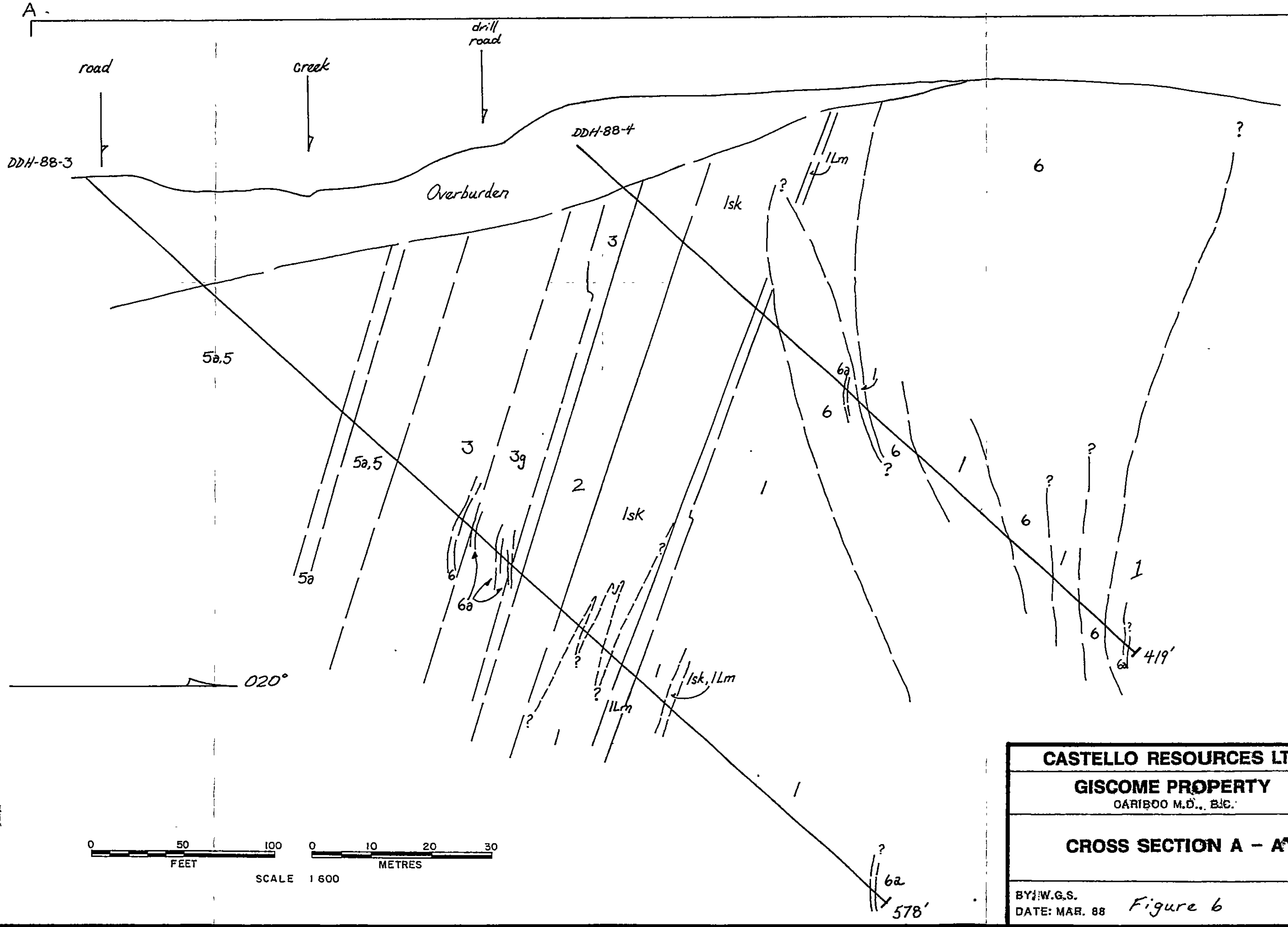

CASTELLO RESOURCES LTD.

GISCOME PROPERTY
CARIBOO M.D., B.C.

CROSS SECTION A – A'

BY: W.G.S.
DATE: MAR. 88

Figure 6

LEGEND

SLIDE MOUNTAIN GROUP

UNIT	
1	Biotite Quartz Gneiss
1c	Chloritic Biotite Quartz Gneiss
1Lm	Crystalline Limestone interlayers in Biotite Gneiss
1sk	Epidote and/or Garnet Skarn Alteration affecting Gneiss
1Lmsk	Skarn Alteration affecting Limestone interlayers in Gneiss
2	Grey Crystalline Limestone
2a	Argillaceous Limestone with common argillite interlayers
2sk	Limestone affected by Epidote and/or Garnet Skarn Alteration
3	Black Argillite, locally graphitic
3Lm	Limestone interlayers in Argillite
3g	Biotite Gneiss interlayers in Argillite
3sk	Argillite affected by Tremolite Skarn Alteration
4	Dacitic flows and lesser Welded Tuffs

SLIDE MOUNTAIN GROUP

UNIT	
5	Chorite Biotite Quartz Gneiss
5a	Argillaceous Chlorite Biotite Quartz Gneiss

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

UNIT	
6	Porphyritic (Quartz Feldspar) Granodiorite to Quartz Diorite Dyke
6a	Fine Grained Andesite Dyke

SYMBOLS

Lithologic Contact, Strike and Dip
Inferred Lithologic Contact
Limit of Skarn Alteration, Inferred Limit
Inferred Fault
68-3 Diamond Drill Hole
Road
Creek

CASTELLO RESOURCES LTD.

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CARIBOO M.D., B.C.   NTS: 93 J/1 W

PLAN SECTION OF
1988 DIAMOND DRILLING

0 50 100 FEET   SCALE: 1:600   0 10 20 30 METRES

DATE: MAR. 88

BY: M.G.S.   Figure 5