

ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Smithers

Off Confidential: 92.03.27

ASSESSMENT REPORT 21180

MINING DIVISION: Liard

PROPERTY: Ball Creek
LOCATION: LAT 57 16 00 LONG 130 25 00
UTM 09 6347747 414557
NTS 104G08W
CLAIM(S): Tara, Rog
OPERATOR(S): Placer Dome
AUTHOR(S): Baril, J.
REPORT YEAR: 1990, 114 Pages
COMMODITIES
SEARCHED FOR: Copper, Gold
KEYWORDS: Triassic, Volcanics, Dykes, Monzonites, Alteration, Faults, Fractures
Gossans, Malachite, Chalcopyrite, Molybdenite, Galena, Sphalerite
Magnetite, Quartz

WORK

DONE: Drilling, Geochemical
DIAD 330.0 m 4 hole(s); NQ
Map(s) - 8; Scale(s) - 1:5000, 1:500
SAMP 147 sample(s); AU, CU

RELATED

REPORTS: 04651, 19316
MINFILE: 104G 018, 104G 042

LOG NO: <i>April 4/91</i> RD.
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FILE NO:

**Diamond Drilling
REPORT
on the
Ball Creek Project**

Liard Mining Division

N.T.S. 104G/8W

Latitude 57° 16' North

Longitude 130° 25' West

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

21,180

**Owner of claims: Chevron Minerals Ltd.
Operator: Placer Dome Inc.**

**Author: John Baril
Date: December, 1990**

SUMMARY

The Ball Creek property has been explored on and off since 1929. Between 1972 and 1975, Great Plains Development Company of Canada Ltd. performed an extensive exploration and diamond drilling program. The property is presently owned by Chevron Minerals Ltd. and is being optioned to Placer Dome Exploration Ltd.

During the summer of 1989, Placer Dome conducted an intensive exploration program which included the following: soil and rock sampling, geophysics (magnetometer, VLF-EM and induced polarization surveys) and geological mapping. The drill core from 1973 and 1975 was also re-logged and re-sampled. The geological mapping, soil sampling, magnetometer and I.P. surveys all defined an area of mineralization which appears to be a porphyry Cu-Au deposit. The geology and alteration patterns, plus the geochemical metal zonation, all fit the general Lowell and Guilbert model for porphyry Cu deposits.

"All previous drilling was performed in the central potassic alteration zone except for three holes, which were drilled on the boundary between the potassic and phyllic zones. Much of the drill core was anomalous in gold, with several drill holes intersecting zones averaging greater than 0.1 grams/tonne gold. A 137 metre section of drill hole 73-2 averaged 0.37 grams/tonne gold. The potassic alteration zone is not the optimum zonation for potential gold concentration in a porphyry system. Better gold values are commonly enhanced either on the inner flanks of the phyllic zone or in the propylitic zone. The high gold values for core in the potassic zone are a favourable sign that the other parts of the porphyry deposit could carry economic levels of gold mineralization." (J. Kowalchuk and R. Turna, 1990).

The alteration-mineralization relationships described in the above paragraph, were the basis for planning the 1990 diamond drilling program. In August and September of 1990, diamond drilling was performed on select targets in the phyllic and propylitic alteration zones. These drill holes failed to intersect any significant values in copper or gold. There is, however, still a large area of the deposit which has not been tested by diamond drilling.

Additional drilling is recommended to test in greater detail, the area between the potassic alteration core and the phyllic alteration zone. This area has the potential to contain a very large tonnage of economic mineralization.

Additional geological mapping and sampling are recommended in the Cliff Zone. This area returned some very promising Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn and As signatures from the 1989 soil sampling survey.

Geological mapping, rock sampling and soil sampling are recommended for the area between the Trachyte Knob and the Ball Creek valley.

Geological mapping, rock and soil sampling are also suggested for the Goat Zone.

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Appendix 2	Assay Result Tables (Drill Core and Sludge Samples) ✓
Appendix 3	Assay Result Sheets (Drill Core and Sludge Samples) ✓
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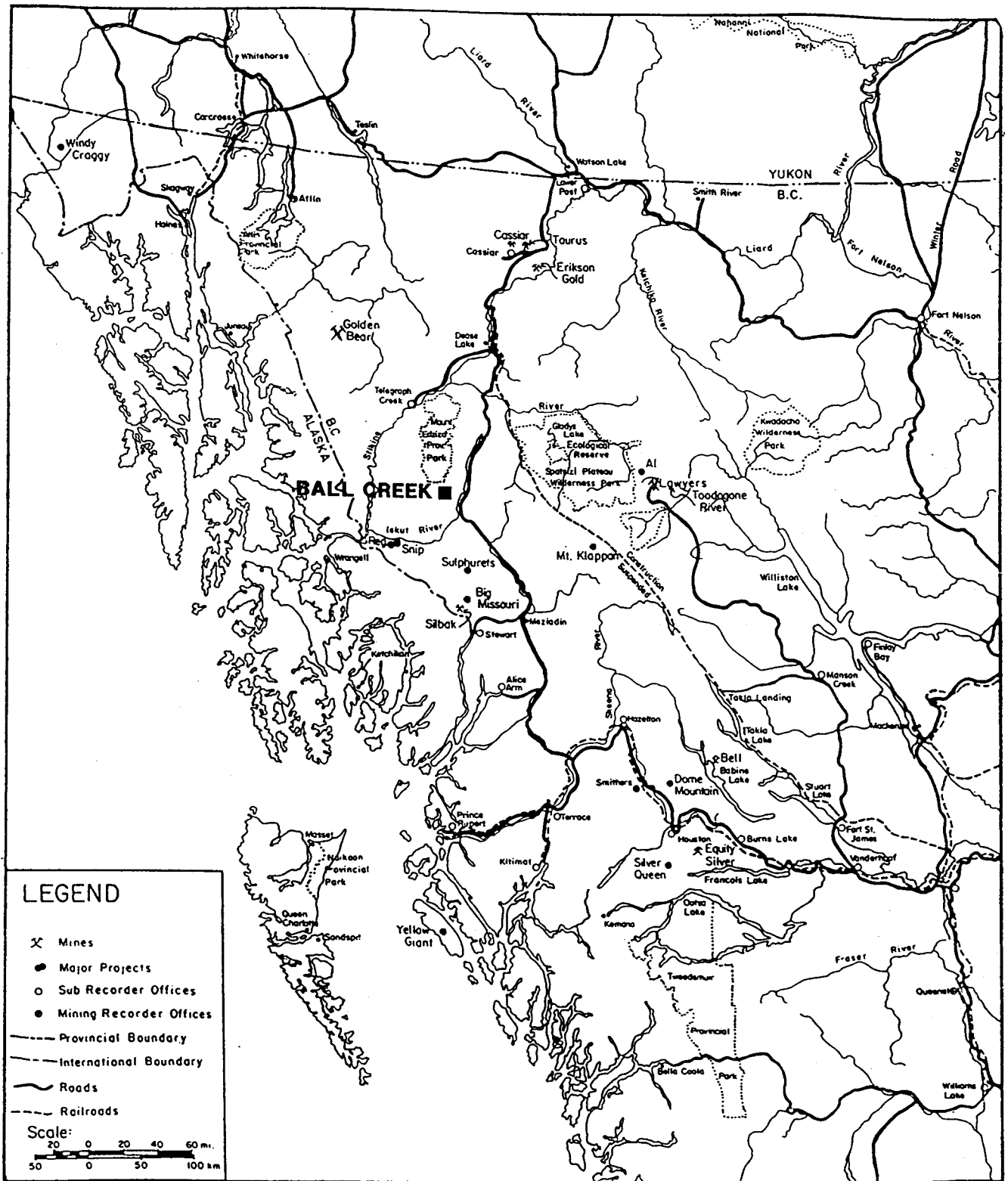


FIGURE 1
BALL CREEK
PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The following introduction is taken from the Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Ball Creek Project, March 30, 1990 (J. Kowalchuk and R. Turna, 1990).

1.1 Location and Access

The Ball Creek property lies along the western edge of the Bowser Basin about 150 km north of Stewart B.C. and 140 km south of Dease Lake. The claims are plotted on NTS map sheet 104G/8W, at coordinates 57° 16' north latitude and 130° 25' west longitude (Figure 1).

Access to the property is by helicopter from Tatogga Lake, 55 km to the northeast. Helicopters based at Dease Lake and helicopters stationed in the Iskut and Sulphurets camps, 80 km to the southwest and south, can also be used for access. The exploration camp can be mobilized and demobilized by helicopter from the Burrage Creek airstrip on Highway No. 37, 10 km to the east.

Road access from the Stewart Cassiar Highway, 10 kilometres to the east would be easy to construct along the Ball Creek Valley. A bridge would be required to cross the Iskut River.

1.2 Topography and Vegetation

The property lies along the western edge of the Intermontane Belt. The topography is rugged with elevations ranging from 700 metres to 1990 metres. Some areas are extremely rugged, with cliffs of 200 to 500 metres common. The Camp Zone and most of the areas above treeline (about 1300 metre elevation) are quite gentle and are easily traversed by foot.

The lower parts of the property are covered with fir and spruce. Timber is generally small and of no economic importance.

1.3 Property Description

The property consists of mineral claims with the names BARE, BR,ME, MENT, MOM, ROG, TARA, DON. There are a total of 92 full units plus one fractional unit. The claims encompass a land area of 3250 hectares (8031 acres). Refer to Table No. 1 for a complete list of the claims. The claim locations are plotted on Figure 2.

Table 1: Claim Status

BALL CREEK PROPERTY
Liard M.D.

Claim	Record #	Units	Record date	Expiry date	Owner	File #
1 BARE 1	69895	1	July 18 1973	July 18 1995	CML	32323
1 BARE 2	69896	1	July 18 1973	July 18 1995	CML	32324
1 BR 1	69897	1	July 18 1973	July 18 1995	CML	32334
1 BR 2	69898	1	July 18 1973	July 18 1995	CML	32335
1 BR 3	69899	1	July 18 1973	July 18 1995	CML	32336
1 ME 1	46259	1	Aug 19 1970	Aug 19 1995	CML	30048
1 ME 2	46260	1	Aug 19 1970	Aug 19 1995	CML	30049
1 ME 3	46261	1	Aug 19 1970	Aug 19 1995	CML	30050
1 ME 4	46262	1	Aug 19 1970	Aug 19 1995	CML	30051
1 ME 5	46263	1	Aug 19 1970	Aug 19 1995	CML	30052
1 ME 6	46264	1	Aug 19 1970	Aug 19 1995	CML	30053
1 ME 7	46265	1	Aug 19 1970	Aug 19 1995	CML	30054
1 ME 8	46266	1	Aug 19 1970	Aug 19 1995	CML	30055
1 ME 9	46267	1	Aug 19 1970	Aug 19 1995	CML	30056
1 ME 10	46268	1	Aug 19 1970	Aug 19 1995	CML	30057
1 ME 11	46269	1	Aug 19 1970	Aug 19 1995	CML	30058
1 ME 12	46270	1	Aug 19 1970	Aug 19 1995	CML	30059
1 ME 13	46271	1	Aug 19 1970	Aug 19 1995	CML	30060
1 ME 14	46272	1	Aug 19 1970	Aug 19 1995	CML	30061
1 ME 15	46273	1	Aug 19 1970	Aug 19 1995	CML	30062
1 ME 16	46274	1	Aug 19 1970	Aug 19 1995	CML	30063
1 ME 17	46275	1	Aug 19 1970	Aug 19 1995	CML	30064
1 ME 18	46276	1	Aug 19 1970	Aug 19 1995	CML	30065
1 MENT 7FR	55085	1	Aug 18 1971	Aug 18 1995	CML	30897
1 MOM 4	68388	1	Sept 21 1971	Sept 21 1995	CML	32315
1 MOM 5	68389	1	Sept 21 1971	Sept 21 1995	CML	32316
1 MOM 6	68390	1	Sept 21 1971	Sept 21 1995	CML	32317
1 MOM 7	68391	1	Sept 21 1971	Sept 21 1995	CML	32318
1 MOM 8	68392	1	Sept 21 1971	Sept 21 1995	CML	32319
1 MOM 9	68393	1	Sept 21 1971	Sept 21 1995	CML	32320
1 MOM 10	68394	1	Sept 21 1971	Sept 21 1995	CML	32321
1 MOM 11	68395	1	Sept 21 1971	Sept 21 1995	CML	32322
1 ROG 1	48091	1	Aug 25 1970	Aug 25 1995	CML	30066
1 ROG 2	48092	1	Aug 25 1970	Aug 25 1995	CML	30067
1 ROG 3	48093	1	Aug 25 1970	Aug 25 1995	CML	30068
1 ROG 4	48094	1	Aug 25 1970	Aug 25 1995	CML	30069
1 ROG 5	48095	1	Aug 25 1970	Aug 25 1995	CML	30070
1 ROG 6	48096	1	Aug 25 1970	Aug 25 1995	CML	30071
1 ROG 7	48097	1	Aug 25 1970	Aug 25 1995	CML	30072
1 ROG 8	48098	1	Aug 25 1970	Aug 25 1995	CML	30073
1 ROG 9	48099	1	Aug 25 1970	Aug 25 1995	CML	30074
1 ROG 10	48100	1	Aug 25 1970	Aug 25 1995	CML	30075
1 ROG 11	48101	1	Aug 25 1970	Aug 25 1995	CML	30076
1 ROG 12	48102	1	Aug 25 1970	Aug 25 1995	CML	30077
1 ROG 13	48103	1	Aug 25 1970	Aug 25 1995	CML	30078

Table 1 continued: Claim Status

1 ROG 14	48104	1	Aug 25 1970	Aug 25 1995	CML	30079
1 ROG 15	48105	1	Aug 25 1970	Aug 25 1995	CML	30080
1 ROG 16	48106	1	Aug 25 1970	Aug 25 1995	CML	30081
1 ROG 17	48107	1	Aug 25 1970	Aug 25 1995	CML	30082
1 ROG 18	48108	1	Aug 25 1970	Aug 25 1995	CML	30083
1 ROG 19	48109	1	Aug 25 1970	Aug 25 1995	CML	30084
1 ROG 20	48110	1	Aug 25 1970	Aug 25 1995	CML	30085
1 ROG 22	48111	1	Aug 25 1970	Aug 25 1995	CML	30086
1 ROG 23	48112	1	Aug 25 1970	Aug 25 1995	CML	30087
1 ROG 24	48113	1	Aug 25 1970	Aug 25 1995	CML	30088
1 ROG 25	48114	1	Aug 25 1970	Aug 25 1995	CML	30089
1 ROG 26	48115	1	Aug 25 1970	Aug 25 1995	CML	30090
1 ROG 27	48116	1	Aug 25 1970	Aug 25 1995	CML	30091
1 ROG 29	48117	1	Aug 25 1970	Aug 25 1995	CML	30092
1 ROG 31	48118	1	Aug 25 1970	Aug 25 1995	CML	30093
1 ROG 33	48119	1	Aug 25 1970	Aug 25 1995	CML	30094
1 ROG 34	48120	1	Aug 25 1970	Aug 25 1995	CML	30095
1 TARA 1	55799	1	Sept 28 1971	Sept 28 1995	CML	30812
1 TARA 2	55800	1	Sept 28 1971	Sept 28 1995	CML	30813
1 TARA 3	55801	1	Sept 28 1971	Sept 28 1995	CML	30814
1 TARA 4	55802	1	Sept 28 1971	Sept 28 1995	CML	30815
1 TARA 5	55803	1	Sept 28 1971	Sept 28 1995	CML	30816
1 TARA 6	55804	1	Sept 28 1971	Sept 28 1995	CML	30817
1 TARA 7	55805	1	Sept 28 1971	Sept 28 1995	CML	30818
1 TARA 8	55806	1	Sept 28 1971	Sept 28 1995	CML	30819
1 TARA 9	55807	1	Sept 28 1971	Sept 28 1995	CML	30820
1 TARA 10	55808	1	Sept 28 1971	Sept 28 1995	CML	30821
1 TARA 11	55809	1	Sept 28 1971	Sept 28 1995	CML	30822
1 TARA 12	55810	1	Sept 28 1971	Sept 28 1995	CML	30823
1 TARA 13	55811	1	Sept 28 1971	Sept 28 1995	CML	30824
1 TARA 14	55812	1	Sept 28 1971	Sept 28 1995	CML	30825
1 TARA 15	55813	1	Sept 28 1971	Sept 28 1995	CML	30826
1 TARA 16	55814	1	Sept 28 1971	Sept 28 1995	CML	30827
1 TARA 17	55815	1	Sept 28 1971	Sept 28 1995	CML	30828
1 TARA 18	55816	1	Sept 28 1971	Sept 28 1995	CML	30829
1 TARA 19	55817	1	Sept 28 1971	Sept 28 1995	CML	30830
1 TARA 20	55818	1	Sept 28 1971	Sept 28 1995	CML	30831
1 TARA 21	55819	1	Sept 28 1971	Sept 28 1995	CML	30832
1 TARA 22	55820	1	Sept 28 1971	Sept 28 1995	CML	30833
1 TARA 23	55821	1	Sept 28 1971	Sept 28 1995	CML	30834
1 TARA 24	55822	1	Sept 28 1971	Sept 28 1995	CML	30835
1 TARA 25	55823	1	Sept 28 1971	Sept 28 1995	CML	30836
1 TARA 26	55824	1	Sept 28 1971	Sept 28 1995	CML	30837
1 TARA 27	55825	1	Sept 28 1971	Sept 28 1995	CML	30838
1 DON 1	1136	9	Nov 9 1979	Nov 9 1995	CML	36286
1 DON 2	1137	15	Nov 9 1979	Nov 9 1995	CML	36286
1 DON 3	1138	9	Nov 9 1979	Nov 9 1995	CML	36286
1 DON 4	1139	8	Nov 9 1979	Nov 9 1995	CML	36286

93

130

TOTAL ACRES= 8031

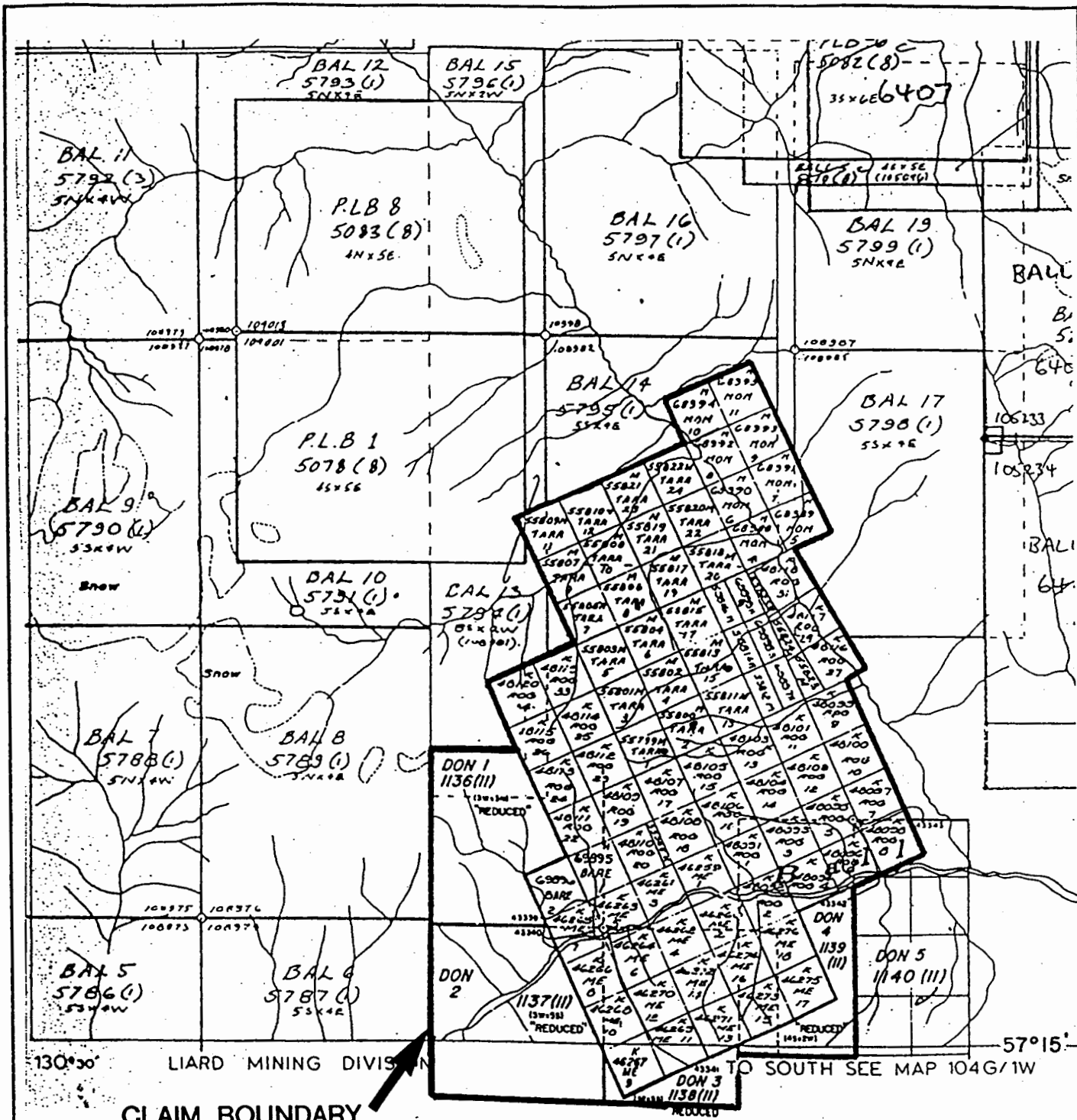


FIGURE 2



PLACER DOME EXPLORATION LTD.	
BALL CREEK PROJECT	
DRAWN BY: R.TURNA	CLAIM MAP
DATE: NOV. 1989	
SCALE 1:50,000	
REVISED: J. Baril	
FILE N ^o . V 243	104G/8W

1.4 History

The historical descriptions from 1929 to 1989 are taken from the Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Ball Creek Project, March 30, 1990 (J. Kowalchuk and R. Turna, 1990).

1929: Five claims were staked for A.B. Trites.

1963: The Mary claim group was staked for Southwest Potash Corp.

Six shallow, bore holes were drilled totalling 60 metres (199 feet). Geological mapping and soil sampling were also performed. The work was concentrated on a molybdenite showing in the Cliff Zone.

1966: Stikine Exploration restaked the area but did no work.

1970: The Greg claim group was staked by Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd. Geological mapping, geochemistry and ground magnetometer work was performed.

Great Plains Development Company of Canada Ltd. and Chevron Standard Limited staked the ME and ROG claims.

1971: Great Plains staked the TARA claims over the lapsed Greg claims of Newmont. The MENT and MOM claims were also staked.

Geological mapping, and geochemical sampling were performed in the Cliff and Goat Zones. Reference: Assessment Report 3186.

1972: Great Plains performed geological mapping, soil sampling and an induced polarization survey over an area centred on the Camp Zone. References: Assessment Reports 3978, 3979.

1973: The BR and BARE claims were staked. Great Plains performed further geological mapping and induced polarization surveys over the Cliff Zone and the Goat Zone and also drilled 571 metres (1874 feet) in three holes in the Camp Zone. Reference: Assessment Report 4651.

1974: Great Plains performed 649 metres (2132 feet) of diamond drilling in three holes in the Camp Zone. The core is now lost. Rock sampling was also performed in the Cliff, Goat and DM (Camp Creek and Border Creek) Zones. Reference: Assessment Report 5168.

1975: Great Plains performed 792 metres (2600 feet) of diamond drilling in five holes in the Camp Zone. Induced polarization was done over the Camp Zone. The geological history was reinterpreted and a model was formulated. Reference: Assessment Report 5709

1979: G.R.C. Exploration Company Ltd. negotiated an option on the Ball Creek property from the owners, Norcen Energy Resources Ltd. (formerly Great Plains) and Chevron Standard Ltd.

1980: J.R. Woodcock Consultants Ltd. supervised the drilling of two diamond drill holes totalling 953 metres (3127 feet). This program was performed on the South Zone, south of Ball Creek. Geological mapping and geochemical sampling were also performed, both on the South Zone and to the north of Ball Creek, on the Goat Zone and the upper Knob Creek area. The BALL claims were staked, seven kilometres southwest of the DON claims. The BALL claims were examined cursorily in 1980 and allowed to lapse. Reference: Assessment Report 8546.

1989: Chevron Minerals Ltd. optioned the property to Placer Dome Inc. The work program completed by Placer Dome Inc. consisted of geological mapping, geochemical sampling, induced polarization, magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys. The grid location is shown in Figure 3. Drill core from 1973 and 1975, found at the campsite, was relogged and segments of the core were assayed for gold. The core from the 1974 drilling was not found.

1990: Placer Dome Exploration Ltd. drilled 4 holes totalling 330 metres (1083 feet) of NQ core. The drilling was done peripheral to the central Camp Zone.

1.5

1990 FIELD PROGRAM

Diamond drilling took place between August 16, 1990 and September 12, 1990. In total, 114 core samples were collected from the four drill holes. As well, 33 sludge samples were collected of which 20 were analyzed. The core and sludge samples were analyzed for Au and Cu.

The total cost of the 1990 field program was \$215,698.98. See the itemized cost statement at the end of the text.

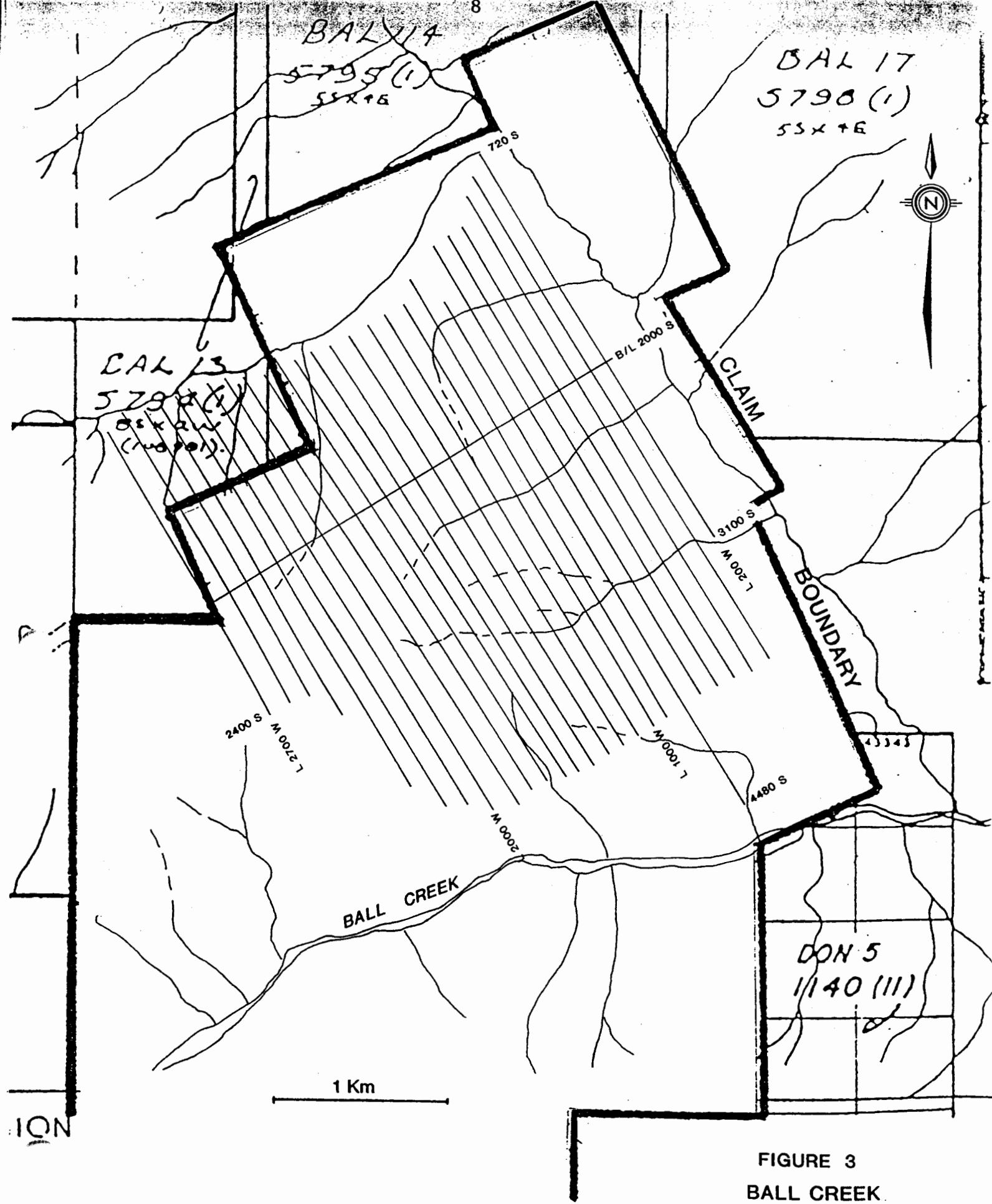


FIGURE 3
BALL CREEK
GRID LOCATION MAP

2.0 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The following descriptions of geology, alteration and mineralization are taken from the Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Ball Creek Project, March 30, 1990 (J. Kowalchuck and R. Turna, 1990).

2.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Ball Creek area lies within Stikinia, a tectonic terrane comprised of Mississippian to Jurassic marine and non marine volcanic and sedimentary rocks and subvolcanic intrusions.

The Stikine Arch lies to the north of the property. This terrane, tectonically active during most of Mesozoic time consists primarily of Triassic and Jurassic eugeosynclinal igneous and metamorphic rocks. Immediately north of the property, the Stikine Arch is overlain by the Mount Edziza volcanic complex, an upper Tertiary to Recent assemblage of basic to acid volcanic rocks produced by a combined shield and stratovolcano.

The Bowser Basin tectonic unit lies ten kilometres east of the property. This unit consists mainly of upper Jurassic to Early Cretaceous marine and non marine sediments. Rocks of the Bowser Group unconformably overlie the older volcanic rocks of the Stikine Arch. Seventy kilometres west of the property, Mesozoic and Tertiary intrusives of the Coast Plutonic Complex occur.

The Ball Creek property is underlain by upper Triassic andesites and sediments which are intruded by a Late Triassic monzonite stock. The regional geology is shown as Figure No. 4.



- LEGEND**
- QUATERNARY**
- PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT**
- 19 Fluvialite gravels, sand, silt, glacial outwash, till, glacial moraine, and colluvium
 - 20 Alluvium, sand, silt, gravel, and clay
 - 21 Alluvium, sand, silt, gravel, and clay
- TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY**
- UPPER TERTIARY AND PLEISTOCENE**
- 22 Shale and sandstone, low down, pyroclastic rocks and related volcanic breccias; minor basalt
 - 23 Sand, siltstone, shale, tuffaceous pyroclastic rocks and related breccias; minor shaly tuffaceous sandstone
- CRETACEOUS AND TERTIARY**
- UPPER CRETACEOUS AND LOWER TERTIARY**
- FLOOD GROUP**
- 24 Light green, purple and white shales, tuffaceous and detrital flows, pyroclastic rocks and detrital sandstone
 - 25 25. Basal conglomerate, shaly sandstone, siltstone and shale
 - 26 26. Porphyritic basalt, andesite, lava flows, flows and (T) tuff
- MARTIN GROUP**
- 27 Dark-purple conglomerate, granite-boulder conglomerate, quartzite sandstone, siltstone, carbonaceous shale and minor sand
 - 28 Sand, siltstone, porphyritic, pyroclastic tuff, andesite, rhyolite in part equivalent to 25
 - 29 Sandstone, conglomerate, thin basalt-basaltic quartz monzonite
- CRETACEOUS AND CRETACEOUS**
- POST-UPPER TRIASSIC PRE-TERTIARY**
- 30 Basaltic diorite
 - 31 Gneiss, quartz diorite, minor diorite, monzonite and andesite
- JURASSIC**
- MIDDLE (?) AND UPPER JURASSIC**
- BOWEN GROUP**
- 32 Dark-purple conglomerate, gneiss, quartzite, andesite and shale; may include some 15
 - 33 Basal, lower, mid-trunk, derived volcanoclastic rocks and related sedimentary breccias
- MIDDLE JURASSIC**
- 34 Sand, siltstone, shaly sandstone, and minor conglomerate
- LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC**
- 35 Sand, siltstone, shaly sandstone, and minor conglomerate
- LOWER JURASSIC**
- 36 Conglomerate, pyroclastic conglomerate, granite-boulder conglomerate, gneiss, quartzite, shaly sandstone, basaltic and andesite volcanic rocks, porphyritic, siltstone and derived volcanoclastic rocks
- TRIASSIC AND SYLVAN**
- POST-UPPER TRIASSIC PRE-LOWER JURASSIC**
- 37 Basalt, andesite, porphyry, monzonite, pyroclastic
 - 38 Basaltic diorite, quartz diorite, minor basaltic-quartz diorite 11, basaltic, quartz diorite, basaltic-gneiss diorite, amphibolite and pyroxene-bearing amphibolite
- TRIASSIC**
- UPPER TRIASSIC**
- 39 Unconformable volcanic and sedimentary rocks (see 1 to 3 locusts)
 - 40 Andesite, basalt, pyroclastic rocks, derived volcanoclastic rocks and related sedimentary breccias; minor gneiss, shaly sandstone and pyroclastic conglomerate
 - 41 Shale, thin-bedded siltstone, shaly sandstone, siltstone, and minor basaltic and andesite volcanic rocks, quartzite, conglomerate, and minor basaltic
 - 42 Limestone, and argillaceous limestone, calcareous shale and reddish limestone; may be in part younger than some 1 and 3
 - 43 Gneiss, shaly sandstone, shaly conglomerate, and volcanic sandstone
- MIDDLE TRIASSIC**
- 44 Sand, unconformable block shale; minor calcareous shale and siltstone

PLACER DOME EXPLORATION LTD.
BALL CREEK PROJECT - FIG. 4
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
 NOV. 1990 SCALE **104G/8**

2.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

2.2.1 INTRODUCTION

Most of the property is underlain by Upper Triassic andesitic pyroclastics, flows and sediments which are intruded by Upper Triassic monzonites. The monzonites appear on the surface as dykes. The two largest dykes trend north-south underlying the zone. Monzonite dykes outside of the Camp Zone trend roughly east-west and parallel to the Cliff-Knob Creek fault zone. The rocks described above are shown as Units 1 to 5 on Figure No. 5 (Property Geology) and are referred to as the Volcanic Sequence.

The Volcanic Sequence is unconformably overlain by an Epiclastic Sequence (Units 6 to 12). This suite of rocks was derived from the older andesites and from basalt flows located at the base of the sequence. This sequence is overlain by sediments containing a lower Jurassic pelecypod (Weyla).

Structurally, the property is divided into two domains. Between Barren Fault and Ball Creek, the geology is dominated by a major east-west fault zone, called the Cliff-Knob Creek fault zone. This fault zone is believed to continue to the southwest along Ball Creek. The area between Barren Fault and Border Creek is underlain by the south-dipping limb of an anticline whose axis trends along Border Creek. The larger faults in the Camp Zone trend either east-west or north-south. The major dykes in the Camp Zone trend north-south.

2.2.2 LITHOLOGY

VOLCANIC SEQUENCE: from oldest

1. Sedimentary rocks

These rocks occur along the northern boundary of the property, in the lower parts of Border Creek and Fossil Creek. The low topographic position of the unit plus the occurrence of this unit in the core of the Border Creek anticline suggests that they are the oldest rocks on the property. Pelecypods and gastropods collected by the Ministry of Mines in 1975 provide a Norian (upper Triassic) age to these rocks.

At the northern end of Line 400W, in Border Creek, black siliceous argillites predominate. These rocks are massive and very fine grained. The rocks carry no recognizable pyrite, however carbonate veinlets in some outcrops were slightly pyritic. The rocks are hard and resistant to weathering.

Along the lower sections of Fossil Creek, calcareous siltstones and sandstones form large outcrops. The sandstones weather light brown in colour and show good sorting and bedding. The beds, which are one to two centimetres thick, are contorted. They are quite sheared and weather easily. Minor amounts of pyrite are found along fractures. Some of the sandstone outcrops have been stained to a rusty colour by groundwater draining the Camp Zone gossan. Pelecypods were found in one of the Fossil Creek outcrops.

2. Andesite

The andesitic rocks are divided into the following classifications: undifferentiated(2), pyroclastics(2a), flows(2b), and dykes(2c). Pyroclastics are the most common rock type in the unit, followed by flows which are difficult to identify due to the destruction of their original flow textures by alteration. Andesite dykes are not common.

Unaltered outcrops weather a grey colour. Pyrite rich outcrops are coated with a rusty stain.

Unit 2 andesites are the thickest unit on the property. In the Camp Zone the andesites are quite shattered and hydrothermally altered. The fracturing and alteration was caused by the influx of fluids accompanying the intrusion of the Upper and Lower Dykes.

(2a) Pyroclastics

Pyroclastic rocks can be separated into two specific types; lithic tuffs, observed in outcrops in Middle Creek and the lower part of Camp Creek, and lapilli tuffs, observed in the higher parts of the property, generally above the 1400 metre elevation.

The lithic tuffs are green, poorly sorted and medium grained. Most of the clasts are angular or subrounded argillite fragments. The larger clasts are black and up to half a centimetre in size. Other clasts appear andesitic. They are supported by a matrix consisting of finer grains of the same rock types as the clasts. Type examples of the lithic tuffs are found in Middle Creek at 1140 and 1280 metres elevation.

At Middle Creek, the lithic tuffs are not mineralized. Outcrops adjacent to faults or fractures are pyritic and rusty weathering. The weakly gossanous cliff between Lines 700W and 800W on the northwest side of the baseline carries anomalously amounts of pyrite, probably related to the pyrite halo about the Camp Zone.

The lapilli tuffs typically occur as relatively unaltered outcrops southeast of Big Red Hill. They are greenish grey in colour; coarse grained and poorly sorted. Clasts, composed of porphyritic andesite are subrounded to rounded in shape. Clasts in the lapilli tuffs range from 2.0 to 5.0 centimetre size, and are supported by an andesitic matrix.

The outcrops southeast of Big Red Hill are unaltered and unmineralized. Some outcrops between Big Red Hill and Little Red Hill carry up to 3% pyrite. These rocks show strong propylitic alteration, with epidotized clasts and extensive chlorite alteration of the matrix. Lapilli tuff, outcropping within the Cliff-Knob Creek fault zone is often brecciated and pyritized.

(2b) Flows

Very few flows have been mapped as outcrop. Either the flows are limited in extent, or they are hard to recognize due to the destruction of primary structures by intense hydrothermal alteration. The presence of flows is indicated by massive relict bedding in the intensely altered cliffs in Fossil Creek and in the north arm of Knob Creek. The great thickness of the bedded cliffs in these creeks suggest that the flows may be a significant part of the andesite package. Flow textures have also been recognized in thin sections of altered andesitic core from drill holes DDH73-1, DDH73-2, DDH73-3.

The flows occur between the lithic tuffs and the lapilli tuffs.

(2c) Dykes

Andesite dykes are observed in Camp Creek and in the upper parts of Border Creek and East Cliff Creek. The exact stratigraphic position for the dykes is not clear since they appear to intrude both Unit 3 and Unit 5 rocks. They are included with the Unit 2 andesites because of their composition. This whole volcanic package is thought to have been deposited over a very short period of time.

The dykes are chloritic and dark green in colour. Along Border Creek and East Cliff Creek, they are porphyritic with plagioclase phenocrysts up to 0.5 centimetres in size. One dyke along Camp Creek is about one metre thick and stands out in dark and prominent relief against the highly altered, pyritic surrounding rocks.

3. Monzonite

The monzonites of Unit 3 are only observed as dykes. The larger dykes have been named: Lower Dyke(3a), Upper Dyke(3b) and Ridge Dyke(3c). Smaller unnamed dykes were located along Fossil Creek and in the Cliff-Knob Creek fault zone.

In outcrop, the monzonites are easily recognized by their prominent potash feldspar phenocrysts, smaller plagioclase phenocrysts, and a crystalline texture. Upper and Lower Dykes, where they are removed from the zone of porphyry mineralization have significantly less pyrite than do the surrounding rocks. They are also harder and more resistant to weathering than the surrounding rocks. Upper Dyke forms a recognizable resistant ridge along the middle third of its exposure.

In 1975, the Ministry of Mines calculated a potassium argon age date of 218 +/- 24 million years which would place the monzonite as Upper Triassic in age.

(3a) Lower Dyke

The Lower Dyke is a porphyritic rock consisting of potash feldspar crystals in a fine grained matrix. Up to 75% of the rock is made up of phenocrysts ranging from 1.0 to 10 millimetres in size. The light grey matrix is essentially plagioclase with lesser potassic feldspar, minor quartz, mafics and pyrite. Lower Dyke is finer grained than the other monzonite dykes. It is also referred to as a latite porphyry.

(3b) Upper Dyke

The Upper Dyke monzonite is a medium grained porphyritic rock. Plagioclase and minor orthoclase phenocrysts ranging from 1.0 to 4.0 millimetres in size constitute 50% of the rock. Large 10.0 millimetre potash feldspar phenocrysts occasionally occur. Potash feldspar, along with smaller amphibole and biotite make up about 30% of the coarse fraction of the rock. The composition of the matrix is similar to that of the phenocrysts. Quartz and pyrite are minor constituents. Mafics and magnetite, although not abundant, are more common in Upper Dyke rocks than in the other monzonites. Upper Dyke rocks are usually grey in colour, however epidote and pyrite occasionally produce a darker colour in some specimens. Weathered surfaces are usually stained rusty by iron rich waters draining surrounding pyritic rocks.

The Upper and Lower Dykes have not been altered by the porphyry event as were the surrounding andesitic rocks. Although the intrusion of the monzonite is thought to be the cause of the hydrothermal event which produced the regional alteration and porphyry mineralization, the dykes themselves were not altered. They may have been emplaced late in the overall intrusive event.

(3c) Ridge Dyke

The composition and texture of the Ridge Dyke are similar to those of the Upper Dyke. Pink potash feldspar phenocrysts up to 1.0 centimetre size occur within a medium grained matrix of plagioclase and potash feldspar, minor quartz, biotite and pyrite. The hand specimens and outcrops are light grey.

Ridge Dyke appears to be the faulted and rotated extension of Upper Dyke. The Ridge Dyke, if rotated to the south, would align and connect with Upper Dyke at Big Red Hill. The two dykes have the same composition and texture. Although no fault has been mapped in this location, the VLF EM and magnetic survey signatures suggest a fault exists that has shifted and rotated the dyke to produce the two diverging dykes.

OTHER DYKES

Several small monzonite outcrops lie within the shattered zone between Barren and Cliff Faults. They all have a similar composition and texture, which is the same as the composition of Lower Dyke. They may be the disrupted fragments of a large dyke which is the rotated extension of Lower Dyke, similar in structural relationship to that of Upper and Ridge Dykes. The many smaller monzonite dykes show the same lack of hydrothermal alteration as the larger monzonite dykes.

Two dykes from East Cliff Creek which contains 11% quartz, and the dyke from south of Big Red Hill which contains 58% potash feldspar are not part of this family of small monzonite outcrops.

4. Trachyandesite

This porphyritic rock has a pronounced trachytic flow texture, large potash feldspar phenocrysts and a dark colour. It is observed in several different modes: plug(4a) at Trachyte Knob, flows(4b) atop East Cliff Creek and a small dyke(4c) in the Cliff Zone.

The rock is porphyritic with 60 % of the rock consisting of plagioclase phenocrysts. A further 10% of the rock is made up of large (up to 2.0 centimetres long) potash feldspar phenocrysts. The plagioclase crystals show a strong flow lineation and appear to flow around the larger potash feldspar crystals. Both the orthoclase and the plagioclase crystals are well formed.

Trachyandesites are very fresh looking and show none of the alteration observed in the surrounding rocks. They are quite magnetic and contain up to 5% magnetite. This resistant rock forms prominent hills such as Trachyte Knob.

5. Lahar

The lahar consists of porphyritic andesite clasts supported by an andesite matrix. The rock is poorly sorted both at the hand specimen level and at the outcrop level. Clasts range in size from 2.0 centimetres to greater than 10.0 centimetres. Some clasts are greater than 30.0 centimetres. The matrix usually comprises less than 50% of the rock. The clasts range from maroon to grey and green and outcrops are green overall. Outcrops occasionally carry carbonate veins containing pyrite.

The lahar is very friable and produces outcrops surrounded by thick talus. Sedimentary structures are difficult to recognize because of the friable nature of the rock. Boulders of coarsely bedded lahar were found near the headwaters of Fossil Creek.

UNCONFORMITY

CLASTIC SEQUENCE: from oldest

6. Basalt Flows

This porphyritic and amygdaloidal basalt unit, interbedded with pillow basalts is thin and limited in extent. The porphyritic basalts consist of 25% plagioclase phenocrysts in a black aphanitic matrix. The phenocrysts are 0.5 to 1.0 centimetres in size and often show a flow foliation. Locally the rock is quite vesicular with calcite filled amygdules. The rocks are finely crystalline in texture. Black aphanitic pillow basalts occur across lateral facies boundaries with the above porphyritic basalts. The pillow basalts are locally highly vesicular and are quite friable.

The basalts are non pyritic and strongly magnetic. Jasper veinlets occur occasionally throughout these basalts.

7. Basaltic Mudstone

This mudstone unit is derived from erosion of Unit 6 basalts. The mudstones are fine grained and well sorted. The mudstone also shows fine silty lamination structures. The outcrops are dark brown and maroon and are strongly magnetic. They are very friable and recessive weathering. The basaltic mudstone is a thin unit, localized to the outcrop area of the parent basalts. Lighter coloured, andesites form thin beds within this unit.

8. Andesitic Greywacke - Conglomerate

This greywacke is contemporaneous with and interfingers with the basaltic mudstone. Subangular to rounded clasts occur in a fine grained and occasionally crumbly matrix. The clasts consist of fine grained andesite, porphyritic andesites and lapilli tuff. The clasts in the conglomerate vary from a few millimetres to several centimetres in size. The clasts in the greywacke are usually less than one millimetre in size. Weathered surfaces are medium to dark grey in colour.

9. Limestone

Only one small dark grey outcrop of impure limestone was found.

10. Conglomerate

This conglomerate has a grey to greenish grey colour in outcrop. The clasts range up to 5.0 centimetres in size. They are rounded and consist mainly of feldspar porphyritic andesite. Impure limestone clasts sometimes are found sometimes. On cliffs this unit displays very coarse bedding and interfingers with the underlying greywacke.

11. Greywacke

This grey weathering unit has a coarse sandy texture. It is a well sorted rock. The clasts consist of subangular to subrounded andesite rock fragments and subhedral feldspar grains. This sandstone unit interfingers with the overlying conglomerate.

12. Andesitic tuff

Although fresh surfaces of this andesitic rock are dark green in colour, weathered outcrop surfaces have a rusty brown, greyish green and brownish grey colour. The tuff has small clasts of crystal and lithic tuff and occasional black mudstone. The clasts vary from 0.5 to 5.0 millimetres in size. The rocks are locally magnetic.

2.2.3 ALTERATION

A central potassic alteration zone is surrounded by concentric zones of argillic, phyllic and propylitic alteration.

Propylitic Alteration

Most of the andesites on the property are dark green in colour due to extensive chlorite alteration. The strongest chlorite mineralization lies just outside the area of phyllic alteration, but it is also noticeable across the entire property as an early phase within the argillic and potassic zones. Some of the chlorite alteration outside of the area of intense hydrothermal alteration may be due to a regional lower greenschist metamorphism of the surrounding rocks.

The most intense chlorite alteration was observed in outcrops lying between Big Red Hill and Little Red Hill, just peripheral to the extensive phyllic altered zone. Within the propylitic alteration zone, the main alteration minerals are chlorite, epidote and pyrite. Petrographic descriptions of rocks from this zone have identified up to 10% chlorite, 1% epidote and 4% pyrite.

Phyllic Alteration

Phyllic alteration, distinguished by extensive sericite, pyrite and silica mineralization forms distinctive gossanous outcrops on the property. Outcrops have a bleached and rusty appearance. Sericite mineralization averages 10% although one sample (89T208) contained 25% sericite. The pyrite content ranges up to 5%, mainly as disseminations but also as fracture fillings. Certain outcrops show extensive, pervasive silicification.

Phyllic alteration south of the Camp Zone is best observed at Big Red Hill and Little Red Hill, where the rocks are bleached and gossanous. These rocks were often mapped incorrectly as their original lithology is difficult to recognize as the

volcanic and sedimentary textures were completely destroyed by the alteration. Previous mappers called these rocks "felsite". The Red Hills are quite resistant to erosion due to the prevalence of quartz veinlets in the rocks.

West of the Camp Zone, the phyllic zone is observed in cliffs between Fossil Creek and Upper Dyke. At this location, Unit 2 rocks are strongly silicified and pyritized.

North of the Camp Zone, the phyllic alteration is seen in the two northernmost outcrops of Upper Dyke and on outcrops in Camp Creek.

East of the Camp Zone, the phyllic alteration occurs in an outcrop 300 metres northeast of camp. The bleached and gossanous cliffs at the 1100 metre elevation in Middle Creek and the north arm of Knob Creek may also be as a result of phyllic alteration.

Argillic Alteration

Argillic (clay) alteration was only recognized in drill core (holes DDH73-3 and DDH75-3), not in outcrop. It consisted of pervasive alteration of the original plagioclase to a soft earthy white clay material, probably kaolin. At Ball Creek, the argillic alteration occurs within and immediately surrounding the zone of intense potassic alteration.

Potassic Alteration

Potassic alteration in the form of pink potash feldspar envelopes around fractures and quartz veins was noted in drill core from holes DDH73-2, DDH73-3, DDH75-3 and DDH75-5. In some of the drill holes, sections originally logged as being intensely silicified, were actually showing pervasive potash feldspar alteration. These rocks contain up to 70% potash feldspar primarily as introduced material. Potassic alteration is accompanied by a significant increase in magnetite content.

Several outcrops within the area of previous drilling also showed extensive pink potash feldspar envelopes. Outcrops are too strongly weathered to recognize the potash feldspar flooding of rocks. The areas of potassic alteration have been noted on the geology map.

2.2.4 MINERALIZATION

Sulphide mineralization on the property occurs in a similar pattern to that associated with porphyry copper-gold deposits described in the literature. A pyrite halo surrounds Camp Zone chalcopyrite-molybdenite mineralization. Peripheral to the annular pyritic zone, galena and sphalerite mineralization occur in carbonate veins. Chalcopyrite mineralization is widespread on the property, primarily located within the Camp Zone but also found peripheral to the pyrite zone. Molybdenite was observed within the Camp Zone and in the Cliff Zone.

Pyrite

The most intense pyrite mineralization occurs within the phyllic alteration zone surrounding the Camp Zone stock. The type locations for this quartz-sericite-pyrite mineralization are Big and Little Red Hills. The outer periphery of the gossans about the Camp Zone can be considered to be the outer periphery of the pyrite halo. The pyrite halo shows as a chargeability anomaly around and within the Camp Zone. Though the most intense pyrite coincides with the phyllic alteration zone, pyrite mineralization as expressed by gossans, appears to extend somewhat farther outward from the Camp Zone.

Within the Camp Zone and in the phyllic zone, pyrite occurs most abundantly in fractures and quartz veinlets in andesites. Lesser amounts of pyrite occur as blebs and disseminations in andesites and monzonites, usually near intrusive contacts or faults. Unaltered andesites and monzonites normally contain less than 1% disseminated pyrite. Outside of the Camp Zone, pyrite mineralization is confined to fractures and quartz veinlets in the fault zones.

Pyrite mineralization at the Goat Zone is only found along the cliff faces formed by the Ball Creek Fault. The sulphide mineralization is restricted to the fault trace and is not as extensive as it appears on surface. Pyrite, galena and sphalerite occur within quartz carbonate veins in the Goat Zone Fault.

Sheared rocks exposed along the Cliff Zone Fault in East Cliff Creek are very pyritic. One brecciated section of fault carries 30% pyrite as its matrix.

Copper Minerals

Chalcopyrite occurs in quartz veinlets and as blebs in fault breccias in the Goat Zone and Cliff Zone. Small specks of chalcopyrite can be seen in andesitic float in the Camp Zone near DDH75-5. Minor amounts of chalcopyrite were also observed in quartz veinlets in drill core.

Malachite is a common occurrence on the rusty outcrops along Camp Creek. Occasional pieces of andesite float from the Camp Zone and Cliff-Knob Creek fault zone contain specks of malachite on weathered surfaces.

Molybdenite

Molybdenite occurs in quartz veinlets and fractures in fault breccias along the Cliff Zone. Small specks of disseminated molybdenite were observed in monzonite drill core.

Lead and Zinc Minerals

Galena and sphalerite occur within narrow carbonate veins in the Goat Zone and at Border Creek. Some of the quartz veinlets in the Goat Zone also carry small amounts of galena.

Magnetite

Magnetite is a common alteration mineral in the potassic alteration zone. Accompanying the potash feldspar selvages around quartz veins over the Camp Zone, magnetite forms up to 5% of the rock. The ground magnetic survey defines the potassic zone as distinct circular magnetic high surrounded by an annular ring of low magnetism. Magnetite is also common in many of the younger volcanic rocks on the property, primarily the trachyandesite and the basalt.

Gossans

A distinct rusty gossan overlies the Camp Zone mineralization and the surrounding area of phyllic alteration. This gossan extends north to Border Creek, west to the cliffs along Fossil Creek, east to the 1080 metre elevation and south to Big and Little Red Hills.

A spectacular gossan is seen along the cliffs of the Goat Zone. The Cliff Zone gossan is bounded on the west by West Cliff Creek and on the south by the Cliff Zone Fault. A 150 metre wide zone of rusty talus marks the trace of this fault into Knob Creek.

Rocks in the upper parts of Knob Creek, Middle Creek, Camp Creek and Fossil Creek are very rusty due to concentrations of pyrite within the faults crossing the creeks.

Quartz and Carbonate Veins

Quartz stockworks were observed at two localities in the central Camp Zone. Quartz veins up to 1.5 centimetres wide give the stockwork zone a quartz content of 20 to 50 percent. Drill core from the Camp Zone showed that the quartz veinlets occur mainly in andesites. Veinlets are less common in the more massive monzonites. The veinlets are usually smaller than 1.0 centimetre wide and carry very few sulphides. Quartz and carbonate veins up to about 3.0 centimetres wide occurs in fault breccias in the Goat Zone and the Cliff Zone. The quartz veins occasionally contain minor amounts of sulphides. Carbonate veins occur mainly in the Goat Zone. The Border Creek showing and other fault zones over the property also contained some carbonate veins.

2.2.5 STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

Two main structural patterns occur as faults on the property; east-west and north-south. The east-west structural direction has a bearing of 060° and is seen in the following faults: Ball Creek fault, Cliff Zone Fault, Barren Fault, North Arm Fault and Middle Creek Fault. The north-south structural direction bears 330° and is seen in the following faults: Devil's Creek fault, South Zone Fault, Goat Zone Fault, Camp Fault and Fossil Creek fault.

The north-south faults cause a right lateral displacement of some of the east-west structures. The apparent bending of Barren Fault, North Arm Fault and Middle Creek Fault at their intersections with Camp Fault may be caused by right lateral movement along this and other north-south structures.

3.0 SURVEY CONTROL

All 1990 drill collar locations were tied into the grid which was installed during the 1989 field season. A hip chain and compass was used to locate each drill collar to the nearest grid picket. Foresight and backsight pickets were installed at each drill site utilizing a Brunton compass and tripod. These pickets were used to line up the drill at the correct azimuth.

4.0 DIAMOND DRILLING

4.1 Sample Collection, Preparation and Analysis

The drill core was systematically sampled every three meters except where a lithology break was encountered. At lithology breaks, sample intervals would reflect the change. In total, 114 core samples were collected from the four drill holes.

Sludge samples were taken where recovery was poor or where core was sheared and fractured. Generally, the sludge samples were collected over a 10 foot run. These samples were sometimes collected over a shorter run, when drilling conditions prohibited collection over a full 10 foot run. In total, 33 sludge samples were collected from holes DDS-12, DDS-13 and DDS-15, of which 20 were analyzed. The remaining 13 sludge samples were not analyzed because they were collected in zones of good core recovery. Within these zones, the drill core assays were considered to be adequate.

The core and sludge samples were sent to the Placer Dome Laboratory in Vancouver for analysis. The core samples were crushed and pulverized, and then a sub-sample was weighed and digested. The sludge samples were oven dried and sieved to produce a -80 mesh fraction, from which a subsample was weighed for analysis. Both the core and sludge samples were analyzed by atomic absorption for Au and Cu. The digestion and detection techniques used are presented in Appendix # 4.

4.2. Treatment and Presentation of Results

All drill core was logged using the Placer Dome Inc. modified Geolog system. The logs were later entered into a computer using the Qedit program. This program then facilitated the plotting of true drill cross sections for each drill hole, using a pen plotter (Figs. 9, 10, 11 & 12). The surface projections of these drill holes were plotted on the Geology and Diamond Drilling Plan (Fig. 5).

The analytical results for the core and sludge samples are listed in tabular form, with the corresponding drill core intervals in Appendix # 2. A table containing 1990 diamond drilling information (table 2), is included on the next page.

4.3 Drilling Logistics

The four drill pads were prepared in advance by using various combinations of blasting, digging, brush or tree clearing and cribbing. A modified JKS 300 diamond drill was used to produce NQ sized core. The drill was flown to and from the property, and between drilling sites with a Bell 206 helicopter.

The drilling conditions this year were generally very poor, due to highly fractured and faulted ground. Cave-ins were common and large amounts of drilling mud was required for hole stabilization. Generally, water return was lost very early in any hole. Drill hole DDS-13, which was the most difficult to drill, required 60 feet of casing to stabilize the hole.

TABLE 2: 1990 DIAMOND DRILLING INFORMATION

DRILL HOLE	LOCATION	BEARING (degrees)	DIP (degrees)	FINAL DEPTH
DDS-12	18+30W 30+20S	325	-46	97.23m (319')
DDS-13	11+90W 26+40S	325	-46	65.68m (215.5')
DDS-14	08+06W 21+57S		-90	92.50m (303.5')
DDS-15	11+92W 13+13S	090	-60	74.67m (245')

4.4 Strategy for Selecting Drill Targets

All previous diamond drilling on this property (except for drill holes 73-1, 75-1 and 75-2) was targeted in the central potassic core of the deposit. Holes 73-1, 75-1 and 75-2 were drilled on the boundary of the phyllic and potassic zones. As well, hole 73-1 was drilled almost entirely within a monzonite dyke (later in this report, it will be demonstrated that andesite is a better drill target than monzonite). This drilling, which was performed in 1973, 74 and 75, consisted of 11 holes totalling 2012 m (6606 ft.). The assay results from this drilling illustrated that the potassic core was mineralized with copper and gold, however, the grade was sub-economic.

The most recent models on porphyry deposits illustrate that the optimum gold concentration is not found in the potassic alteration core. Better gold values are commonly located on the boundary of the phyllic and potassic zones or out in the propylitic zone. Of these two locations, the phyllic/potassic boundary is the more likely place to find economic mineralization.

The basic strategy for this years drilling was to step out into the phyllic and potassic alteration shells in an effort to locate an economically viable ore zone. In order to optimize drill target locations, a system of stacked profiles was used. The methodology of this system can be described as follows: first of all, sections: 800W, 1000W, 1100W, 1200W, 1300W, 1400W, 1600W, 1800W and 2000W were chosen to be worked with. For each of these lines, a series of 1:5000 scale stacked profile cross sections (looking SW) were derived. The parameters utilized in each profile were: (a) the induced polarization survey; (b) the magnetometer survey; (c) Gold geochemistry; (d) Copper geochemistry; and (e) geology. On each stacked profile, the five cross sectional parameters were lined up with respect to grid coordinates and then stacked on top of one another. Once this was accomplished, it was possible to visually scan each profile to see if optimal conditions were present for all five parameters at any point along the grid. In other words, it was possible to select the optimum conditions of geophysics, geochemistry and geology and thereby choose the best drill locations. Optimal conditions for each parameter were considered to be as follows: (i) high chargeability and low resistivity from the I.P. survey; (ii) low magnetic readings from the magnetometer survey (because of magnetite destruction in the phyllic alteration halo); (iii) peaks in gold and copper geochemistry values; and (iv) location in the Upper Triassic andesitic country rocks (map unit 2). The stacked profiles on lines 800W, 1200W, and 1800W (figures 6,7 and 8 respectively) were used to locate the 1990 drill holes. These figures are included at the end of this report.

4.5 Discussion of Results

(a) Sludge Samples

The sludge sample assay returns correlated very well with drill core assay data, however, the values were usually slightly higher. Gold values from sludge samples were 25 ppb higher, on average, than corresponding values from drill core. Copper values from sludge samples were 120 ppm higher, on average, than the corresponding drill core values.

(b) Alteration Descriptions

Phyllic alteration:

Phyllic alteration is always represented by the appearance of sericite. This sericite occurs in essentially three different ways: (i) as an alteration product of feldspar (apple green coloured); (ii) as local pervasive patches (apple green coloured); and (iii) as isolated bright green spots.

Propylitic alteration:

Propylitic alteration is represented by chlorite, calcite and another carbonate mineral (possible ankerite). The chlorite occurs in two forms: (i) as an alteration product of mafic minerals; or (ii) occasionally as coatings on fractures. Calcite occurs in five different ways: (i) as fracture fillings; (ii) as an alteration product of feldspar phenocrysts; (iii) as an alteration product of chloritized mafic phenocrysts; (iv) as an alteration product of the isolated bright green sericite spots; and (v) pervasively in the rock matrix. The other carbonate mineral (ankerite ?) was always found pervasively in the rock matrix.

Clay (argillic) alteration:

The type of clay which is present in the clay alteration zones is unknown, but it is likely kaolinite. Clay alteration was observed in two forms: (i) as an alteration product of feldspars; and (ii) as pervasive alteration of the entire rock.

Silicification

Silicification, or quartz flooding, was only observed in the upper andesite lapilli tuff unit of hole DDS-15. This silicification occurs as pervasively altered patches.

(c) General ObservationsLithology:

Gold and copper values are higher in the andesite than in the monzonite. Mineralization is usually better in the volcanic because it appears to be more fractured than the monzonite, and is better prepared for mineralizing fluids. The monzonite was probably the mechanism that caused the movement of hydrothermal fluids and mineralizing fluids and was still warm and plastic during the emplacement of the copper-gold mineralization. Because of its plastic nature, it did not undergo brittle fracture and thus did not contain the many small quartz sulphide veinlets observed in the andesite. The andesite was quite brittle during the intrusive and hydrothermal event and became quite fractured, well preparing it for the influx of mineralizing fluids.

MINERALIZATIONPyrite:

In hole DDS-12, intense pyrite mineralization occurs within the andesitic rocks. This pyrite carries anomalous gold values. In DDS-13 and DDS-14, the pyrite is not as common. Other than these observations, no correlations can be made between pyrite and rock types, alteration, other mineralization or assay values.

Chalcopyrite:

Chalcopyrite was not observed in any of the 1990 drill core.

Sphalerite, galena and molybdenite:

These three minerals occur in minor amounts, in the upper portion of the andesite breccia unit of hole DDS-12 (5.29-42.94 m). Galena is present only as blebs in calcite veins (up to 3% thin, cross-cutting calcite veins occur in the andesite breccia). Molybdenite occurs only as disseminated blebs in the rock matrix. Sphalerite can be found as either blebs in calcite veins, or as disseminated blebs in the rock matrix. This mineralized interval is correlative with anomalous gold values (50-170 ppb).

Magnetite:

Magnetite occurs locally in holes DDS-12 and DDS-15 wherever the rock is relatively fresh. Except for areas of potassic alteration where secondary magnetite has been formed, none of the hydrothermally altered areas contain any magnetite. The hydrothermal alteration destroyed all of the primary magnetite mineralization.

ALTERATIONPhyllic alteration:

In drill hole DDS-12, phyllic alteration is more intense in the andesitic rock. Sericite alteration also is found around most of the fault zones. No other observations were noted for this alteration suite.

Propylitic alteration:

Propylitic alteration can occur extensively in both the monzonite and andesite, however, it tends to be more intense in the andesite. In DDS-13, propylitic alteration is much less intense in the fault zones. In general the fault zones all have undergone more intense alteration, say phyllic and argillic.

Clay (argillic) alteration:

In hole DDS-15, intense clay alteration occurs in the upper andesite lapilli tuff and monzonite units. This clay alteration is spatially associated with anomalous copper values (116-260 ppm). Silicification also occurs locally with this clay. In DDS-13, the presence of clay is directly associated with intense shearing and fracturing. Most of this clay is fault gouge. Some of the clay, however, is a result of hydrothermal alteration (likely caused from hydrothermal fluids travelling up the fault).

Silicification:

Silicification occurs only in the upper andesite lapilli tuff unit of hole DDS-15, between 8.27-14.04 m. This silicification is intense and patchy. It is spatially associated with moderate clay alteration and anomalous copper values (116-240 ppm).

(d) Individual drill hole observations

The following generalizations have been noted for each of the 1990 drill holes:

DDS-12:

- Phyllic alteration: intense to weak.
- Propylitic alteration: intense.
- Clay alteration: occurs locally and is weak to moderate.
- Pyrite mineralization: intense (5-10%) to moderate (trace-3%).
- Magnetite mineralization: occurs locally and is moderate.
- Galena, sphalerite and molybdenite mineralization: occurs locally and is weak.
- Structure: the major fault which occurs in the andesite breccia between 44.76-56.94 m, is possibly the down dip extension of the Cliff Zone Fault.

DDS-13:

- Phyllic alteration: weak.
- Propylitic alteration: moderate.
- Clay alteration: intense to moderate.
- Pyrite mineralization: intense (5-10%) to moderate (1-4%).
- Structure: major fault zones occur between 4.57-20.68 m, 24.29-28.85 m and 54.41-58.02 m. These faults are likely down dip expressions of the Barren Fault and/or North Arm Fault Zones.

DDS-14:

- Phyllic alteration: weak.
- Propylitic alteration: moderate.
- Pyrite mineralization: intense (5-6%).
- Structure: major faults occur between 19.79-35.20 m and 83.65-88.09 m.

DDS-15:

- Phyllic alteration: intense to moderate.
- Propylitic alteration: intense to moderate.
- Clay alteration: occurs locally and is intense to moderate.

- **Silicification:** occurs locally and is intense.
- **Pyrite mineralization:** moderate (1-3%) to weak (trace to 0.4%).
- **Magnetic mineralization:** occurs locally and is moderate to weak.
- **Structure:** major faults occur between 36.66-38.66 m, 51.51-55.32 m and 59.21-61.87 m.

4.6 Recommendations for Future Diamond Drilling

Figure 13 on page 30 forms the basis for the following discussion. This figure was taken from a section of figure 5 centered around the Camp Zone, and it has been photo-reduced to 75% of its original size. The purpose of this diagram was to further interpret the alteration within and surrounding the Camp Zone, and thereby select the best areas for future drilling.

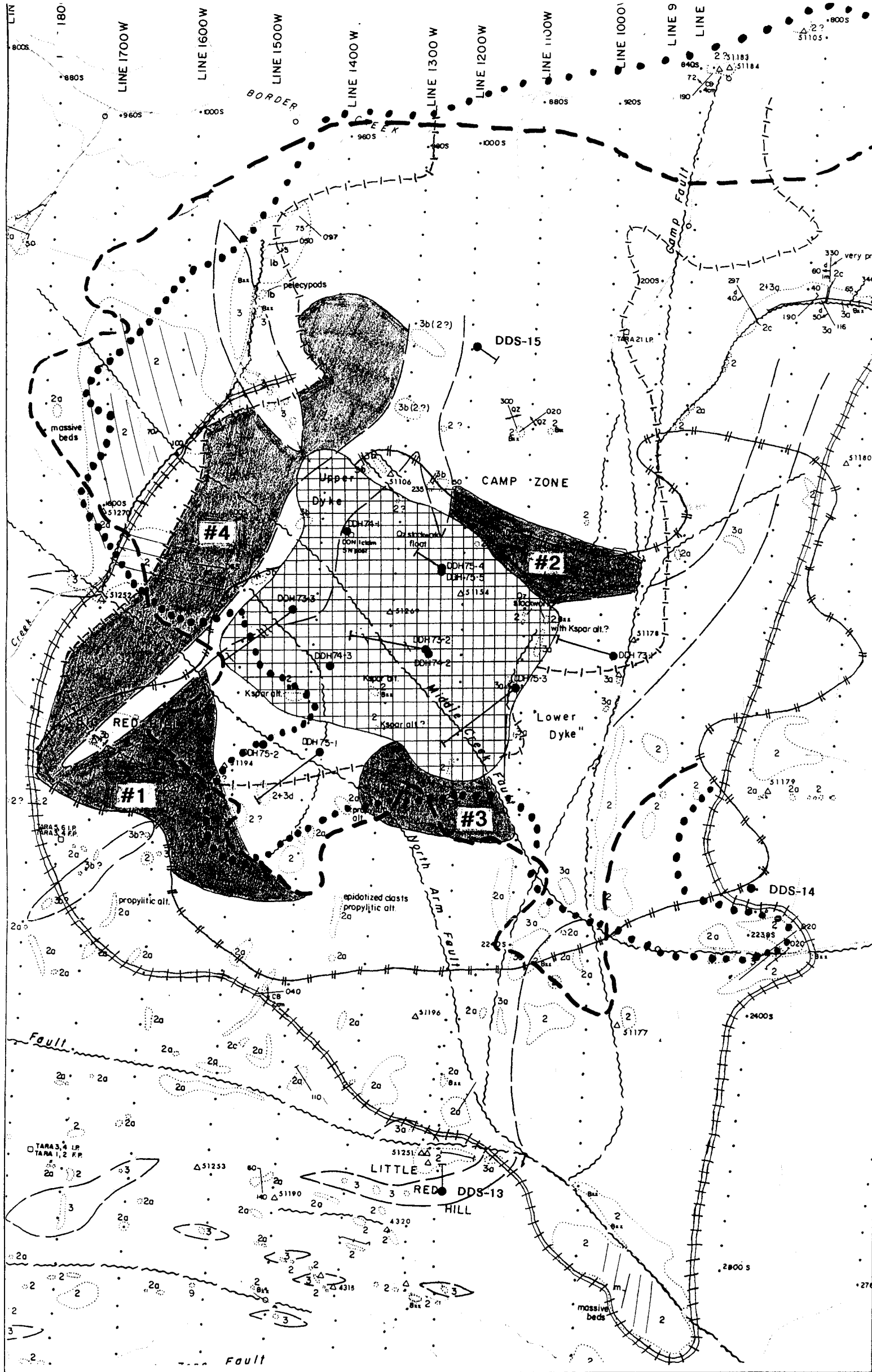
The potassic alteration zone is outlined on Figure 13 by a square grid pattern. This zone was delineated by two methods. First, the zone was outlined by a strong magnetic high because it contains a lot of magnetite. Secondly, the zone was delineated based on visual observations of secondary potassium feldspar in drill core, and surface outcrops.

Two induced polarization zones have been outlined on Figure 13. The first zone is represented by a line which shows the outer limits of high chargeability. This line is based on a cutoff of -14 millivolts/volt at the fourth separation level (120 meters maximum depth). The zone of high chargeability represents a high sulphide content (most likely disseminated in nature). The sulphides likely consist of pyrite, with lesser chalcopyrite and molybdenite. The second zone is depicted by a line which outlines the outer limits of high resistivity. This line is based on a cutoff of 1000 ohm-meters at the fourth separation level (120 meters maximum depth). This zone of high resistivity likely indicates a broad zone of silicification (due to the addition of quartz from either the phyllic alteration, or from the emplacement of quartz stockwork). The high chargeability readings associated with low resistivities immediately west of the potassic alteration zone (proposed drilling area #4), is probably due to increased sulphide mineralization (P. Walcott, 1989). This zone has been assigned the lowest priority of all four drilling areas, because the increase in sulphides is believed to be indicating a pyrite shell.

The outer limits of high gold and copper geochemistry, have been outlined by two lines on Figure 13. These lines are based on cutoffs of 80 ppb gold and 130 ppm copper. In theory, these outer limits should correspond to the outer boundary of the phyllic alteration zone. If down slope soil creep is accounted for, the anomalous gold and copper geochemistry boundaries correlate well with the outer phyllic zone boundaries. The phyllic zone is actually very patchy, so the outer boundary which has been drawn on Figure 13 based on geological mapping, should only be considered approximate.

Four areas of proposed drilling have been outlined on Figure 13. These areas have been listed in order of priority, with area #1 being the highest, and area #4 being the lowest. Basically, these areas are concentrated around selected parts of the inner phyllic zone, within andesitic rocks (map unit 2). According to porphyry copper deposit models, an ore shell or zone of higher grade mineralization should be located on the inner flanks of the phyllic zone. An attempt was also made to place the proposed drilling areas where chargeability, resistivity and gold and copper geochemistry are all high. Proposed area #1 extends outside of the anomalous gold and copper geochemistry boundary, to account for downslope soil creep. A gap has been left between areas #1 and #3, because this portion has already been tested by drill holes 75-1 and 75-2. Area #3 has been assigned a lower priority, as it is located outside of the

chargeability high. As mentioned above, proposed area #4 has been given the lowest priority, because the high chargeability and low resistivity responses are thought to be indicative of a pyrite shell.



LEGEND

Potassic alteration zone

Outer limit of high gold geochemistry

Proposed drilling areas

Outer limit of high copper geochemistry

Scale:



Outer limit of phyllic alteration as defined by geological mapping

Outer limit of high chargeability

Outer limit of high resistivity

PLACER DOME EXPLORATION LTD.	
BALL CREEK PROJECT	
Drawn by: J. Baril	PROPOSED DIAMOND DRILLING AREAS
Date: Dec. 1990	
Revised:	
File #: V 243	Figure: 13

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

"The various exploration techniques utilized in 1989 supported each other in describing a classical porphyry copper hydrothermal event. The geological mapping outlined a roughly concentric set of alteration assemblages, starting with a central potassic zone, then a patchy phyllic zone and finally an extensive propylitic zone. Soil geochemistry located a molybdenum anomaly over the central potassic zone, anomalous gold and copper covering the area within the potassic and phyllic zones and anomalous lead-zinc-silver in the outlying propylitic zone. Magnetics mapped the high magnetite content of the potassic zone and the accompanying magnetite depletion over the phyllic zone. Induced polarization mapped the high chargeability over the potassic and phyllic zones. The sericitic alteration of the phyllic zone was shown by the low resistivity." (J. Kowalchuk and R. Turna, 1990)

"The 1989 program also confirmed the conceptual idea that the Ball Creek deposit could be a gold bearing copper porphyry. The potential deposit has dimensions of 1500 by 1000 meters. Gold geochemistry in both soils and drill core from 1989 showed the anomalous precious metal content of this deposit." (J. Kowalchuk and R. Turna, 1990)

The 1990 drilling program was designed to test optimum targets in the phyllic and propylitic alteration halos. This drilling unfortunately failed to produce any significant results. The four drill holes were essentially drilled through weakly mineralized faults and/or dykes. The target area of this deposit, however, is extremely large. The four short holes drilled in 1990 were not sufficient to test the true potential of this deposit. A moderate sized drill program is recommended for 1991 in an effort to locate a large zone of economic mineralization. Most of this drilling should be concentrated along the boundary between the potassic and phyllic alteration zones as outlined in Figure 13, since this is commonly where the highest grade mineralization is found in porphyry copper-gold deposits.

The Cliff Zone was only partially mapped and sampled in 1989. The soil sampling returned some very promising Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn and As signatures. Follow up mapping and sampling of this zone is recommended for 1991.

In 1989, soil line 800 W extended along the northeast end of the Trachyte Knob, and from there, continued southeast down into the Ball Creek Valley. The portion of this line between Trachyte Knob and Ball Creek returned anomalous values in Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn and As. This area has not been previously mapped or rock sampled. Geological mapping, rock sampling and more soil sampling are recommended in this area for 1991.

The Goat Zone was not mapped or sampled in 1989. Geological mapping and rock and soil sampling are suggested for 1991. Since this area is fairly inaccessible due to steep cliffs, it should be considered a lower priority area.

SUBMITTED BY:

John Baril.
John F. Baril

**ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT
BALL CREEK PROJECT**

Personnel:

John Kowalchuk (District Geologist - overall supervision)
 Glenn Shevchenko (Senior Geologist - overall supervision)
 John Baril (Project Geologist - on site supervision)
 Coral Knight (Camp Cook)
 Cynthia McNabb (Core Splitter, Field Helper)
 Jean-Pierre Jutras (Field Helper)
 Dave Hayward (Field Helper)
 Blake Rear (Field Helper and Computer Technician)

Contractors:

Asmith Diamond Drilling Ltd.
 M. J. Moreau Enterprises Ltd. (drill pad preparation)
 Jaycox Industries Ltd. (expediter)
 Canadian Helicopters (Pilot: Brian McCarthy)

Breakdown of Expenditures:

	Cost \$
Site preparation	6,702.35
Equipment maintenance	118.22
Camp operations	23,649.54
Equipment purchases	9,640.06
Telephone and teletype	646.88
Vehicle expense	8,103.73
Freight	1,361.31
Travel - general	4,773.60
Helicopter	43,859.60
Fixed Wing transport	1,717.43
Geological field activities	8,938.60
Geochemical field activities	4,279.53
Geological studies	18,950.25
Geophysical studies	6,584.00
Geochemical studies	574.00
Assaying	799.50
Expediting	2,078.86
Drill pad preparation	10,246.39
Diamond drilling	49,466.32
Report preparation	13,208.81

TOTAL**\$ 215,698.98**

33 - A

STATEMENT OF COSTS

PERSONNEL

John Baril - Project Geologist 60 days @ #300 p/d	18,000
Coral Knight - Cook 30 days @ \$250 p/d	7,500
Cynthia McNab - Field Assistant 30 days @ \$200 p/d	6,000
J.P. Jutras - Field Technician 4 days @ \$200 p/d	800
Dave Hayward - Field Technician 4 days @ \$200 p/d	800
Blake Rear - Computer Technician 8 days @ \$250 p/d	2,000
John Kowalchuk - Supervisor 5 days @ 400 p/d	2,000
Glenn Shevchenko - Supervisor 4 days @ \$350 p/d	<u>1,400</u>
TOTAL LABOUR COSTS	<u>\$38,500</u>

33 - B

CONTRACT AND INVOICE COSTS

Diamond Drilling - 330 metres	\$ 50,198
Drill Site Preparation	10,246
Helicopter - 65 hours	43,860
Fixed Wing - 1 trip	789
Freight	1,361
Travel	3,000
Vehicle Expense	8,103
Camp Operation	15,000
Equipment Purchases	9,640
Communications	646
Expediting	2,078
Assaying - 114 core samples and 33 sludge samples	2,500
Report Preparation	5,000
TOTAL CONTRACT COSTS	<u>152,421</u>
TOTAL COST CONTRACT AND LABOUR	<u>\$ 190,921</u>

LIST OF REFERENCES

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- Durfeld R., McInnis M.D. 1975: Great Plains Development Company of Canada Ltd. British Columbia Project Year End Report Ball Creek Property
- Kowalchuck J.M., Turna R. March 30, 1990: Placer Dome Inc. Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Ball Creek Project, British Columbia, Liard Mining Division NTS: 104G/8W
- McInnis M.D., Visagie R. 1973: Great Plains Development Company of Canada Ltd. Geology and Geophysical Report on Ball Group 1 and Ball Group 2, British Columbia, Liard Mining Division 104G/8
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- Souther, J.G., Cordilleran Volcanic Study, 1969; Telegraph Creek, British Columbia (104G). from GSC Paper 1970-1A, pp 50-54
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- Walcott P.E. 1989: A Geophysical Report on an Induced Polarization Survey for Placer Dome Inc. - Iskut Area, British Columbia, NTS: 104G/8
- Woodcock J.R. 1980: Ball Creek Prospect for GRC Exploration Company.
- Woodcock J.R. 1981: Ball Creek Project for GRC Exploration Company

Statement of Qualifications:

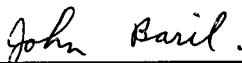
I, John Baril, state that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. in 1988 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology.
2. Since 1987, I have been engaged in mineral exploration in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.
3. I was personally engaged in fieldwork on the Ball Creek Project and am responsible for the interpretation of data, and the writing of this report.
4. My business address is:

Placer Dome Exploration Limited
103 Platinum Road,
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 5M3

5. My home address is:

#4 - 100 Lewes Boulevard
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3V5



John F. Baril

APPENDIX # 1

DRILL CORE LOGS

KEY FLAG	FORMAT VERSION	SPEC	UNIQUE ID OF PROJECT OR SUB-PROJECT	DRILL HOLE TRAVERSE PRE-FIX LETTER NUMBER	SIZE OF CORE OR DIAMETER	DATE	DRILLER	DATE	TIME	DRILLING SYSTEM	PAGE NO.	REV.																																																																			
T D E N	6 B 0 2 D 1		BALL	ODS-12	QWL	AUG 90	JFBCLM	0	HAU 6 90 300	JFB	0	15																																																																			
COMPANY NAME				PROPERTY OF PROJECT OR SUB-PROJECT NAME																																																																											
I P R J PLACER DOME EXPLORATION LTD.				BALL CREEK PROJECT																																																																											
TURN'G PT. 000	FROM	TO	MT. OF	TOTAL DEPTH/LENGTH	AZM	CLOCKWISE OR STRIKE	V-ANG.	NEG. IF DOWN	NORTHING	NEG. IF SOUTH	EASTING	NEG. IF WEST	ELEVATION	NEG. IF SUB-SEA																																																																	
S 0 0 0	0.00	9723	MT	97.23	325.00	-46.00			-3020.00		-1830.00		11380.00																																																																		
Drillhole coordinate system units																																																																															
See Note 4 TO DEFINE HOW AND AMOUNT FIELD IS FILL OUT																																																																															
ALTERATION AND MINERAL SUITES OPEN FIELD																																																																															
K F S E C L P P I C I P * M I Q Z X Y Y																																																																															
R Q D AGE FORM ENVIR. LC UNITS COLOUR. TX 3 TX 4 R N N C FRACTURES STRIKE SLIP RT 82 STRIP ID. AZM DIP TO ST. OPEN FIELD																																																																															
C B L I S I C Y P Y C P P M O C A X Y Y																																																																															
FILL IN COLUMN HEADINGS USED if desired																																																																															
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UNIT OF				UNIT OF				UNIT OF				UNIT OF				UNIT OF				UNIT OF				UNIT OF				UNIT OF																																																			
7 S C L				M T . 2 P C . 0				L C T M				P C . 0				L C T M				P C . 0				L C T M				P C . 0																																																			
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R O D				R O D				R O D				R O D				R O D				R O D				R O D				R O D																																																			

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S 0 0 4																																																																															
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80

A 0 0 1	Assay File No. (Typically 1)												ASSAY FIELD NAMES SEE NOTE 2																																																																		
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A T A B																																																																															
A T Y P																																																																															
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TURN'G PT. 000	FROM	TO	MT. OF	TOTAL DEPTH/LENGTH	AZM	CLOCKWISE OR STRIKE	V-ANG.	NEG. IF DOWN	CROSS OUT IF NOT REQUIRED																																																																						
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- Notes:
- Do not change INAM, INAM, /SCL, /LSC, or AUMM card definitions during a project. Blanks may be changed however.
 - On AUMM card, right adjust names so that R H 4 letters make sense. They will be "stat" header names.
 - Units of distance on SDOO card are for survey coordinates, those on /SCL card are for downhole distances.
 - To define XX true field put XX in upper tier, lower tier then becomes corresponding How and amount field.
 - If additional "S" or "A" cards are required use another header form and cross out unwanted portions or enter "S" or "A" cards on keypunched portion on form 2.

GRAPHIC LOG

IDEN 6B0201BALL DDS-12 MQL AU690 JFB AUG 90 300 JFB SYSTEM GRID AZIMUTH PAGE 0F 375

Table with columns: HORIZON FLAG, FROM, TO. Contains handwritten data for horizons 1 through 16.

PLACER DOME INC. DRILL LOG FORM 4

MBG - JULY 90

RECQV T-MOD % ROCK VEINS S-14 L-1501 DEFINED MINERAL FIELDS OPEN FIELDS. Includes handwritten mineral names like KFS, SE, CL, EP, P, I, C, I, P, M, I, Q, Z, X, X, Y, Y.

Table with columns 1-16 for horizon data, including values like 7.28, 8.00, 8.49, 5.29, 8.29, 10.46, 11.29, 11.57, 11.74, 14.29, 17.29.

DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS

Table with columns 18-26 for sample data, including RECOV, SAMPLE No., and handwritten notes such as '7.28m: 7mm wide intense shear @ 35 to c/a', '8.00m: 1cm wide intense shear @ 10 to c/a', '8.49m: 1/2 cm wide intense shear @ 40 to c/a', '10.46m: 2mm wide blebs of SL occur in a calcite vein', '11.57m: One 2mm spec of GL present in a calcite vein', '11.74m: 2 disseminated blebs of MA present'.

ROCK TYPE, STRUCTURES, MINERALIZATION ALTERATION, FRACTURES, and other vertical columns on the left side of the log.

GRAPHIC LOG

UNIQUE ID OF PROJECT: IDEN 6802018ALL				DRILL HOLE/TRVERSE: D05-12			SIZE OF CORE: MRWL			LOGGED BY: AV690JFB		DRILLER (S): AV690		MONTH: 300	YEAR: 300	TYPE: JFB	TIME-HRS SURVEYED: JFB	SYSTEM GRID AZIMUTH:	PAGE OF: 615				
DRILL COORD SYSTEM UNITS: M/F										TOTAL DEPTH/LENGTH AZM: 97.23 325.0to -46.0to				NORTHING: -3020.00				EASTING: -1830.00				ELEVATION: 1380.00	

HORIZON FLAG	FROM	TO													
1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16														
1	0.00														
ZONE FLAG															

PLACER DOME INC. DRILL LOG FORM 4

MBG - JULY 90

RECOV	T-MOD	M-MDK	ROCK			VEINS			DEFINED MINERAL FIELDS													OPEN FIELDS																			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	43	44	45	46	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80				
RQD CS			FRACTURES														CBLI ST CY		PIY CP P Ø M Ø C A X X Y Y																						

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A	0	0													

DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
RECOV	SAMPLE No.							

ROCK TYPE	STRUCTURES	FRACTURES	MINERALIZATION ALTERATION	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Δ				D			L					
				R								
				R								
				D			L					
				R								
				M			L					
				R								
				D			L					

32
 33
 34 R 34.05 34.05 m : weak shear @ 45° to c/A.
 35 R 34.88, 35.17, 35.68, 36.85 & 36.65 m : Bleds of SL occur here.
 36 R 36.86 36.86 m : weak shear @ 50° to c/A.
 37
 38 M 37.95 39.29 1005 HANDS 2224 @303 BI
 L 0R2 3235 P2 C* C+
 R 37.95 39.29 37.95-39.29 m : shearing is moderate & localized. shear orientations were measured at 5°, 40°, 50° & 60° to c/A.
 39 D 38.29 41.29 91 X
 L 29R2

GRAPHIC LOG

UNIQUE ID OF PROJECT	DRILL HOLE/TRAVERSE	SIZE OF CORE	LOGGED	BY	DRILLER (S)	MONTH	YEAR	TYPE	TIME-HRS	SURVEYED	SYSTEM	GRID	AZIMUTH	PAGE	OF	
1DEN680201BALLL	DPS-12	MQL	AUG 90	JFB		AUG	90	300		JFB				17	15	
DRILL COORD SYSTEM UNITS	M/F	TOTAL DEPTH/LENGTH	AZM	V ANG	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEVATION									
S	MT	97.23	325	00	-46.00											

HORIZON FLAG	FROM	TO													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ZONE FLAG															

PLACER DOME INC. DRILL LOG FORM 4

MBG - JULY 90

RECOV	T-MOD	% MK	ROCK	VEINS	DEFINED MINERAL FIELDS															OPEN FIELDS																	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	43	44	45	46	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
RQD	C/S				FRACTURES					C B L I S I C Y															P Y C P P M Ø					C A X X Y Y							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A00															

DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
RECOV	SAMPLE No.							

ROCK TYPE	STRUCTURES	FRACTURES	MINERALIZATION ALTERATION							NEPO
			KF	SE	CL-EP-CB	PY	CP	NEPO		
Δ										
Δ										
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Δ										
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Δ										

40	A00																																																									
41	D	41.29							42.94																																																	
42	R	42.28								42.28m:	Small blebs of mp & SL present.																																															
	R	42.41								42.41m:	1 mm blebs of SL present.																																															
43	P	42.94						44.76		Colour is light greenish-grey.																																																
	L									Feldspar phenocrysts occur along w a																																																
	R									fine grained groundmass. About 5% spots of a soft, bright green alt mica (EE?) are present.																																																
44	D	42.94						44.76		83	PPX								MONZ								1113								Q(10)								D11															
	L									17	R2								1234								P1								C*								C+															
45	P	44.76					56.94			81	SHX								AMD								S1001								Q3Q)								D=								B.							
	L									27	R1								1212								P2								C(C								C)															
	R	44.76					56.94			shear orientations of 20°, 30°, 40°, 45°, 50°, 55° & 60° to CIA were measured. About 4% ca gashes are present in addition to the microveins. Colour is generally light greenish-grey.																																																
	R	44.76					52.13			44.76-52.13 m: Shearing is moderate & patchy; 52.3-56.94 m: shearing is intense.																																																
	R									The texture is still porphyritic. Carbonate alt occurs on fractures (CA), on feldspar & phenocrysts (CA) and pervasively in the matrix (ankerite?). Fracture set vary from shallow to 90°.																																																
47	D	44.76					48.72			85	X																																															
	L									29	R1																																															

GRAPHIC LOG

UNIQUE ID OF PROJECT			DRILL HOLE/TRAVERSE			SIZE OF CORE			LOGGED			BY			DRILLER(S)			MONTH			YEAR			TYPE			TIME-HRS			SURVEYED			SYSTEM			GRID			AZIMUTH														
IDEN 6802018ALL			D05-12			NRWL			AUG 90			JFB			AUG			90			300			JFB																													
DRILL COORD SYSTEM UNITS									M/F									TOTAL DEPTH/LENGTH AZM									V ANG																										
S									MT									197.023									325.00									-46.00																	
NORTHING																		EASTING																		ELEVATION																	
-3020.00																		-1830.00																		1380.00																	

PLACER DOME INC. DRILL LOG FORM 4

MBG - JULY 80

RECOV		T-MOD		% WGR		ROCK			VEINS			DEFINED MINERAL FIELDS																OPEN FIELDS																			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	43	44	45	46	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80										
RQD	CS													K	F	S	E	C	L	E	P	P	I	C	J	P	*	M	I	Q	Z	X	Y	Y													
												FRACTURES																																			
												C																R	L	I	S	I	C	Y	P	Y	C	P	P	M	O	C	A	X	X	Y	Y

HORIZON FLAG	FROM	TO													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
/															
L															

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A	0	0													

DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
RECOV	SAMPLE No.							

56	P		56.94	70.49	Feldspars are starting to turn to a medium brown clay.	98	P	P	9	M	O	N	Z	1	1	1	2	0	0	=	D	+			
57	L				Colour is mottled greenish-grey to pink (pink is due to K-spar phenocrysts). Fracture sets were measured at 0°, 20°, 25°, 30°, 35°, 40°, 60°, 65°, 70°, 85° & 90° to c/a.	71	R	2					1	1	2	3	P	2	0	0		<	+		
58	R				Calcite veins have the same orientation as described in principle interval 5.32-42.94 m. Carbonate alt ⁿ occurs as	100	B	X	X	M	O	N	Z	1	3	1	3	0	1	0	=	D	+		
	M		69.59	70.36	69.59-70.36 m: Breccia fragments are quite angular. The matrix between these fragments is dark gray & may be a result of ground up py; 69.63m: moderate shear @ 20° to c	94	R	2					2	0	2	3	P	2				<	2	<	+
59	R		69.59	70.36		100	B	X	X	M	O	N	Z	1	3	1	3	0	1	0	=	D	+		
	D		56.94	59.94		70	R	2																	
	L					100	B	X	X	M	O	N	Z	1	3	1	3	0	1	0	=	D	+		
60	D		59.94	62.94		70	R	2																	
	L					87	R	2																	
61																									
62																									
63	D		62.94	65.94		100	B	X	X	M	O	N	Z	1	3	1	3	0	1	0	=	D	+		
	L					85	R	2																	
64																									

ROCK TYPE	STRUCTURES	FRACTURES	MINERALIZATION ALTERATION	NEPTO
Δ	Δ	Δ	KF SE CL-EP-CB PY CP	

GRAPHIC LOG

UNIQUE ID OF PROJECT	005-12	DRILL HOLE/TRAVERSE	NRWL	LOGGED BY	AUG90JAB	DRILLER(S)		MONTH	AUG	YEAR	90	TYPE	JFB	TIME-HRS SURVEYED	3020	SYSTEM	JFB	GRID		AZIMUTH		PAGE OF	1118
DRILL COORD SYSTEM UNITS	M/F	TOTAL DEPTH/LENGTH AZM	97.23325.00-46.00	V ANG		NORTHING	3020.00	EASTING	1830.00	ELEVATION	380.00												

HORIZON	FROM	TO
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15
16		

PLACER DOME INC. DRILL LOG FORM 4

RECOV.	T-MOD	% MX	ROCK	VEINS	DEFINED MINERAL FIELDS																				OPEN FIELDS												
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	43	44	45	46	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
RQD	CS													K	F	S	E	C	L	E	P		P	I	C	I	F	M	M	I	Q	Z	X	X	Y	Y	

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DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A	0	0													

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
RECOV	SAMPLE	No.						

72	D				7231					7412		
	L											

Remarks are the same as that for principle interval: 56.94-70.49 m.

100	X
100	R2

73	D				7412					7712		
	L											

Remarks are the same as that for principle interval: 56.94-70.49 m.

99	X
80	R2

74	P				7412					8538		
	L											

Remarks are the same as that for principle interval: 56.94-70.49 m.

97	PP	6	M	O	N	Z	2	1	1	2		
51	R2							2	1	2	3	P2

75	N				7437					7466		
	L											

74.37-74.66 m: Breccia fragments are angular or wispy. The matrix between the fragments is a fine grained, dark grey material which could be ground up py.

100	B	X	M	O	N	Z	2	0	2	3		
97	R2							0	2	3	4	P2

76	R				7437					7466		
	R											

74.37-74.66 m: Breccia fragments are angular or wispy. The matrix between the fragments is a fine grained, dark grey material which could be ground up py.

90	S	H	X	M	O	N	Z	1	1	0	2	
	O	R	1					3	1	2	4	P2

77	N				7900					7981		
	R											

79.00-79.81 m: shearing is very intense (much gouge) & shear bands contain fine grained dark grey material (ground up py?). Shear orientations of 5°, 18° & 60° to CIA were measured.

90	S	H	X	M	O	N	Z	1	1	0	2	
	O	R	1					3	1	2	4	P2

78	D				7712					8012		
	L											

77.12-80.12 m: Core is highly fractured in many orientations between 0°-90° to CIA.

95	X
48	R2

79	N				7981					8340		
	L											

79.81-83.40 m: Core is highly fractured in many orientations between 0°-90° to CIA.

94	F	R	X	M	O	N	Z	1	1	1	2	

80	R											
----	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

79.81-83.40 m: Core is highly fractured in many orientations between 0°-90° to CIA.

11	R2							3	2	3	5	P2
----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	----

GRAPHIC LOG

UNIQUE ID OF PROJECT	DRILL HOLE/TRaverse	SIZE OF CORE	LOGGED	BY	DRILLER (S)	MONTH	YEAR	TYPE	TIME-HRS	SURVEYED	SYSTEM	GRID	AZIMUTH	PAGE	OF
IDEN 680201	PALL	DOS-12	NRWL	AVG	90 JFB	AUG	90	JFB	300	JFB				12	13
DRILL COORD SYSTEM UNITS →	M/F	TOTAL DEPTH/LENGTH	AZM	V ANG	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEVATION								
S	MT	97.23	325.00	-46.00	-3020.00	-1820.00	1380.00								

PLACER DOME INC.
DRILL LOG FORM 4

MBG - JULY 80

RECOV	T-MOD	% MKR	ROCK	VEINS					DEFINED MINERAL FIELDS										OPEN FIELDS																		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	43	44	45	46	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
RQD	CS							FRACTURES																													
										C B L I S I C Y										P Y C P P D M B C A X X Y Y																	

HORIZON FLAG	FROM	TO													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
7															
ZONE TAG															
L															

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
80															
81															
82															
83															
84															
85															
86															
87															
88															

DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
RECOV	SAMPLE No.							
D	95	X						
L	15R2							
D	100	X						
L	40R2							
N	100	B X X	M O N Z	Q4	D+			
L	69	R2	P1	C-	C+			
P	99	P X	M O N Z	100	O=	D-	MG	
L	63	R3	1223	P=	O)	C(D)		
R	Colour is greyish-pink, 10% pink K-spar phenocrysts (1-8 mm) exist w a fine grained groundmass, 10% chloritized mafics (1mm are present. About 0.1% CA gaske exist as well as the microveins. Fracture set vary from 0° to 80° to CA. Carbonate alt ⁿ occurs on fractures (CA), on mafic phenocrysts (CA) and pervasively in the matrix (ankerite?). Feldspars are not alt ⁿ to CA. Core is magnetic.							
R								
R								
R								
D	100	X						
L	78	R3						

ROCK TYPE

STRUCTURES

FRACTURES

MINERALIZATION ALTERATION

KF SE CL-Ep-CB PY CP MPO

GRAPHIC LOG

UNIQUE ID OF PROJECT	DRILL HOLE/TRVERSE	SIZE OF CORE	LOGGED	BY	DRILLER (S)	MONTH	YEAR	TYPE	TIME-HRS	SURVEYED	SYSTEM	GRID	AZIMUTH	PAGE OF
IDEN 6B0201010ALL	D0S-12	M@WL	AUG 90	JFB		AUG	90	300		JFB				1315
DRILL COORD SYSTEM UNITS →		M/F	TOTAL DEPTH/LENGTH AZM	V ANG	NORTHING			EASTING			ELEVATION			
S		MT	97.23325.000 -46.000		-3020.000			-11830.000			1380.000			

HORIZON FLAG	FROM	TO
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15
16		

PLACER DOME INC. DRILL LOG FORM 4

RECOV	T-MOD	VEINS	ROCK	DEFINED MINERAL FIELDS												OPEN FIELDS																					
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	43	44	45	46	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
RQD	CS	FRACTURES		CBZLISI CY PYCP PØMØ CA XXY Y												XXY Y																					

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A	0	0													

DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
RECOV	SAMPLE No.							

ROCK TYPE	STRUCTURES	FRACTURES	MINERALIZATION ALTERATION	ALTERATION	N	M	P	Ø	M	Ø	C	A	X	X	Y	Y
X			SE	CL-EP-CB												
X																
X																
X																
X																
X																
X																
X																
X																
X																
X																
X																
X																

88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
A 0 0								
D			88 38			91 38		
L								
D			91 38			94 38		
L								
D			94 38			97 23		
L								

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
RECOV	SAMPLE No.							
100			X					
69	R3							
100			X					
51	R3							
97			X					
48	R3							

KEY FLAG	FORMAT VERSION	SPEC	UNIQUE ID OF PROJECT OR SUB-PROJECT	DRILL HOLE TRAVERSE PREFIX TYPE NUMBER	SIZE OF CORE OR HOLE	C-O L-O G-O G-E-O MONTH	ASST'D BY	DRILLER	MONTH	YEAR	TYPE	DRILLING TIME HRS	SURVEYED BY	CO-ORD SYSTEM	GRID AZIMUTH	PAGE	OF
I D E N	6 B 0 2 0 1		BALL	NDS-13	NO WL	AUG 90	JFB	CLM	0	6	90	3 0 0	JFB		0-00	03	11
COMPANY NAME				PROPERTY or PROJECT or SUB-PROJECT NAME													
I P R J PLACER DOME EXPLORATION LTD.				BALL CREEK PROJECT													
TURN-G PT. 000-Collar	FROM	TO	MT	TOTAL DEPTH/LENGTH	AZM	CLOCKWISE FR. TRUE N.	V-ANG.	NEG. IF DOWN	NORTHING	NEG. IF SOUTH	EASTING	NEG. IF WEST	ELEVATION	NEG. IF SUB-SEA			
5 0 0 0	0 0 0	6 5 6 8	MT	6 5 . 6 8 3 2 5	0 0 0	4 6	0 0 0		- 2 6 4 0	0 0 0	- 1 1 1 9 0	0 0 0	7 3 4 5	0 0 0			
RECOVERY T-MOD % MIN ROCK TM 1 TM 2 QM 1 TX 1 TX 2 GRAIN F.C.C.T. MIN																	
TO DEFINE HOW AND AMOUNT FIELDS OF ALTERATION AND MINERAL SUITES OPEN FIELD																	
K F S E C L A P A I C I P * M I Q Z X Y Y																	
R Q D AGE FORM ENVIR LC TM 3 COLOUR QM 2 TX 3 TX 4 S R E N S O FRACTURES S I M 2 1 Step S I B 2 STRUC ID AZM DIP TO RT OR PLUNGE																	
C B L I S T I C Y P Y 4 P P I 0 M 0 C A X I X Y Y																	
FILL IN COLUMN HEADINGS USED if desired																	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80																	
UNIT OF UNIT OF																	
M T . 2 P C . 0																	
LENGTH RECOVERY																	
UNIT OF UNIT OF																	
P C . 0 L C T M																	
R Q D L B HU																	

TURN-G PT. 000-Collar	FROM	TO	TOTAL DEPTH/LENGTH	AZM	CLOCKWISE FR. TRUE N.	V-ANG.	NEG. IF DOWN												
5 0 0 1																			
5 0 0 2																			
5 0 0 3																			
5 0 0 4																			
5 0 0 5																			
5 0 0 6																			
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80																			

ASSAY FILE DEFINITION NUMBER, Typically 1.																	
A O O 1																	
ASSAY FIELD NAMES SEE NOTE 2																	
A U M M C U A U																	
ASSAY FILE DESCRIPTION CARDS ARE OPTIONAL CROSS OUT IF NOT REQUIRED OR REPLACED BY REMARKS																	
SAMPLE ASSAY RECORDS																	
ASSAY FILE DEFINITION NUMBER, Typically A01																	
A O O 2																	
A O O																	
A O O																	
A O O																	

- Notes:
- Do not change ZNAM, LNAM, /SCL, LSCL, or AUMM card definitions during a project. Blanks may be changed however.
 - On AUMM card, right adjust names so that RH 4 letters make sense. They will be "stat" header names.
 - Units of distance on S000 card are for survey coordinates, those on /SCL card are for downhole distances.
 - To define XX trap field put XX in upper tier, lower tier then becomes corresponding How and amount field.
 - If additional "S" or "A" cards are required use another header form and cross out unwanted portions or enter "S" or "A" cards on keypunched portion on Form 2.

GRAPHIC LOG

UNIQUE ID OF PROJECT	DRILL HOLE/TRVERSE	SIZE OF CORE	LOGGED	BY	DRILLER(S)	MONTH	YEAR	TYPE	TIME-HRS	SURVEYED	SYSTEM	GRID	AZIMUTH	PAGE	OF
IDEN 6B0201RALL	M/S-13	NQWL	AUG 90	JFB		AUG	90	300	JFB					2	1
DRILL COORD SYSTEM UNITS →				M/F	TOTAL DEPTH/LENGTH AZM	V ANG	NORTHING		EASTING		ELEVATION				
S				M/T	65.68 225.00	-46.00	-2640.00		-11190.00		11345.00				

PLACER DOME INC. DRILL LOG FORM 4

MBG - JULY 90

HORIZON FLAG	FROM	TO
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15
16		
L		

RECOV	T-MOD	% MIN	ROCK	VEINS	DEFINED MINERAL FIELDS											OPEN FIELDS																								
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	43	44	45	46	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80			
RQD	CS																																							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A	0	0													
P															
L															
P															
L															
P															
L															
P															
L															
P															
L															

DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS															
Overburden is missing.															
Colour is light (bleached) whiteish-grey with much rusty staining. 10% white fsp phenocrysts (1/2 - 2mm) exist in a fine grained matrix. Texture is very bleached & locally is completely washed out. Locally, fsp ³ are alt ^g weakly to SE. Non-magnetic. Shears were measured at 0°, 20°, 35°, 45°, 55° & 60° to C/A. Fracture sets were measured at 0°, 5°, 25°, 30°, 35°, 45°, 55°, 60° & 70° to C/A. Texture is porphyritic. Core is crackle fracture. 20.14 - 20.68m: Fault breccia accompanies the shearing. Shearing is very intense.															

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
RECOV	SAMPLE No.							
0	X	Ø	V	B	D			
25	SH	X	M	Ø	M	Z	Ø	Ø
26	R	I						
27								
28								
29								
30								
31								
32								
33								
34								
35								
36								
37								
38								
39								
40								

ROCK TYPE

STRUCTURES

FRACTURES

MINERALIZATION ALTERATION

VE

CL

EP

CB

PY

CP

PE

EN

C LOG

UNIQUE ID OF PROJECT IDE N 6 B 0 2 0 1 B A L L		DRILL HOLE/TRVERSE D D S - 1 3		SIZE OF CORE M Q W L		LOGGED AUG 90 JFB		BY		DRILLER (S)	MONTH	YEAR	TYPE	TIME-HRS	SURVEYED	SYSTEM	GRID	AZIMUTH	PAGE 15 OF 17
DRILL COORD SYSTEM UNITS →		M/F	TOTAL DEPTH/LENGTH	AZM	V ANG	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEVATION											
S		M/T	65.68	325.0	-46.0	-26640.0	-11190.0	1345.0	etc										

MINERALIZATION
ALTERATION

SE
CL-EP-CB
PP
CP
OPEN

HORIZON FLAG	FROM	TO
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15
16		

PLACER DOME INC.
DRILL LOG FORM 4

RECOV	T-MOD	% MIX	ROCK	S. IM	VEINS	DEFINED MINERAL FIELDS	OPEN FIELDS
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81

MBG - JULY 90

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
RECOV	SAMPLE No.							
A	00							
P		24	29		28	85		
L		This interval is basically the same as principle interval: 4.57-20.68 m.						
R		24	29		25	32		
R		24.29-25.32m: Non sheared portion.						
R		25.56-25.86 m: Non sheared portion.						
R		26.64-27.07 m: " " " "						
D		24	29		26	57		
L				94	X			
D		26	57		28	85		
L				40	R	2		
L				71	X			
L				11	R	2		
P		28	85		40	26		
L		Colour is mottled white to medium greenish-grey. 10% white fsp phenocrysts (1-11mm) exist in a fine grained matrix (is. porphyritic). Occasional chloritized mafic up to 2mm ore present. Occasional CA gashes are present in addition to the microveins. Fracture sets occur in all orientations between 0-80° to C/A. * Shear orientations were measured at 50°, 60° & 70° to C/A. CA alt ⁿ occurs in fracture, & locally on mafic phenocrysts.						
R				84	F	R	X	M
R				11	R	3		
R								
R								
R								
R								
R								
R								
D		28	85		31	85		
L				62	X			
D		31	85		34	85		
L				7	R	3		
L				81	X			
L				10	R	3		

GRAPHIC LOG

UNIQUE ID OF PROJECT	DRILL HOLE/TRAVERSE	SIZE OF CORE	LOGGED	BY	DRILLER(S)	MONTH	YEAR	TYPE	TIME-HRS	SURVEYED	SYSTEM	GRID	AZIMUTH	PAGE	OF
18111	D D S - 12	N R W L	AUG 90	JFB		AUG	90	300		JFB				8	11
DRILL COORD SYSTEM UNITS	M/F	TOTAL DEPTH/LENGTH AZM	V ANG	NORTHING			EASTING			ELEVATION					
S	M	65.68 325.00	-46.00	-2640.00			-11790.00			17345.00					

PLACER DOME INC.
DRILL LOG FORM 4

MBG - JULY 90

RECOV	T-MOD	% MIX	ROCK	S	M	L	TOT	DEFINED MINERAL FIELDS												OPEN FIELDS																		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	43	44	45	46	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	RC
RQD	C S												K F S E C L E P P I C I P X M I Q Z X X Y Y																									
				FRACTURES				C B L I S I C Y P Y C P P P M Q C A X X Y Y																														

HORIZON FLAG	FROM	TO													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
7	ZONE FLAG														
L															

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A	0	0													

DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
RECOV	SAMPLE No.							

48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56												
D L	49.85	52.85																		
N L	51.47	52.77	The breccia fragments are rounded and weak to moderate shearing is present in the matrix between the fragments.	89	B	X	M	O	M	Z	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	B =
R				44	R	2			2	3	4	5	0	+	<	+	Q =	<	<	
D L	52.85	54.41	52.78m: weak shear @ 40° to c/A.	90					25	R	3									
P L R R R R	54.41	58.02	Where shearing occurs, there is 80-90% gouge. There are interstitial solid pieces of core within the fault and this core is the same as that described in principle interval; 28.85-40.26 m. Lower contact is @ 50° to c/A. Shear orientations within the fault are impossible to obtain due to the intensity of shearing which is very intense).	54	5	H	X	M	O	M	Z	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	B +	
R																				
R			55.28-55.86m: Interstitial solid core.																	

ROCK TYPE	STRUCTURES	MINERALIZATION ALTERATION
		CL-EP-CB
		CF
		CP
		MP
		PP
		NN
		CC
		SS
		TT
		BB
		GG
		DD
		KK
		LL
		MM
		PP
		QQ
		RR
		SS
		TT
		UU
		VV
		WW
		XX
		YY
		ZZ

GRAPHIC LOG

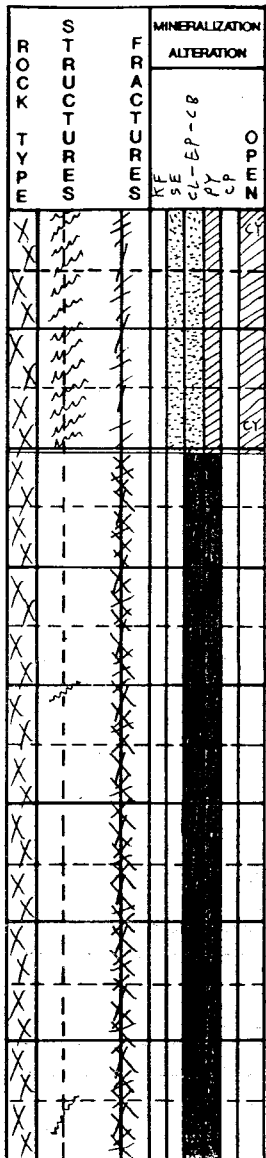
UNIQUE ID OF PROJECT	DRILL HOLE/TRaverse	SIZE OF CORE	LOGGED	BY	DRILLER(S)	MONTH	YEAR	TYPE	TIME-HRS	SURVEYED	SYSTEM	GRID	AZIMUTH
IDEN 680201	BALL	D/S-13	NQWL	AUG90	JFB	AUG	90	300	JFB				
DRILL COORD SYSTEM UNITS	M/F	TOTAL DEPTH/LENGTH	AZM	V ANG	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEVATION						
S	MT	65.68	325.00	-46.00	-2640.00	-1190.00	1345.00						

HORIZON FLAG	FROM	TO
1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	
7		
ZONE FLAG		
L		

PLACER DOME INC.
DRILL LOG FORM 4

RECOV	T-MOD	V. M/	ROCK	S. M. L.	VEINS	DEFINED MINERAL FIELDS													OPEN FIELDS
18 19 20	21 22 23	24 25 26 27	43 44 45 46	57 58	59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80														
						K F S I E C L E P		P I	C I	P *	M I	Q Z	X X	Y Y					
RQD	C S					FRACTURES	C B	L I	S I	C Y		P Y	C P	P O	M O	C A	X X	Y Y	

MBG - JULY 90



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
A	0	0																							
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X										

DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS

RECOV SAMPLE No.

56.31-56.42 m: Interstitial solid core.

56.67-56.91 m: " " "

57.60-57.89 m: " " "

57 D 54.41 58.02 54 X

57 L OR1

58 P 58.02 65.68 Essentially the same as principle interval: 28.85-40.26m except 75FRXMONZ1123 0(Q) B= QC
 L 13R4 2245P2< > << <<<.
 R that carbonate altⁿ occurs as follows: occasionally on fsp phenocrysts (CA), on calcitic mafics where they exist (CA), in fractures (CA), and pervasively in the matrix (anhydrite).

59 R 60.08m: moderate shear @ 50° to c/a.

60 R 63.63m: weak shear @ 20° to c/a.

60 R 0.1% spots of a soft, bright green altⁿ mica (SE?) are present.

60 D 58.02 60.41 69 X

60 L 21R4

60 D 60.41 63.41 69 X

60 L 13R4

61

62

63 D 63.41 65.68 89 X

63 L 14R4

KEY FLAG	FORMAT VERSION	SPEC	UNIQUE ID OF PROJECT OR SUB-PROJECT	DRILL HOLE / TRAVERSE: PRE-FIX TYPE NUMBER	SIZE OF CORE OR HOLE	G.E.O.L.O.G. E.D. MONTH	BY	ASST'D BY	D.R.I.C.A. L.E.D. DRILLER (S) MONTH	YR. TYPE	RIG NO. DRILLING TIME HRS.	SURVEYED BY	TD-ORD SYSTEM	GRID AZIMUTH	PAGE OF
I D E N 6	B 0 2 0 1		BALL	D 0 5 - 1 4 M R W L		S E P T 9 0	J F B	C L M	D H S E P 9 0	3 0 0		J F B		10 - 0 0	0 1 1 4
DRILLHOLE				COMPANY NAME				PROPERTY OF PROJECT or SUB-PROJECT NAME							
I P R J P L A C E R D O M E E X P L O R A T I O N L T D .				B A L L C R E E K P R O J E C T											
TURNING PT. 000-Collar		FROM	TO	MT DG	TOTAL DEPTH/LENGTH	AZM	CLOCKWISE FR. TRUE N.	V-ANG.	NEG. IF DOWN	NORTHING	NEG. IF SOUTH	EASTING	NEG. IF WEST	ELEVATION	NEG. IF SUB-SEA
S 0 0 0		0 0 0	2 1 3 3	M T	9 2 . 5 0			- 9 0 . 0 0			- 2 1 5 7 . 0 0		- 8 0 6 . 0 0	1 1 4 2 . 0 0	
Drillhole coordinate system units															
See Note 4 TO DEFINE HOW AND AMOUNT FIELDS OF YETI ARE															
CARDS															
/ I N A M															
RECOVERY T-MOD % R O C K T M 1 T M 2 Q M 1 T X 1 T X 2 F GRAIN F C % M A P R 1 B 1 STRUC ID STRIKE AZM DIP TO RT OR PLUNGE ALTERATION AND MINERAL SUITES OPEN FIELD															
R I S E C L E P P I C I P * M I Q Z X X Y Y															
FILL OUT															
L N A M															
R Q D AGE FORM N ENVIR LC COLOUR T M 3 Q M 2 T X 3 T X 4 S R N S N O FRACTURES S T M 1 L S T M 2 R 1 B 2 STRUC 2 AZ M DIP TORT OPEN FIELD															
C B L I S T C Y P Y C P P M O C A X X Y Y															
FILL IN COLUMN HEADINGS USED if desired															
ONCE PER HOLE															
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80															
/ S C L															
UNIT OF UNIT OF M T . 2 P C . 0															
LENGTH RECOVERY															
L S C L															
UNIT OF L C T M LB Hg															
R O D															
EXTRA															
DOWNHOLE															
SURVEY CARDS															
CROSS OUT IF NOT REQ'D.															
TURNING PT. 000-Collar															
FROM TO TOTAL DEPTH/LENGTH AZM CLOCKWISE FR. TRUE N. V-ANG NEG. IF DOWN															
S 0 0 1 2 1 3 3 9 2 5 0 9 2 . 5 0 . . - 8 9 . 1 0															
S 0 0 2															
S 0 0 3															
S 0 0 4															
S 0 0 5															
S 0 0 6															
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80															
EXAMPLE OF ASSAY FILE DEFINITION															
A 0 0															
Assay File No. (Typically 1)															
ASSAY FIELD NAMES SEE NOTE 2															
A U M M C U A U															
A L A B															
A T Y P															
A M T H															
ASSAY FILE DESCRIPTION CARDS ARE OPTIONAL CROSS OUT IF NOT REQUIRED OR REPLACED BY REMARKS															
SAMPLE ASSAY RECORDS															
F.R.O.M. TO RECOVERY % S-Sample Serial No. 1															
A 0 0 2 C U A U															
A 0 0															
A 0 0															
A 0 0															
Assay File Definition Number, Typically A00!															

Notes

- Do not change /INAM, /LNAM, /SCL, /LSCL, or /AUMM card definitions during a project. Blanks may be changed however.
- On /AUMM card, right adjust names so that R H 4 letters make sense. They will be "stats" header names.
- Units of distance on /S000 card are for survey coordinates, those on /SCL card are for downhole distances.

5. If additional "S" or "A" cards are required use another header form and cross out unwanted portions or enter "S" or "A" cards on keypunched portion on form 2.

GRAPHIC LOG

UNIQUE ID OF PROJECT: IDEN 6 B 0 2 0 1 8 A L L						DRILL HOLE/TRaverse: D O S - 1 4			SIZE OF CORE: M Q W L			LOGGED: S E P T 9 0			BY: J F B			DRILLER(S):			MONTH: S E P 9 0			YEAR: 3 0 0			TYPE: J F B			TIME-HRS:			SURVEYED:			SYSTEM:			GRID:			AZIMUTH:			PAGE OF: 4 1 4		
DRILL COORD SYSTEM UNITS: M/T						TOTAL DEPTH/LENGTH: 9 2 . 5 0			AZM: .			V ANG: - 9 0 . 0 0			NORTHING: - 2 1 5 7 . 0 0			EASTING: - 8 0 6 . 0 0			ELEVATION: 1 1 4 2 . 0 0																										

HORIZON	FROM								TO																						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
L																															

PLACER DOME INC.
DRILL LOG FORM 4

MBG - JULY 80

RECOV	1-MOD	% Mx	ROCK				VEINS				DEFINED MINERAL FIELDS																OPEN FIELDS										
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	43	44	45	46	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
RQD		C S						FRACTURES				K F S E C L E P P I C I P * M I Q X X Y Y																C A X X Y Y									

ROCK TYPE	STRUCTURES	FRACTURES	MINERALIZATION ALTERATION				OPEN
			RF	SE	CL-EP-CB	PY	
A	—	—	—	—	—	—	
A	—	—	—	—	—	—	
A	—	—	—	—	—	—	
A	—	—	—	—	—	—	
A	—	—	—	—	—	—	
A	—	—	—	—	—	—	
A	—	—	—	—	—	—	
A	—	—	—	—	—	—	
A	—	—	—	—	—	—	
A	—	—	—	—	—	—	
A	—	—	—	—	—	—	
A	—	—	—	—	—	—	
A	—	—	—	—	—	—	
A	—	—	—	—	—	—	
A	—	—	—	—	—	—	
A	—	—	—	—	—	—	
A	—	—	—	—	—	—	

DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS																18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26										
A 0 0																RECOV	SAMPLE No.																	
D																																		
L																																		
D																66								X										
L																8R2																		
P																																		
L																																		
R																																		
R																																		
D																47	S	H	X	A	N	D	S	0	0	0	0	Q	R	=	D	C		
L																7	R	1										2	2	3	4	<	3	<
R																This is essentially a sheared & clay alt ^a equivalent of principle interval: 4.57-19.79 m. Locally, core is bleached to a greyish white (where clay alt ^a is most intense). Shearing is very intense. Shear orientations are generally impossible to obtain, however, 1 measurement of 40° to C/A (@ 23.53 m) was taken.																		
D																70								X										
L																8R1																		
D																49								X										
L																11	R	1																

GRAPHIC LOG

UNIQUE ID OF PROJECT				DRILL HOLE/TRaverse		SIZE OF CORE		LOGGED		BY		DRILLER (S)		MONTH		YEAR		TYPE		TIME-HRS		SURVEYED		SYSTEM		GRID		AZIMUTH		PAGE		OF	
IDEN 6B0201BAZL				D0S-14		MQL		JEP		T90		JFB				SEP		90		302		JFB								1174		14	
DRILL COORD SYSTEM UNITS				M/F		TOTAL DEPTH/LENGTH		AZM		V ANG		NORTHING		EASTING		ELEVATION																	
S				M		92.50				-90.00		-2157.00		-806.00		1142.00																	

HORIZON FLAG	FROM								TO							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
/																
ZONE																
L																

PLACER DOME INC. DRILL LOG FORM 4

MBG - JULY 80

RECOV	T-MOD	% MGR	ROCK	VEINS		DEFINED MINERAL FIELDS																				OPEN FIELDS																					
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	43	44	45	46	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80										
RQD	C	S								FRACTURES																				X	X	Y	Y														
										S	M	L	TOI	C B L I S I C Y																P	Y	C	P	P	P	M	P	C	A	X	X	Y	Y				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A	0	0													
72															
73	R				73	15								73	20
74	D				74	20								77	20
	L														
74	R				74	35								75	53
75															
76	R				75	90								76	02
77	R				77	07								77	71
	D				77	20								80	20
	L														
78															
79	R				79	05								79	18
80															

DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
RECOV	SAMPLE No.							

ROCK TYPE

STRUCTURES

FRACTURES

MINERALIZATION ALTERATION

SE
C-E-P-C-B
PY
CP
ZMPO

73 R 73 15 73 20 Broken core (cave).

74 D 74 20 77 20

74 L 75 R4

74 R 74 35 75 53 Lightly bleached core. Texture has been washed out.

76 R 75 90 76 02 moderate shearing. Unable to obtain orientations.

77 R 77 07 77 71 Texture has been washed out of the core.

77 D 77 20 80 20

77 L 62 R4

79 R 79 05 79 18 weak shearing. Unable to obtain orientations.

GRAPHIC LOG

UNIQUE ID OF PROJECT: 6180201BALLL
DRILL HOLE/TRAVERSE: D05-141MQWL
LOGGED: SEPT 90
BY: JFB
DRILLER (S): JFB
MONTH: SEP 90
YEAR: 300
TYPE: JFB
TIME-HRS:
SURVEYED: JFB
SYSTEM:
GRID:
AZIMUTH:
PAGE OF: 114 114

Table with columns: HORIZON FLAG, FROM, TO. Includes data for zones 1-7 and 2ONE FLAG.

PLACER DOME INC.
DRILL LOG FORM 4

MBG - JULY 90

Table with columns: RECOV, T-NOD, ROCK, VEINS, SIM, LIT, DEFINTED MINERAL FIELDS, OPEN FIELDS. Includes data for rock types (RQD, CS) and mineral field indicators (X, Y).

Vertical grid for logging Rock Type, Structures, Fractures, Mineralization Alteration, and Open status.

Table with columns: 1-16 (depth markers) and descriptive remarks. Contains depth logs from 0.0 to 92.50 meters.

DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS

Table with columns: 18-26 (depth markers), RECOV, and SAMPLE No. Includes sample numbers B11115 through B11136.

Main grid for logging descriptive remarks and sample data corresponding to the depth markers in the previous table.

KEY FLAG	FORMAT VERSION	SPEC	UNIQUE ID OF PROJECT OR SUB-PROJECT	DRILL HOLE / TRAVERSE PRE-FIX TYPE / NUMBER	SIZE OF CORE OR HOLE	DATE OF LOGGING (MONTH)	BY	DRILLER (S)	MONTH	DAY	TIME	DRILLING SURVEYED	NO. OF CORE SYSTEM	GRID AZIMUTH	PAGE OF	
ZDEN	6	B02	01	BALL	0DS-1	SMQWL	SEP	90	JFB	CLM	DH	SEP	90	300	JFB	01
COMPANY NAME: BALL CREEK PROJECT																
PROPERTY OF PROJECT or SUB-PROJECT NAME: BALL CREEK PROJECT																
Drillhole coordinate system units																
TURN'G PT (000-Collar)	FROM	TO	MT	TOTAL DEPTH / LENGTH	AZM	CLOCKWISE OR TRUE N	V-ANG	NEG. IF DOWN	NORTHING	NEG. IF SOUTH	EASTING	NEG. IF WEST	ELEVATION	NEG. IF SUB-SEA		
5000	000	7467	M	74.67	090	00	-59	60			-1313	00	-1192	00	1278	00
See Note 4 TO DEFINE HOW AND AMOUNT FEELS OF WITH OUT																
RECOVERY T-MOD R.O.D. ROCK TM1 TM2 QM1 TX1 TX2 F GRAIN CC KC MXP R1 B1 STRUC ID STRIKE AZM DIPTO RT OR MUNGE AL SECTATION AND MINERAL SUITES OPEN FIELD																
KFS IE CLEP PI CI PK MI QZ XX YY																
L NAM R O D AGE FORM ENVIR I.C. TM3 COLOUR QM2 TX3 TX4 S R N S O FRACTURES SIMIL STRUC ID STRIKE AZM DIPTO RT OPEN FIELD																
CB LISI SY PY CP P M O CA XX YY																
FILL IN COLUMN HEADINGS USED if desired																
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80																
UNIT OF UNIT OF UNIT OF UNIT OF LCTM or R O D																
ISCL MT-2 PIC-0 LCTM																

EXTRA DOWNHOLE SURVEY CARDS															
TURN'G PT (000-Collar)	FROM	TO	TOTAL DEPTH / LENGTH	AZM	CLOCKWISE OR TRUE N	V-ANG	NEG. IF DOWN								
5001	7467	7467	74.67	090	00	-59	60								
5002															
5003															
5004															
5005															
5006															
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80															

EXAMPLE OF ASSAY FILE DEFINITION															
A O O 1 Assay File No. (Typically 1.) ASSAY FIELD NAMES SEE NOTE 2															
A U M M C U A U															
A L A B A T Y P A M T H															
ASSAY FILE DESCRIPTION CARDS ARE OPTIONAL CROSS OUT IF NOT REQUIRED OR REPLACED BY REMARKS															
SAMPLE ASSAY RECORDS															
FROM	TO	RECOVERY	SAMPLE	ANALYSIS											
A O O 2			C U	A U											
A O O															
A O O															
A O O															
Assay File Definition Number, Typically AOO1															

- Notes:
- Do not change /NAM, /LNAM, /ISCL, /LSCL, or AUMM card definitions durin a project. Blanks may be changed howevr.
 - On AUMM card, right adjust names so that RH 4 letters make sense. They will be "stats" header names.
 - Units of distance on S000 card are for survey coordinates, those on /ISCL card are for downhole distances.
 - To define XX type field put XX in upper tier. Lower tier then becomes corresponding How and amount field.
 - If additional "S" or "A" cards are required use another header form and cross out unwanted portions or enter "S" or "A" cards on keypunched portion on form.

GRAPHIC LOG

UNIQUE ID OF PROJECT	DRILL HOLE/TRaverse	SIZE OF CORE	LOGGED	BY	DRILLER (S)	MONTH	YEAR	TYPE	TIME-HRS	SURVEYED	SYSTEM	GRID	AZIMUTH	PAGE	OF
IDEN 680201	BALL	0.5-1.5	MQL	SEPT 90	JFB	SEP	90	300		JFB				51	2
DRILL COORD SYSTEM UNITS →				M/F	TOTAL DEPTH/LENGTH	AZM	V ANG	NORTHING			EASTING			ELEVATION	
S				MT	74.67	090.00	-60.00	-113113.00			-11192.00			1278.00	

HORIZON FLAG	FROM	TO
1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	
ZONE FLAG		
L		

PLACER DOME INC. DRILL LOG FORM 4

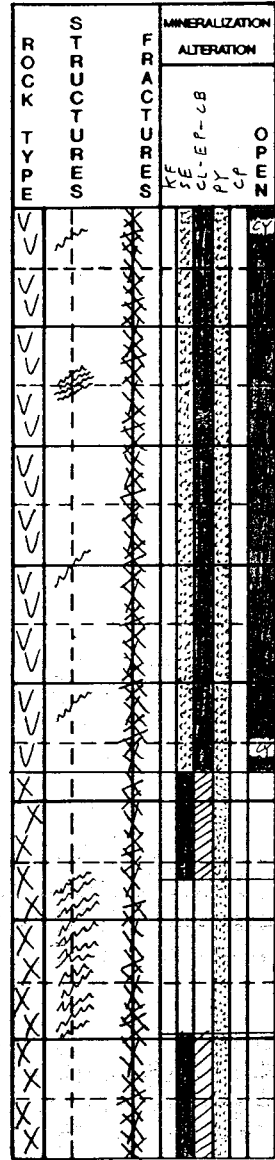
MBG - JULY 90

RECOV	T-MOD	% MIX	ROCK	VEINS	DEFINED MINERAL FIELDS																OPEN FIELDS																		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	43	44	45	46	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80		
RQD	CS													K	F	S	E	C	L	E	P						P	I	C	I	P	*	M	I	Q	Z	X	X	Y

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
RECOV	SAMPLE No.							



DEPTH (m)	REMARKS	RECOV	SAMPLE No.
24	A 0 0		
25	R 25.37 25.52 Very intense shear (100% gouge) @ 50° to G/A.		
26	D 26.57 28.74	72	X OR 2
27			
28			
29	P 28.74 36.66 Colour is mottled dark green to medium green to white. Texture is sub-porphyritic. 10% fsp phenocrysts (1/2-10mm) exist in a medium grained matrix of SE alt. fsp. Also present are chloritized mafic phenocrysts (1/2-3mm) which include hbl & pxn. Minor CA gashes are present in addition to the microveins. Non-magnetic. Carbonate alt. & ccu on chloritized mafics (CA), in fractures (CA) & locally on fsp phenocrysts (CA). Core is highly fractured & any solid pieces are crackle fractured.	49	FR 8 MONZ 0123 0207 B*
30	R 29.65 30.94 This is an intensely sheared (50% gouge) version of principle interval: 28.74m - 36.66m. Orientations are impossible to obtain.	58	SHX MONZ 0000 D.
31	D 28.74 31.74	44	X OR 3

GRAPHIC LOG

UNIQUE ID OF PROJECT	DRILL HOLE/TRVERSE	SIZE OF CORE	LOGGED	BY	DRILLER (S)	MONTH	YEAR	TYPE	TIME-HRS	SURVEYED	SYSTEM	GRID	AZIMUTH	PAGE	OF
IDEN 6802018ALL	DOS-15	MQL	SEPT 90	JFB		SEP	90	300		JFB				6	12
DRILL COORD SYSTEM UNITS	M/F	TOTAL DEPTH/LENGTH	AZM	V ANG	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEVATION								
S	MT	74.67	090.00	-60.00	-13113.00	-1192.00	1278.00								

HORIZON FLAG	FROM	TO
1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	
7		
ZONE FLAG		
L		

PLACER DOME INC.
DRILL LOG FORM 4

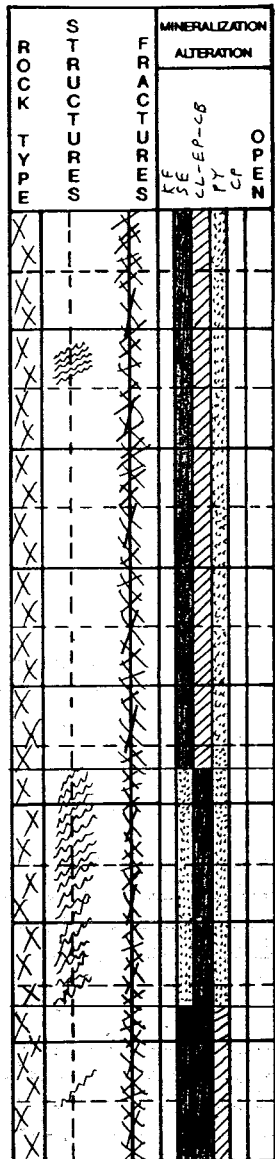
MBG - JULY 90

RECOV	T-MOD	% MAX	ROCK	VEINS	DEFINED MINERAL FIELDS												OPEN FIELDS			
18 19 20 21 22 23	24 25 26 27	43 44 45 46	57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80		K F S E C L E P	P I C I P * M I	Q Z X X Y Y													
RQD	CS			FRACTURES																
				S M L TOT	C B L I S I C Y	P Y C P A P M P	C A X X Y Y													

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A	0	0													
D															
L															
R															
D															
L															
P															
L															
R															
R															
D															
L															
P															
L															
R															
R															
D															
L															

DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
RECOV								
43								
8R4								



Intense shear (95% gouge). Unable to obtain orientation.

This is an intensely sheared version (60% gouge) of principle interval: 28.74 m - 36.66 m. In general, shear orientations are impossible to obtain, however, measurements of 30°, 35° & 60° to CIA were made. Core is non-magnetic.

Basically the same as principle interval: 28.74 m - 36.66 m. Carbonate altⁿ (CA) is now pervasive. About 5% of the core is weakly sheared. The following fracture orientations were measured: 0°, 5°, 10°, 20°, 25°, 30°, 40°, 45°, 50°, 55°, 60°, 75°, 80° & 85° to CIA.

HIC LOG

UNIQUE ID OF PROJECT			DRILL HOLE/TRaverse			SIZE OF CORE			LOGGED			BY		DRILLER (S)		MONTH		YEAR		TYPE		TIME-HRS		SURVEYED		SYSTEM		GRID		AZIMUTH		PAGE OF	
IDEN 6B0201		BALL		DD S-15		NQWL		SEPT 90		JFB		SEP 90		300		JFB														17 11			
DRILL COORD SYSTEM UNITS						M/F		TOTAL DEPTH/LENGTH						AZM		V ANG		NORTHING						EASTING						ELEVATION			
S						MT		74.67						090.00		-60.00		-1313.00						-1192.00						1278.00			

HORIZON FLAG	FROM								TO							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ZONE FLAG																
L																

PLACER DOME INC.
DRILL LOG FORM 4

RECOV		1-MOD		% MIX		ROCK		S		VEINS		DEFINED MINERAL FIELDS		OPEN FIELDS																							
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	43	44			45	46	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
RQD		CS								FRACTURES				C B L I S I C Y P Y C P P M I C A X X Y																							

MBG - JULY 90

DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS																	RECOV SAMPLE No.																		
A00																	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26										
40																																			
41																																			
42	D	41	66	44	66												63	X																	
	L																		5R4																
43																																			
44																																			
45	R	44	78	47	15	Core is lightly bleached.											84	X																	
	D	44	66	47	66												6R4																		
	L																																		
46	R	45	47	45	67	Intensely sheared (75% gouge). Unable to obtain orientations.																													
47																																			
48	D	47	66	51	51												98	X																	
	L																		4R4																

MINERALIZATION
ALTERATION
FRACTURES
ZONE FLAG
L
R
D
L
R

GRAPHIC LOG

UNIQUE ID OF PROJECT IDEN 6B02018ALL			DRILL HOLE/TRVERSE D05-11S	SIZE OF CORE NQLWL	LOGGED SEP 90	BY JFB	DRILLER(S)	MONTH SEP	YEAR 90	TYPE 300	TIME-HRS	SURVEYED	SYSTEM	GRID	AZIMUTH	PAGE OF 1111
DRILL COORD SYSTEM UNITS S			M/F MT	TOTAL DEPTH/LENGTH 74.67 090.00	AZM -60.00	V ANG -60.00	NORTHING -113113.00			EASTING -11192.00			ELEVATION 1278.00			

ROCK TYPE	STRUCTURES	FRACTURES	MINERALIZATION ALTERATION				
			KF	SE	CL-EP-CB	PY	CP
A		X					
A		X					
A		X					
A		X					
A		X					
A		X					
A		X					
A		X					
E.O.H.							

PLACER DOME INC.
DRILL LOG FORM 4

MBG - JULY 90

HORIZON FLAG	FROM	TO
1	5	10
2	6	11
3	7	12
4	8	13
5	9	14
6	10	15
7	11	16

RECOV	T-MOD	VEINS	DEFINED MINERAL FIELDS												OPEN FIELDS																					
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	43	44	45	46	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
RQD		CS	FRACTURES CBLSI CIY PIP PM												CXXY																					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A	0	0	1												

DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

RECOV	SAMPLE No.
100	X
38	R4

APPENDIX # 2

**ASSAY RESULT TABLES
(DRILL CORE AND SLUDGE SAMPLES)**

ASSAY RESULTS

DDS-12 (DRILL CORE)

Sample number	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)
B1051	5.29	8.29	3.00	155	29
B1052	8.29	11.29	3.00	170	30
B1053	11.29	14.29	3.00	65	15
B1054	14.29	17.29	3.00	90	17
B1055	17.29	20.29	3.00	100	16
B1056	20.29	23.29	3.00	140	6
B1057	23.29	26.29	3.00	50	37
B1058	26.29	29.29	3.00	90	7
B1059	29.29	32.29	3.00	75	13
B1060	32.29	35.29	3.00	150	7
B1061	35.29	38.29	3.00	100	15
B1062	38.29	41.29	3.00	50	11
B1063	41.29	42.94	1.65	65	20
B1064	42.94	45.72	2.78	45	62
B1065	45.72	48.72	3.00	97.5	52
B1066	48.72	51.72	3.00	90	77
B1067	51.72	54.72	3.00	95	40
B1068	54.72	56.94	2.22	80	36
B1069	56.94	59.94	3.00	75	14
B1070	59.94	62.94	3.00	10	10
B1071	62.94	65.94	3.00	< 5	9
B1072	65.94	68.94	3.00	10	6
B1073	68.94	70.49	1.55	80	10
B1074	70.49	72.31	1.82	< 5	3
B1075	72.31	74.12	1.81	5	3
B1076	74.12	77.12	3.00	60	12
B1077	77.12	80.12	3.00	30	9
B1078	80.12	83.12	3.00	5	21
B1079	83.12	85.38	2.26	160	10
B1080	85.38	88.38	3.00	< 5	4
B1081	88.38	91.38	3.00	20	2
B1082	91.38	94.38	3.00	< 5	2
B1083	94.38	97.23	2.85	7.5	5

ASSAY RESULTS

DDS-13 (DRILL CORE)

Sample number	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)
B1084	4.57	7.57	3.00	30	16
B1085	7.57	10.57	3.00	80	15
B1086	10.57	13.57	3.00	10	9
B1087	13.57	16.57	3.00	20	10
B1088	16.57	19.57	3.00	15	10
B1089	19.57	20.68	1.11	50	16
B1090	20.68	21.97	1.29	55	15
B1091	21.97	24.29	2.32	65	28
B1092	24.29	26.57	2.28	27.5	33
B1093	26.57	28.85	2.28	30	27
B1094	28.85	31.85	3.00	35	20
B1095	31.85	34.85	3.00	15	8
B1096	34.85	37.85	3.00	20	6
B1097	37.85	40.85	3.00	20	8
B1098	40.85	43.85	3.00	15	14
B1099	43.85	46.85	3.00	20	7
B1100	46.85	49.85	3.00	5	11
B1101	49.85	52.85	3.00	< 5	10
B1102	52.85	54.41	1.56	10	22
B1103	54.41	57.41	3.00	10	190
B1104	57.41	60.41	3.00	15	104
B1105	60.41	63.41	3.00	15	31
B1106	63.41	65.68	2.27	30	53

ASSAY RESULTS

DDS-14 (DRILL CORE)

Sample number	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)
B1107	4.57	7.57	3.00	< 5	107
B1108	7.57	10.57	3.00	15	136
B1109	10.57	13.57	3.00	200	176
B1110	13.57	16.57	3.00	10	105
B1111	16.57	19.57	3.00	75	139
B1112	19.57	22.57	3.00	215	200
B1113	22.57	25.57	3.00	710	219
B1114	25.57	27.43	1.86	25	93
B1115	27.43	30.43	3.00	< 5	49
B1116	30.43	33.43	3.00	35	300
B1117	33.43	35.20	1.77	< 5	58
B1118	35.20	38.20	3.00	< 5	12
B1119	38.20	41.20	3.00	< 5	11
B1120	41.20	44.20	3.00	< 5	8
B1121	44.20	47.20	3.00	< 5	26
B1122	47.20	50.20	3.00	30	38
B1123	50.20	53.20	3.00	15	79
B1124	53.20	56.20	3.00	< 5	119.5
B1125	56.20	59.20	3.00	15	101
B1126	59.20	62.20	3.00	< 5	84
B1127	62.20	65.20	3.00	< 5	125
B1128	65.20	68.20	3.00	< 5	44
B1129	68.20	71.20	3.00	< 5	20
B1130	71.20	74.20	3.00	< 5	154
B1131	74.20	77.20	3.00	10	72
B1132	77.20	80.20	3.00	5	58
B1133	80.20	83.20	3.00	< 5	98.5
B1134	83.20	86.20	3.00	< 5	18
B1135	86.20	89.20	3.00	< 5	102
B1136	89.20	92.50	3.30	< 5	105

ASSAY RESULTS

DDS-15 (DRILL CORE)

Sample number	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)
B1137	4.57	6.42	1.85	< 5	240
B1138	6.42	8.27	1.85	< 5	210
B1139	8.27	11.15	2.88	15	240
B1140	11.15	14.04	2.89	< 5	116
B1141	14.04	15.37	1.33	< 5	141
B1142	15.37	17.57	2.20	20	167
B1143	17.57	20.57	3.00	20	260
B1144	20.57	23.57	3.00	10	187
B1145	23.57	26.57	3.00	5	183
B1146	26.57	28.74	2.17	< 5	150
B1147	28.74	31.74	3.00	15	140
B1148	31.74	34.74	3.00	5	19
B1149	34.74	36.66	1.92	< 5	42
B1150	36.66	38.66	2.00	< 5	44
B1151	38.66	41.66	3.00	7	28.5
B1152	41.66	44.66	3.00	< 5	10
B1153	44.66	47.66	3.00	10	40
B1154	47.66	50.66	3.00	5	23
B1155	50.66	53.66	3.00	10	20
B1156	53.66	55.32	1.66	< 5	66
B1157	55.32	57.26	1.94	< 5	9
B1158	57.26	59.21	1.95	< 5	9
B1159	59.21	61.87	2.66	30	90
B1160	61.87	64.87	3.00	< 5	9
B1161	64.87	67.87	3.00	5	7
B1162	67.87	70.87	3.00	< 5	4
B1163	70.87	72.77	1.90	125	8
B1164	72.77	74.67	1.90	< 5	7.5

ASSAY RESULTS

DDS-12 (SLUDGE SAMPLES)

Sample number	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)
B801	18.90	21.94	3.04	190	167
B802	21.94	24.69	2.75	150	287
B803	24.69	27.58	2.89	80	176
B804	27.58	30.63	3.05	85	224
B805	31.09	34.14	3.05	90	371
B806	34.14	36.88	2.74	250	225
B807	36.88	39.62	2.74	85	127
B808	39.62	41.76	2.14	85	128
B809	41.76	43.28	1.52	90	110
B810	43.28	45.72	2.44	65	118
B811	45.72	48.77	3.05	125	164
B812	48.77	51.81	3.04	100	158
B813	51.81	54.86	3.05	145	160
B814	54.86	57.91	3.05	110	113

ASSAY RESULTS

DDS-13 (SLUDGE SAMPLES)

Sample number	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)
B828	9.14	12.19	3.05	25	87
B829	12.19	15.24	3.05	15	47
B830	18.29	21.03	2.74	50	92
B831	21.33	23.65	2.32	20	76.5
B832	24.08	27.13	3.05	50	57

ASSAY RESULTS

DDS-15 (SLUDGE SAMPLES)

Sample number	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)
B833	10.67	10.67	0.00	80	230

APPENDIX # 3

**ASSAY RESULT SHEETS
(DRILL CORE AND SLUDGE SAMPLES)**

PDI GEOCHEM SYSTEM: Data From: V243 BALL CR ISKUT

GRID	SAMPLE	PROJECT	Au1 PPB	Cu PPM
104G8		B1051 0575	155	29
104G8		B1052 0575	170	30
104G8		B1053 0575	65	15
104G8		B1054 0575	90	17
104G8		B1055 0575	100	16
104G8		B1056 0575	140	6
104G8		B1056* 0575	140	6

END OF LISTING - 7 RECORDS PRINTED Run on: 90:09:25 at 11:07:26

PDI GEOCHEM SYSTEM: Data From: V243 BALL CK ISKUT

GRID	SAMPLE	PROJECT	Au1 PPB	Cu PPM
104G8		B1057 0574	50	37
104G8		B1058 0574	90	7
104G8		B1059 0574	75	13
104G8		B1060 0574	150	7
104G8		B1061 0574	100	15
104G8		B1062 0574	50	11
104G8		B1063 0574	65	20
104G8		B1064 0574	45	62
104G8		B1065 0574	105	53
104G8		B1065* 0574	90	51
104G8		B1066 0574	90	77
104G8		B1067 0574	95	40
104G8		B1068 0574	80	36
104G8		B1069 0574	75	14
104G8		B1070 0574	10	10
104G8		B1071 0574	<5	9
104G8		B1072 0574	10	6
104G8		B1073 0574	80	10
104G8		B1074 0574	<5	3
test	STD P1	0574		22
104G8		B1075 0574	5	3
104G8		B1076 0574	60	12
104G8		B1077 0574	30	9
104G8		B1078 0574	5	21
104G8		B1079 0574	160	10
104G8		B1080 0574	<5	4
104G8		B1081 0574	20	2
104G8		B1082 0574	<5	2
104G8		B1083 0574	10	5
104G8		B1083* 0574	5	5
104G8		B1084 0574	30	16
104G8		B1085 0574	80	15
104G8		B1086 0574	10	9
104G8		B1087 0574	20	10
104G8		B1088 0574	15	10
104G8		B1089 0574	50	16
104G8		B1090 0574	55	15
104G8		B1091 0574	65	28
104G8		B1092 0574	30	33
104G8		B1092* 0574	25	33
104G8		B1093 0574	30	27
104G8		B1094 0574	35	20
104G8		B1095 0574	15	8
104G8		B1096 0574	20	6
104G8		B1097 0574	20	8
104G8		B1098 0574	15	14
104G8		B1099 0574	20	7
test	STD AU8	0574	300	
test	STD AU8	0574	315	
test	STD P1	0574		22

PDİ GEOCHEM SYSTEM: Data From: V243 BALL CK ISKUT

GRID	SAMPLE	PROJECT	Au1 PPB	Cu PPM	
104G8		B1100	0586	5	11
104G8		B1101	0586	<5	10
104G8		B1102	0586	10	22
104G8		B1103	0586	10	190
104G8		B1104	0586	15	104
104G8		B1105	0586	15	31
104G8		B1106	0586	30	53
test	STD P1		0586		22
test	STD AU8		0586	380	

END OF LISTING - 9 RECORDS PRINTED Run on: 90:09:25 at 11:07:26

PDI GEOCHEM SYSTEM: Data From: V243 BALL CR ISKUT

GRID	SAMPLE	PROJECT	Au1 PPB	Cu PPM
104G8		B1107 0601	<5	107
104G8		B1108 0601	15	136
104G8		B1109 0601	200	176
104G8		B1110 0601	10	105
104G8		B1111 0601	75	139
104G8		B1112 0601	215	200
104G8		B1113 0601	710	219
104G8		B1114 0601	25	93
104G8		B1115 0601	<5	49
test	STD P1	0601		26
104G8		B1116 0601	35	300
104G8		B1117 0601	<5	58
104G8		B1118 0601	<5	12
104G8		B1119 0601	<5	11
104G8		B1120 0601	<5	8
104G8		B1121 0601	<5	26
104G8		B1122 0601	30	38
104G8		B1123 0601	15	79
104G8		B1124 0601	<5	120
104G8		B1124* 0601	<5	119
104G8		B1125 0601	15	101
104G8		B1126 0601	<5	84
104G8		B1127 0601	<5	125
104G8		B1128 0601	<5	44
104G8		B1129 0601	<5	20
104G8		B1130 0601	<5	154
104G8		B1131 0601	10	72
104G8		B1132 0601	5	58
104G8		B1133 0601	<5	98
104G8		B1133* 0601	<5	99
104G8		B1134 0601	<5	18
104G8		B1135 0601	<5	102
104G8		B1136 0601	<5	105
104G8		B1137 0601	<5	240
104G8		B1138 0601	<5	210
104G8		B1139 0601	15	240
104G8		B1140 0601	<5	116
104G8		B1141 0601	<5	141
104G8		B1142 0601	20	168
104G8		B1142* 0601	20	166
104G8		B1143 0601	20	260
104G8		B1144 0601	10	187
104G8		B1145 0601	5	183
104G8		B1146 0601	<5	150
104G8		B1147 0601	15	140
104G8		B1148 0601	5	19
104G8		B1149 0601	<5	42
104G8		B1150 0601	<5	44
104G8		B1151 0601	<5	29
104G8		B1151* 0601	10	28
104G8		B1152 0601	<5	10
104G8		B1153 0601	10	40
104G8		B1154 0601	5	23
104G8		B1155 0601	10	20
104G8		B1156 0601	<5	66
104G8		B1157 0601	<5	9
104G8		B1158 0601	<5	9

PDI GEOCHEM SYSTEM: Data From: V243 BALL CR ISKUT

GRID	SAMPLE	PROJECT	Au1 PPB	Cu PPM
104G8		B1159 0601	30	90
104G8		B1160 0601	<5	9
test	STD P1	0601		26
104G8		B1161 0601	5	7
104G8		B1162 0601	<5	4
104G8		B1163 0601	125	8
104G8		B1164 0601	<5	8
104G8		B1164* 0601	<5	7
test	STD AU8	0601	390	
test	STD AU8	0601	270	

END OF LISTING - 67 RECORDS PRINTED Run on: 90:10:05 at 16:15:51

PDI GEOCHEM SYSTEM: Data From: V243 BALL CK ISKUT

GRID	SAMPLE	PROJECT	Au1 PPB	Cu PPM
104G8		B801 0587	190	167
104G8		B802 0587	150	287
104G8		B803 0587	80	176
104G8		B804 0587	85	224
104G8		B805 0587	90	371
104G8		B806 0587	250	225
104G8		B807 0587	85	127
104G8		B808 0587	85	128
104G8		B809 0587	90	113
104G8		B809*	90	107
104G8		B810 0587	65	118
104G8		B811 0587	125	164
104G8		B812 0587	100	158
104G8		B813 0587	145	160
104G8		B814 0587	110	113
104G8		B828 0587	25	87
104G8		B829 0587	15	47
104G8		B830 0587	50	92
104G8		B831 0587	15	77
104G8		B831*	25	76
104G8		B832 0587	50	57
test	STD AU8	0587	355	
test	STD P1	0587		22

END OF LISTING - 23 RECORDS PRINTED Run on: 90:10:03 at 11:16:04

PDI GEOCHEM SYSTEM: Data From: V243 BALL CR ISKUT

GRID	SAMPLE	PROJECT	Au1 PPB	Cu PPM
104G8		B833 0600	85	230
104G8		B833* 0600	75	230

END OF LISTING - 2 RECORDS PRINTED Run on: 90:10:05 at 16:15:51

APPENDIX # 4

ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

PLACER DOME INC. RESEARCH CENTRE

GEOCHEM LABORATORY

GENERAL TESTS

Elements

Mo Cu Zn Pb Cd Ni Co Ag Mn

Procedure

1. Weigh 0.50 g of -80 mesh soil, sediment or -100 mesh pulverized rock into numbered 16 x 150 tests tubes. Every tenth sample should be a duplicate sample or an internal known reference standard.
2. Add 1 mL HNO₃ followed by 2 mL HClO₄. Samples containing carbonates may react vigorously at first, so add 1 mL HNO₃ and let stand until the reaction stops before adding 2 mL HClO₄.
3. Place tubes in test tube block on hot plate at 160°C. The samples will boil vigorously at first and then decrease as the HNO₃ boils away. Organic samples should be watched to see that they do not foam. If they do foam, then take the test tube out of the block and gently tap the bottom of the tube on an asbestos pad. Highly organic soils can be handled by adding the acid and letting them stand overnight.

The temperature of the hot plate should be set so that after the HNO₃ boils away (45 min → 1 h), then the HClO₄ boils gently and refluxes down the sides of the test tube. Total digestion time is 4 hours.

4. Cool the sample by adding 6 mL demineralized water and immersing the test tube rack in cold water for 2 min. After cooling, bring the volume up to 10 mL, cap and shake.
5. Read on AA using air/acetylene flame for all elements except Mo which should be run using N₂O/acetylene flame. Background correction should be used on Pb, Cd, Ag. Turn burner head for Zn.

RAM/ojt/M003
1990-10-18

PLACER DOME INC. RESEARCH CENTRE

GEOCHEM LABORATORY

GENERAL TESTS

Standards

- All standards are made in 15% HClO₄.
- Factor is 20.

	Standard Concentrate (µg/mL)	AA Setting (ppm)	
Cu Zn Pb Co Ni Mn	5.0	100	
	10.0	200	
Mo	1.0	20	} add 2 mL per 100 mL 20% AlCl ₃ to Mo Stds.
	2.0	20	
	4.0	80	
Cd	0.10	2.0	
	0.50	10.0	
	1.00	20.0	
Ag	0.50	1.0	
	0.10	2.0	
	0.20	4.0	

Samples giving a reading above the high standard are diluted 1 to 10 with 15% HClO₄ and re-analyzed.

Wavelengths

Mo	313.2 nm
Cu	324.7
Zn	213.8
Pb	283.3
Cd	228.0
Ni	232.0
Co	240.7
Mn	279.5
Ag	328.0

RAM/:ojt/M003
1990-10-18

PLACER DOME INC. RESEARCH CENTRE

GEOCHEM LABORATORY

STANDARD PROCEDURE FOR SAMPLES PREPARATION

Soils

1. Dry sample at temperature <120°F.
2. Sieve sample to -80 mesh.
3. Keep -80 mesh. Discard +80 mesh.

Sediments

1. Dry sample at temperature <120°F.
2. Sieve sample to -80 mesh.
3. Seive +80 reject to -20 mesh.
4. Keep -80 mesh. Keep +80 -20 mesh. Discard +20 mesh.

Rocks

Small Rocks (<500 g)

1. Jaw crush dry sample in jaw crusher (4") to 3/8".
2. Split sample in a riffle if necessary to approximately 200-250 g.
3. Pulverize for 2 min in a ring pulverizer, (-100 mesh).
4. Roll the sample at least 25 times.

Large Rocks (>500 g) & Drill Core

1. Jaw crush dry sample in large jaw crusher (6") to 1/2".
2. Cone crush sample to 1/4".
3. Split sample in a riffle to 250 g. Save reject material.
4. Pulverize split for 2 min.
5. Roll sample at least 25 times.

RAM/:ojt/M002
1990-10-17

PLACER DOME INC. RESEARCH CENTRE

GEOCHEM LABORATORY

GEOCHEM GOLD TESTS

Procedure

1. Weigh 10.0 g sample into a Coors 07 crucible.
2. Heat in muffle furnace for 4 h @ 600°C.
3. Cool, transfer to 150 mL glass beaker and add 30 mL Aqua Regia (3 parts HCl, 2 parts H₂O, 1 part HNO₃).
4. Digest at just off the boil for 2 hours.
5. Cool, and bulk up to 110 mL mark on beaker.
6. Stir and leave overnight to settle.
7. Decant 50 mL of sample solution into 25 x 200 mm screw cap test tube.
8. Add 7 mL MIBK, cap and turn tube upside down and back at least 25 times.
9. Read organic layer on A.A.

Standards

1. In 250 mL separatory funnel add 10 mL H₂O, 1 mL HCl, 2 drops of HNO₃ and the following amounts of Au:

0.1 mL of 1000 µg/mL Au stock solution = 1000 ppb
0.2 mL of 1000 µg/mL Au stock solution = 2000 ppb
0.4 mL of 1000 µg/mL Au stock solution = 4000 ppb
2. Add 100 mL MIBK and shake for 2 min.
3. Drain aqueous layer.
4. Use saturated MIBK for blank.
5. Set 1000 ppb std on reading of 200 and multiply readings by 5. Detection limit is 5 ppb.
6. For higher samples, standards can be made in 30% aqua and the remaining half of the original sample solution can be run in the aqueous phase.

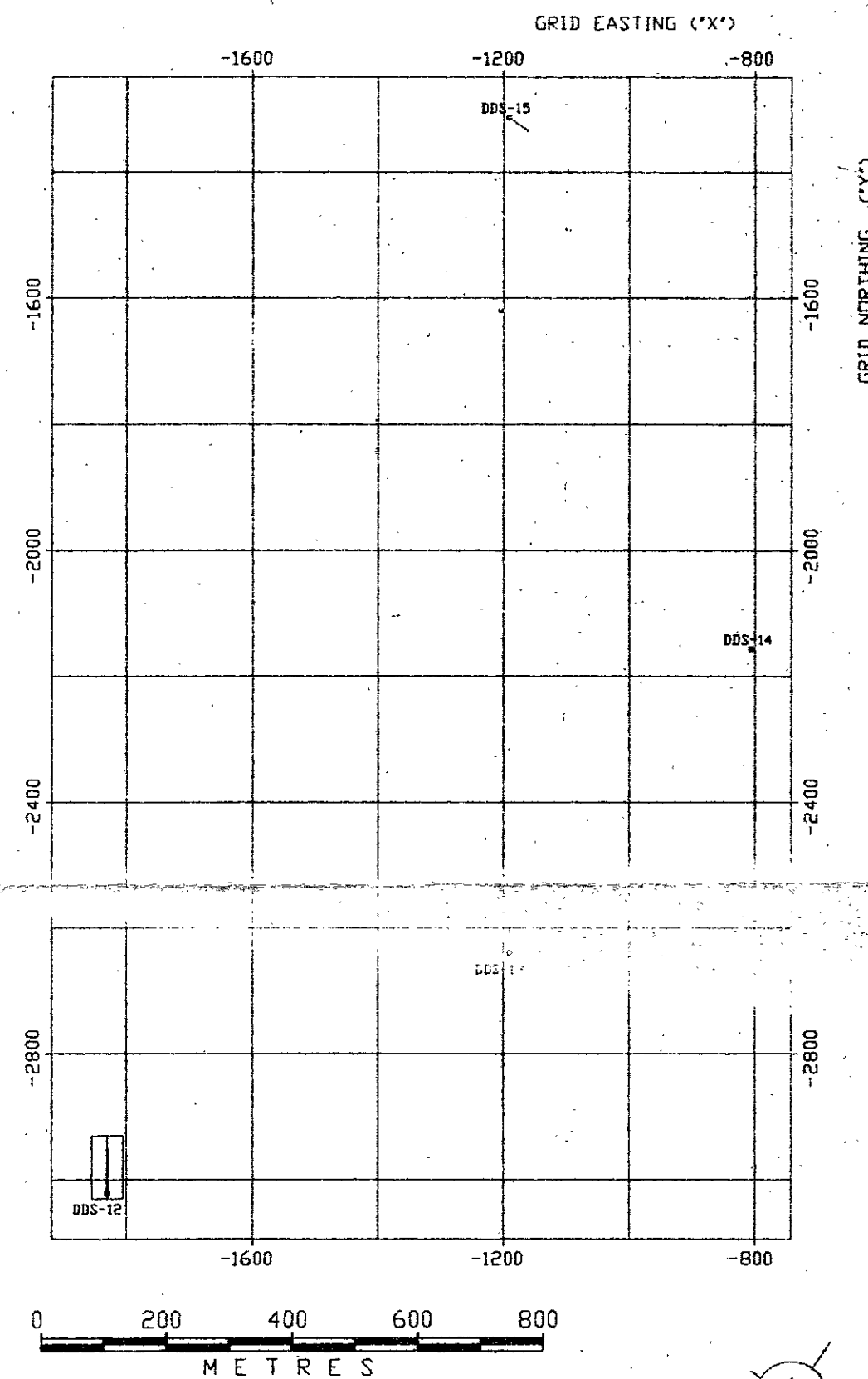
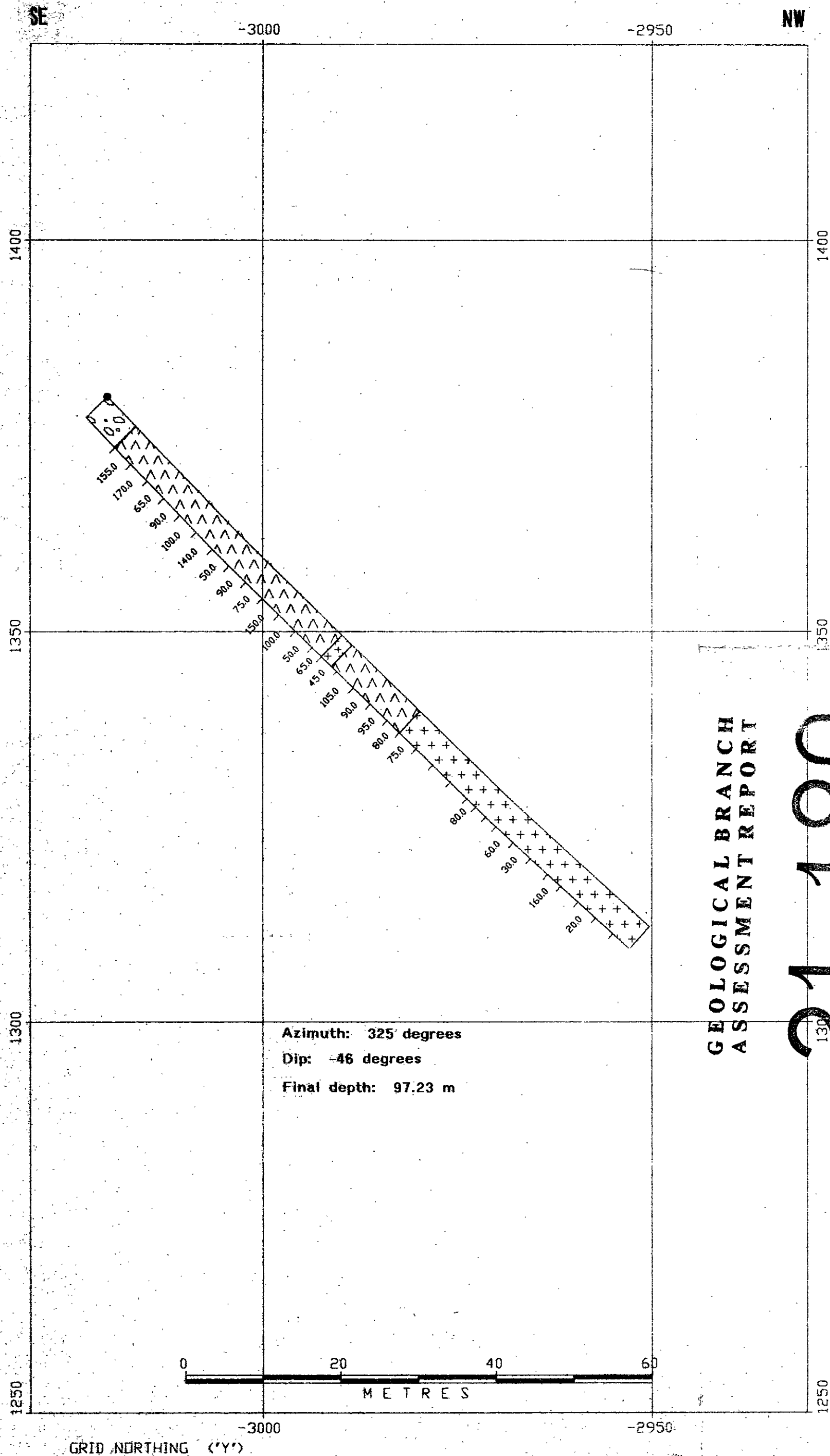
RAM:/ojt/M001
1990-10-17

DDS-12

ROCKTYPE SYMBOLS

+++ MONZONITE

□ OVERBURDEN □ ANDESITE



LOCATION OF THIS CROSS-SECTION

XL YL XR YR
-1830. -3030. -1830. -2930.

WIDTH ZT ZB
50. 1400. 1275.

LOOKING W

DATA FILE \EXPL\BALLCK\GEOLG\DHLIST

ASSAY CUTOFF: 20.00

POSTED DATA
ASSAYS DH ROCK TYPE
AU1 PGI

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

21,180

PLACER DOME EXPLORATION LIMITED

DRAWN BJR

BALL CREEK PROJECT 243

DATE 23/11/90

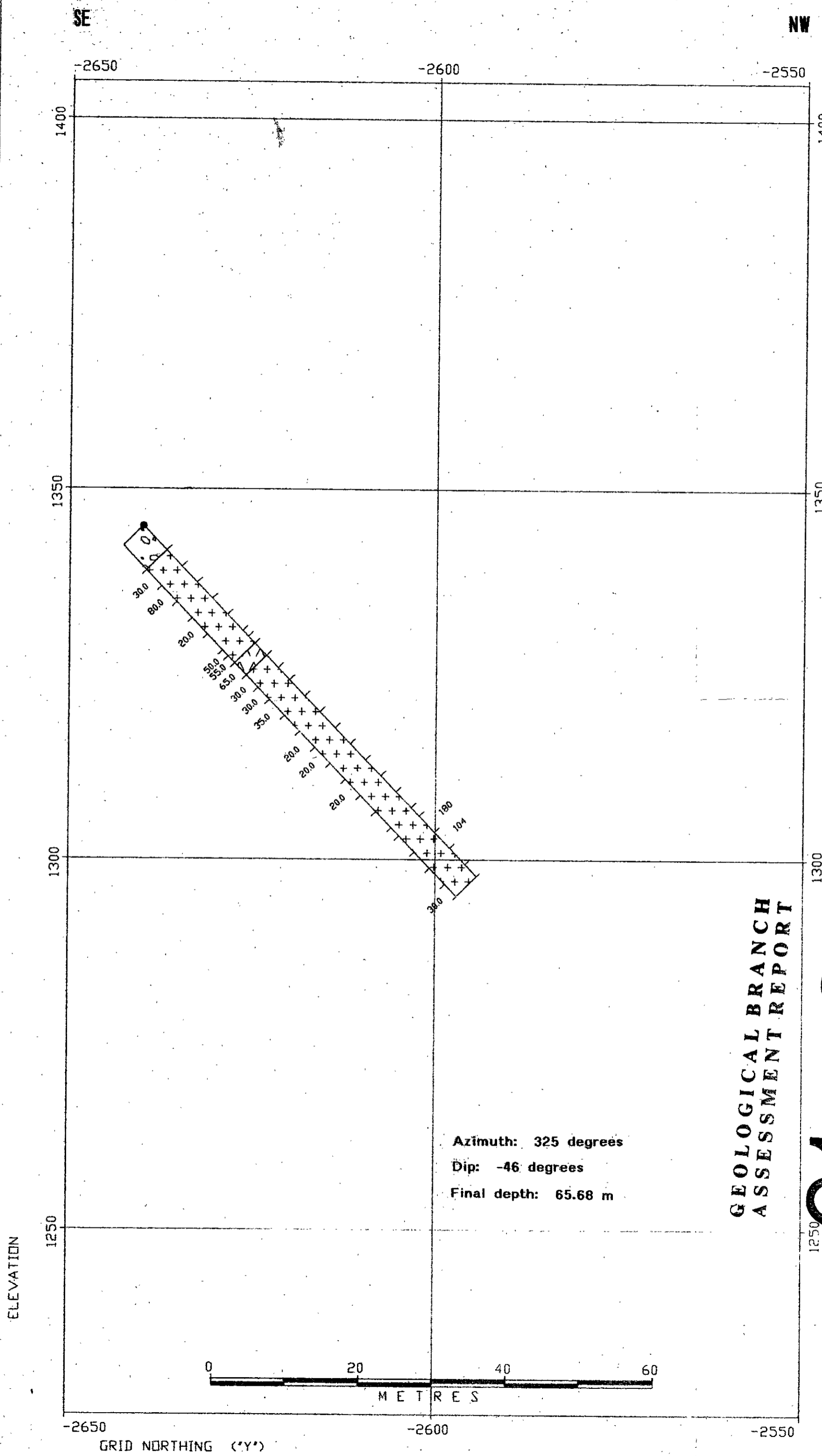
CROSS SECTION -1830S

SCALE 1:500

PPB AU

NO.

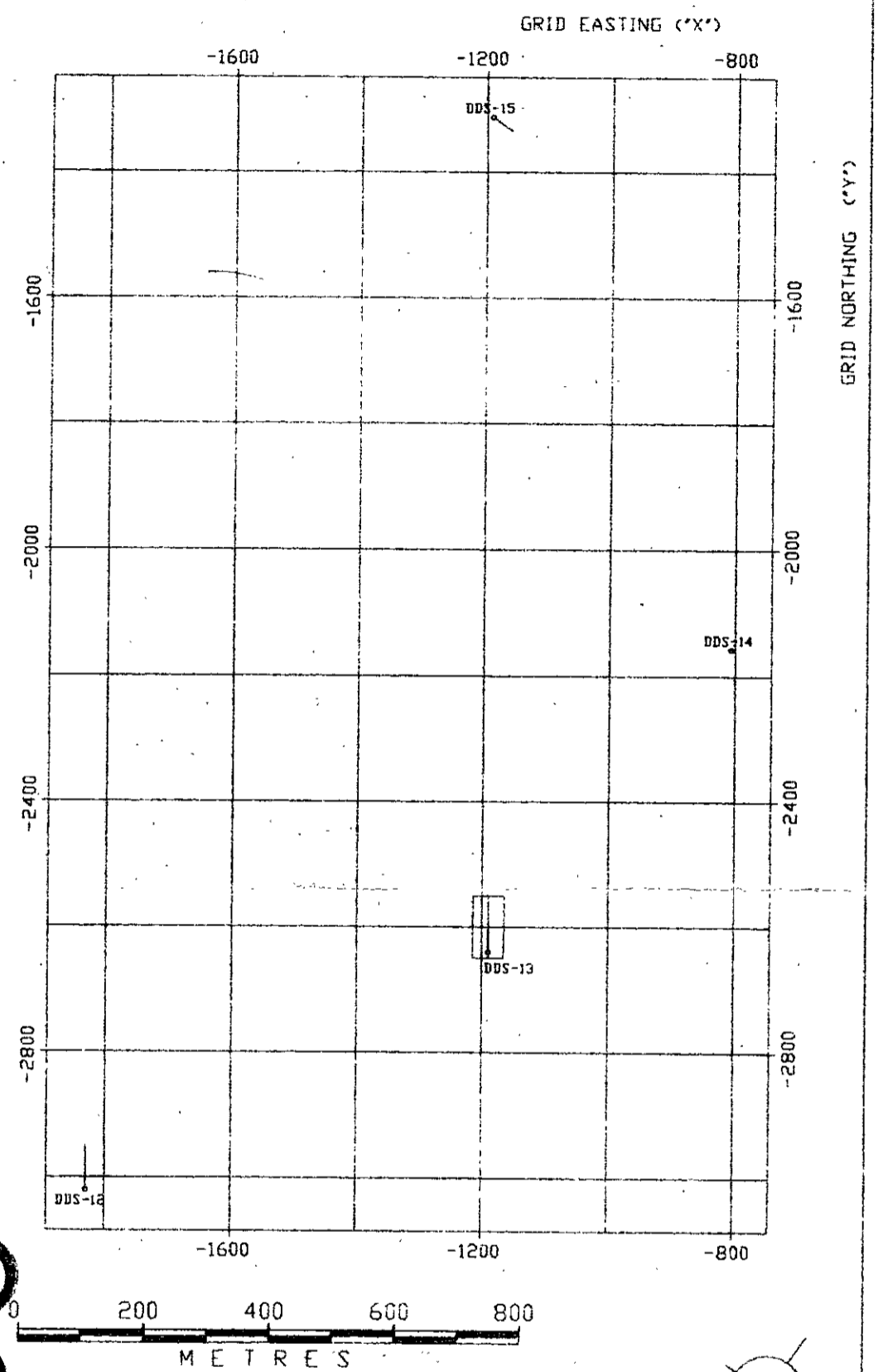
Figure: 9



ROCKTYPE SYMBOLS

▲▲▲ ANDESITE

□ OVERBURDEN □ MONZONITE



LOCATION OF THIS CROSS-SECTION

XL	YL	XR	YR
-1190.	-2650.	-1190.	-2550.
WIDTH	ZT	ZB	
50.	1380.	1250.	

LOOKING W

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

21,180

DATA FILE: \EXPL\BALLCK\GEOLOG\DHLIST

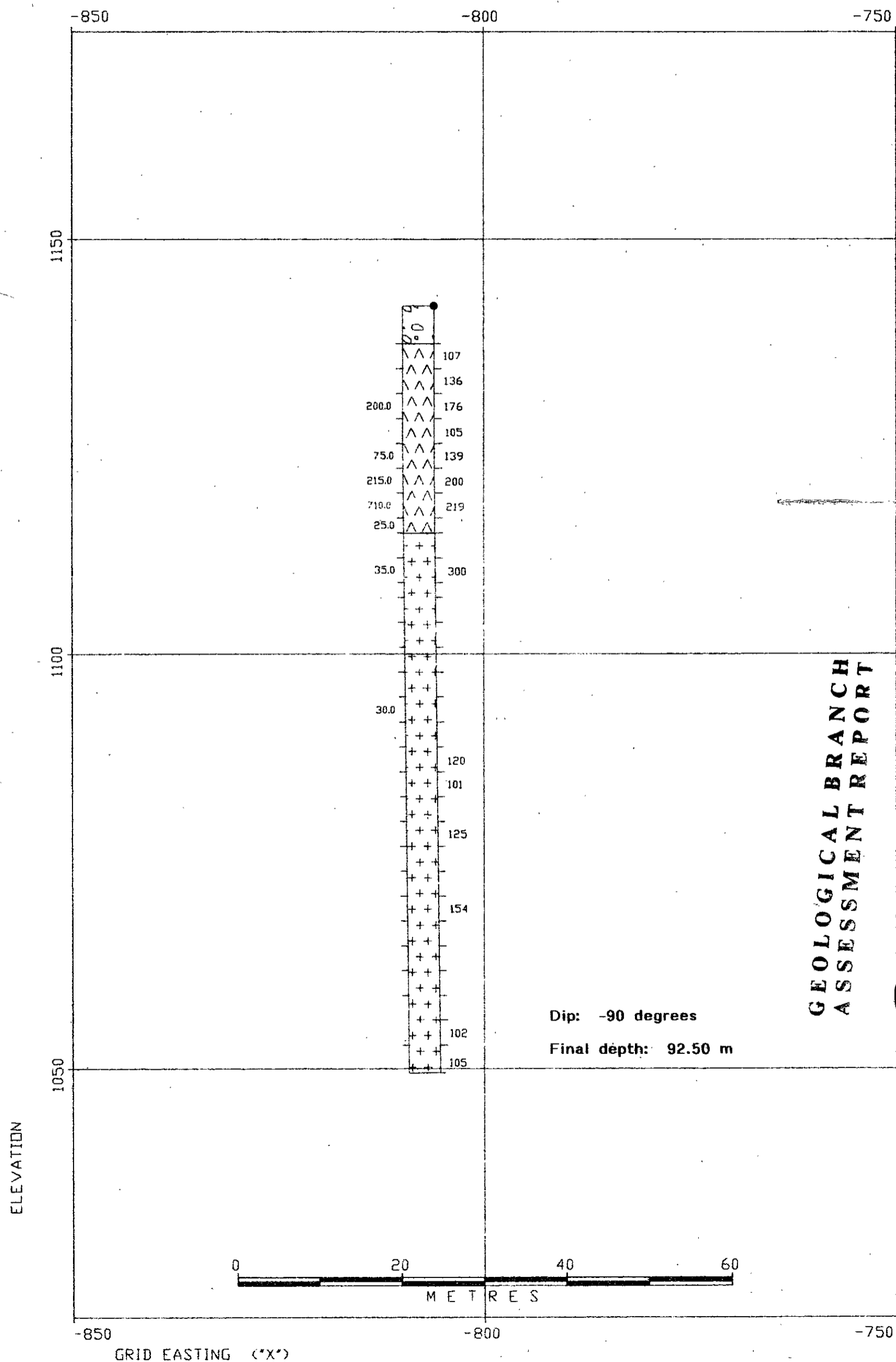
ASSAY CUTOFF: 20.00, 100

POSTED DATA
ASSAYS DH ASSAYS
AU1 CU

DRAWN BJR		PLACER DOME EXPLORATION LIMITED BALL CREEK PROJECT 243 CROSS SECTION -1190W PPB AU AND PPM CU
DATE 23/11/90		
SCALE 1:500		
ND		Figure: 10

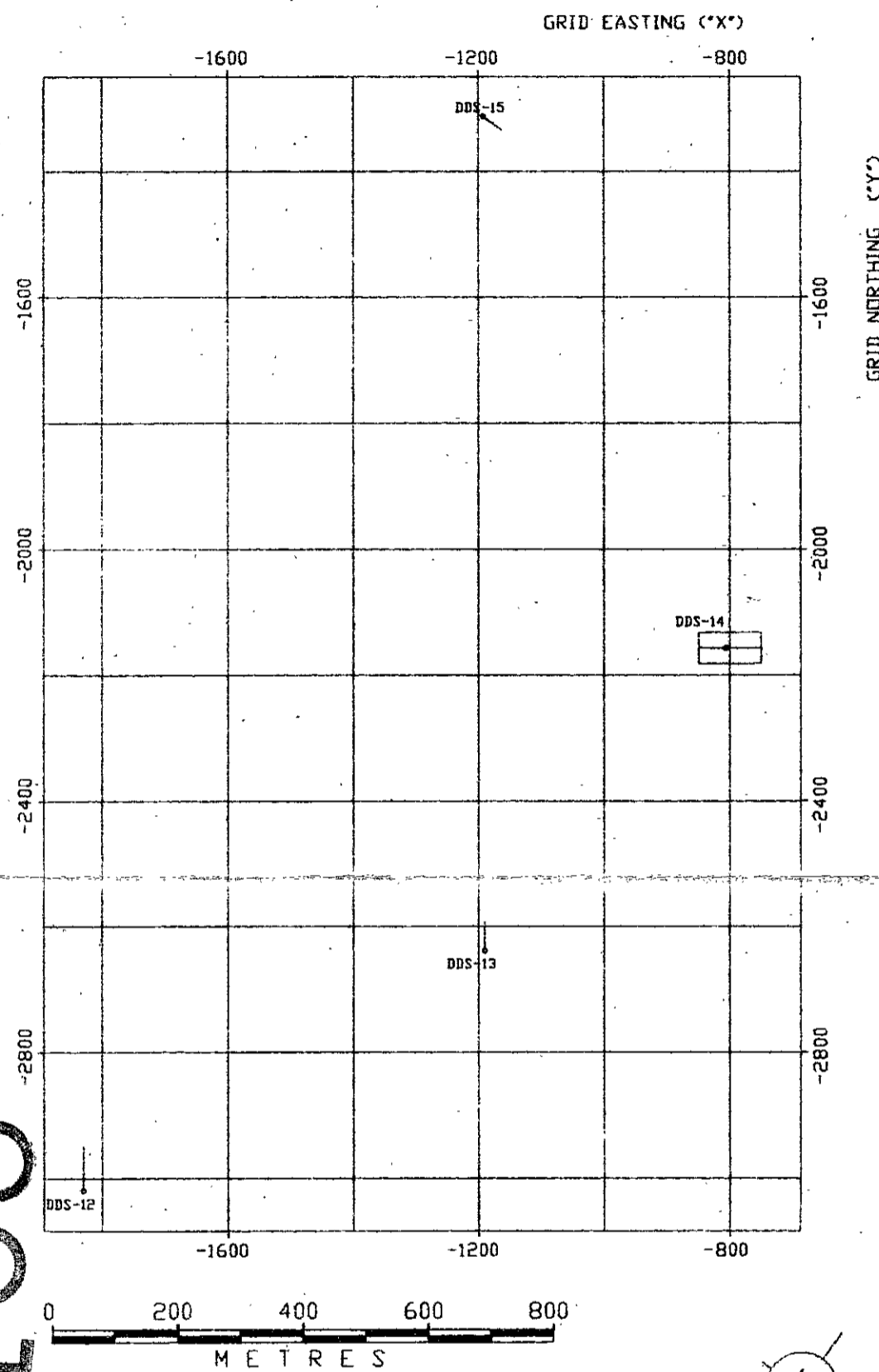
DDS-14

ROCKTYPE SYMBOLS
 +++ MONZONITE
 s:s DVERBURDEN ^^^ ANDESITE



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

21,180
08172



LOCATION OF THIS CROSS-SECTION

XL	YL	XR	YR
-850.	-2157.	-750.	-2157.
WIDTH	ZT	ZB	
50.	1150.	1049.	

LOOKING N

DATA FILE \EXPL\BALLCK\GEOLOG\DHLIST

ASSAY CUTOFF: 20.00, 100

POSTED DATA
 ASSAYS DH ASSAYS
 AU1 CU

PLACER DOME EXPLORATION LIMITED

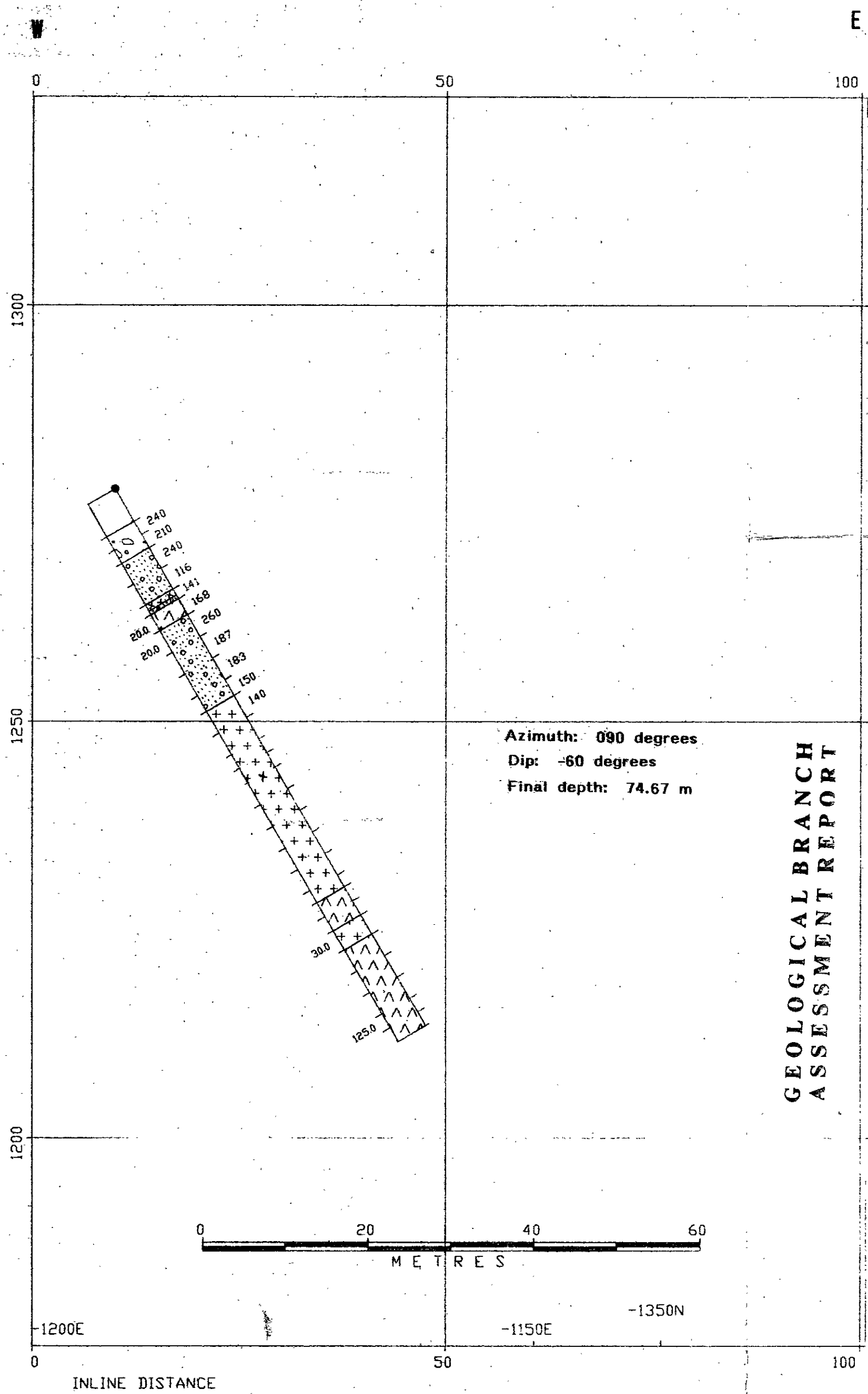
DRAWN BJR	BALL CREEK PROJECT 243
DATE 23/11/90	CROSS SECTION -2157S
SCALE 1:500	PPB AU AND PPM CU

NO.

Figure: 11

DDS-15

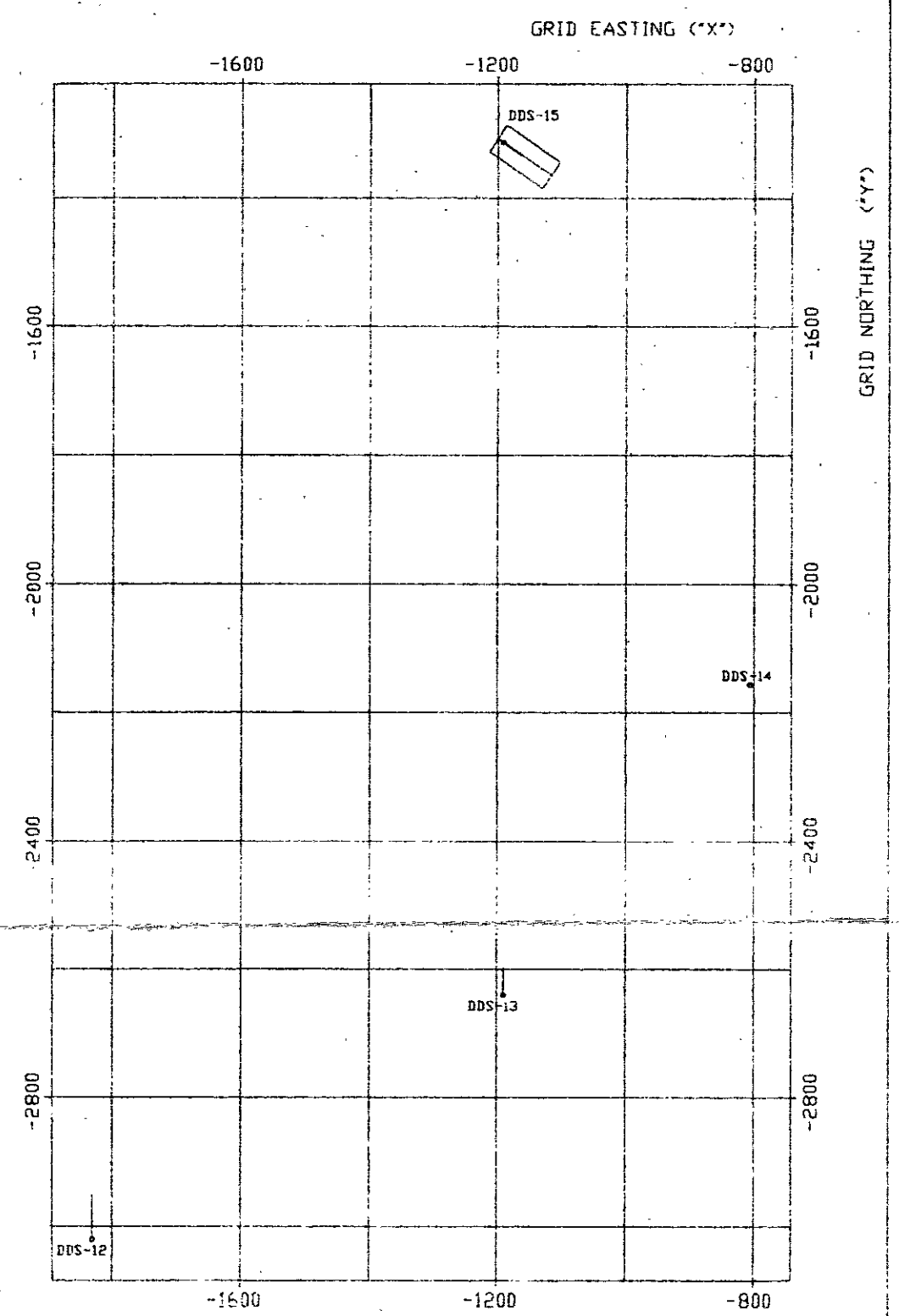
- ROCKTYPE SYMBOLS
- AAA ANDESITE
 - ANDESITE LAPILLI TUFF
 - MONZONITE
 - LOST CORE
 - DVERBURDEN



Azimuth: 090 degrees
 Dip: -60 degrees
 Final depth: 74.67 m

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

21,180



LOCATION OF THIS CROSS-SECTION

XL	YL	XR	YR
-1200.	-1307.	-1117	-1364.

WIDTH ZT ZB
 50. 1300. 1200.
 LOOKING N

DATA FILE: \EXPL\BALLCK\GEOLOG\DHLIST

ASSAY CUTOFF: 20.00, 100

POSTED DATA
 ASSAYS DH ASSAYS
 AU1 CU

DRAWN BJR		PLACER DOME EXPLORATION LIMITED
DATE 23/11/90		BALL CREEK PROJECT 243
SCALE 1:500		CROSS SECTION -1313S
		PPB AU AND PPM CU
ND.		Figure: 12



LEGEND

GROUP TWO (Lower Jurassic ?) Mainly epiclastics & basalt.

- 12 Andesitic lapilli tuff, locally crystal rich
- 11 Andesitic greywacke
- 10 Andesitic conglomerate, sometime with limestone clasts
- 9 Limestone
- 8 Well-bedded, graded andesitic greywacke - conglomerate
- 7 Basaltic mudstone
- 6 Basalt flows. 6a pillowed, amygdaloidal; 6b non-pillowed, porphyritic; 6c/or vesicular

GROUP ONE (Upper to Late Triassic) Mainly andesitic country rocks intruded by monzonite.

- 5 Andesitic tuff. Contains clasts of Unit 2, 3 & 4. 5a: tuff with Unit 2 clasts only; 5b: with minor interbeds of andesitic pyroclastics, intruded by andesite dikes labelled as 2c

- 4 K-spar megacrystic andesite with biachytic flow texture
 - 4a plug
 - 4b dyke
 - 4c dikes
- 3 Monzonitic intrusive (K-Ar date = Late Triassic) - undifferentiated monzonite
 - 3a lower dyke latite porphyry
 - 3b upper dyke monzonite porphyry
 - 3c ridge dyke monzonite porphyry
- 2 Andesite - either pyroclastic or flow
 - 2a pyroclastics
 - 2b flows
 - 2c dikes
- 1 Sedimentary rocks
 - 1a black siliceous argillite
 - 1b brown well-bedded siltstone with Norian (Upper Triassic) fossils

Attitudes (inclined, vertical) of:

- Bedding
- Joint
- Cleavage
- Shearing
- Lineation
- Primary flow structures in igneous rocks
- Dyke
- Vein (indicating gouge & width)

- Outcrop boundary
- Fault (observed or topographic trace). Dip indicated.
- Geological contact (inferred)
- Flow contact
- Soil sample site
- Stream sediment sample site
- Rock sample site
- Rock sampling line (random chips)
- Diamond drill hole projection (1973, 74, 875 holes)
- Diamond drill hole projection (1990 holes)

21180

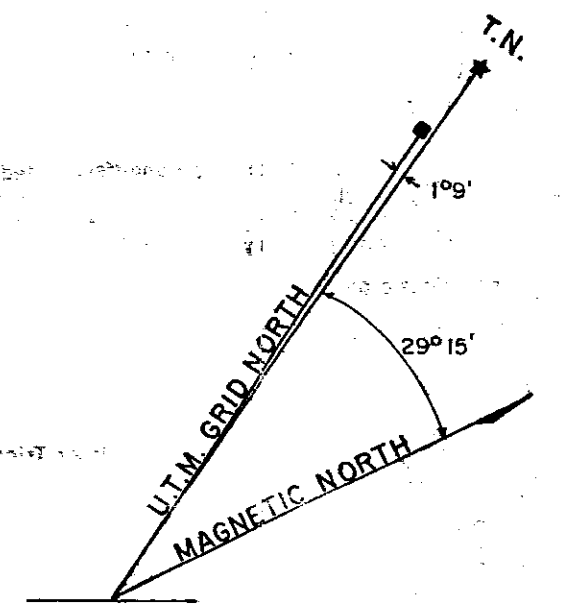


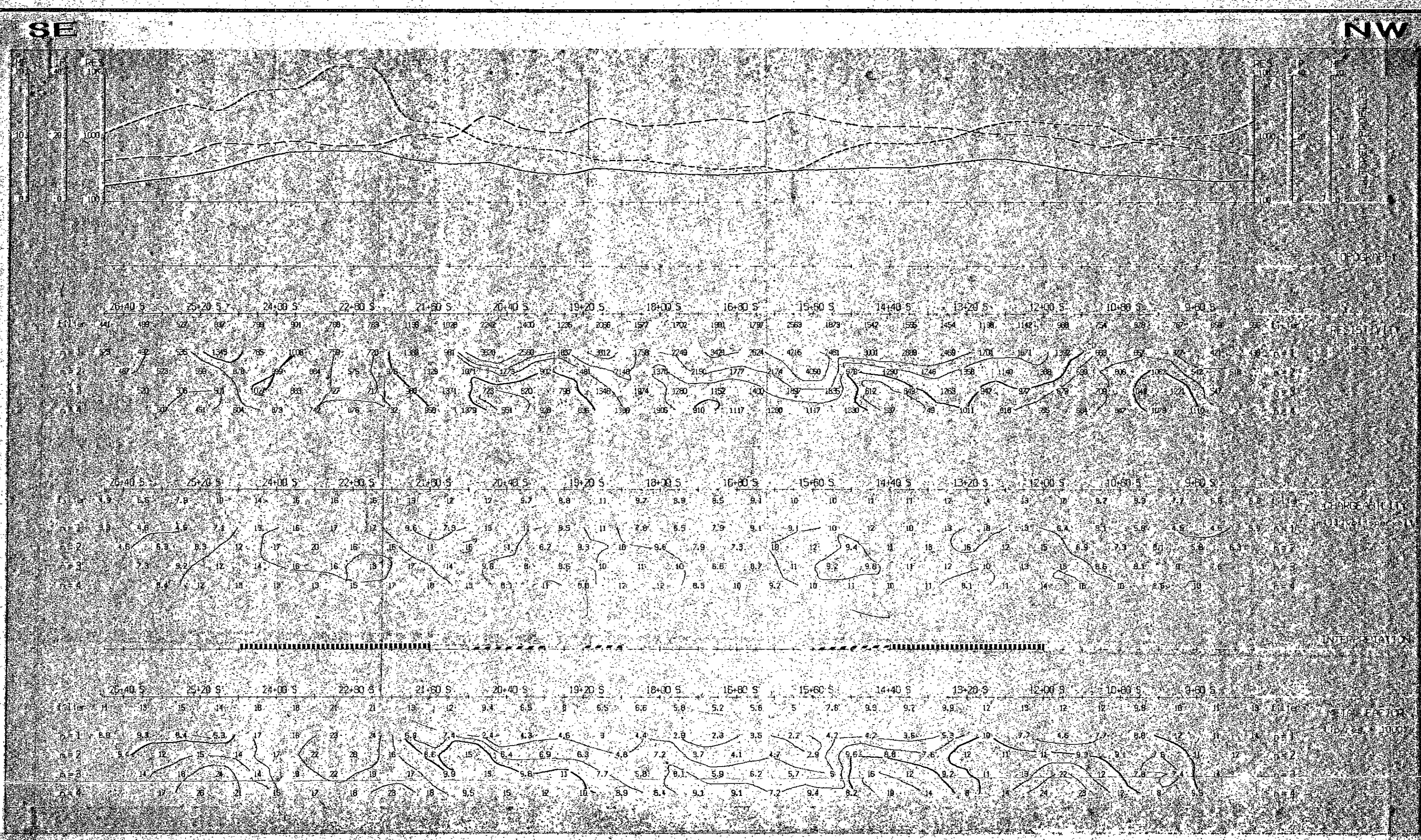
FIGURE 5

0 100 200 400 600 METRES

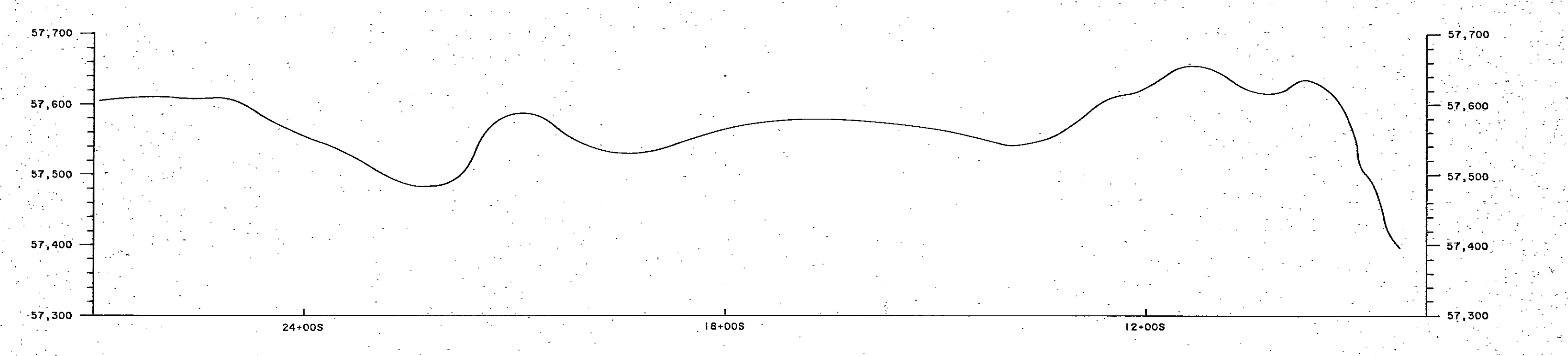
PLACER DOME EXPLORATION LTD.

BALL CREEK PROJECT

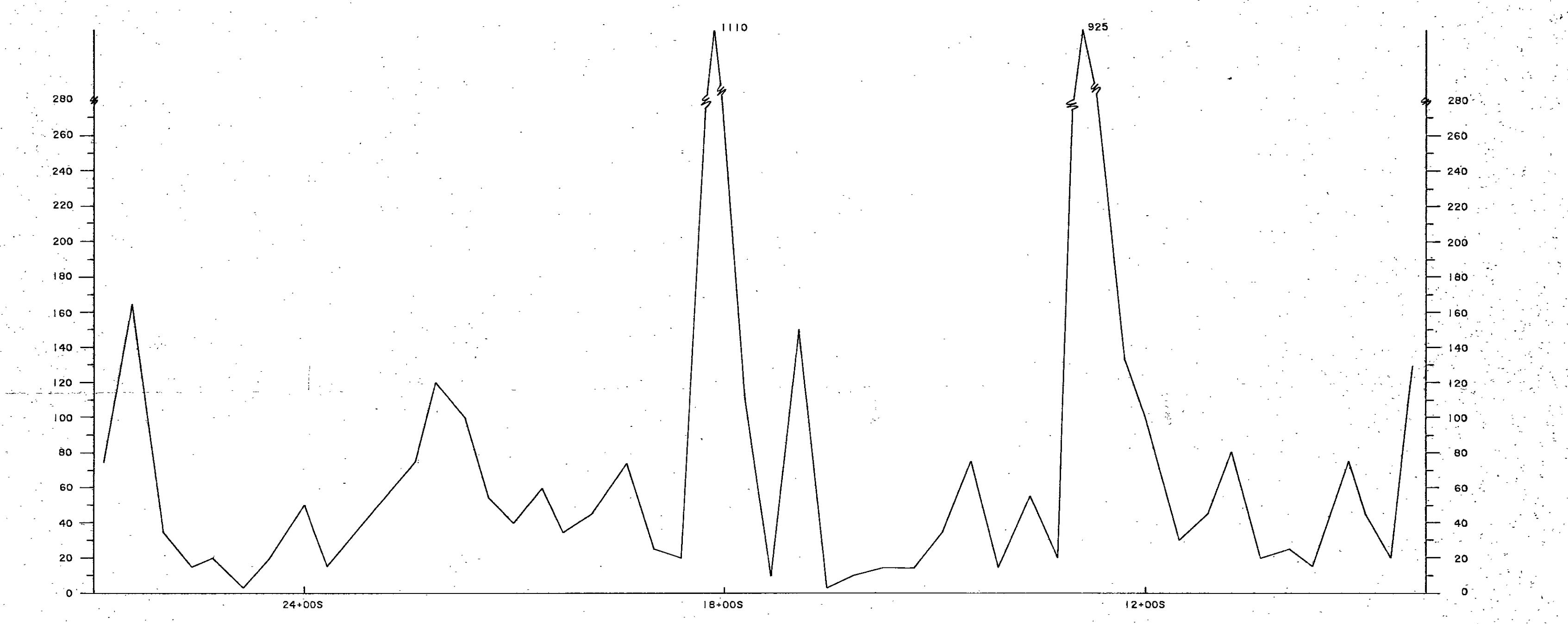
DRAWN BY: R. TURNA	GEOLOGY AND
DATE: NOV. 1990	DIAMOND DRILLING PLAN
SCALE: 1:5000	
REVISED: J. BARIL	FILE NO. V 243 104 G/BW



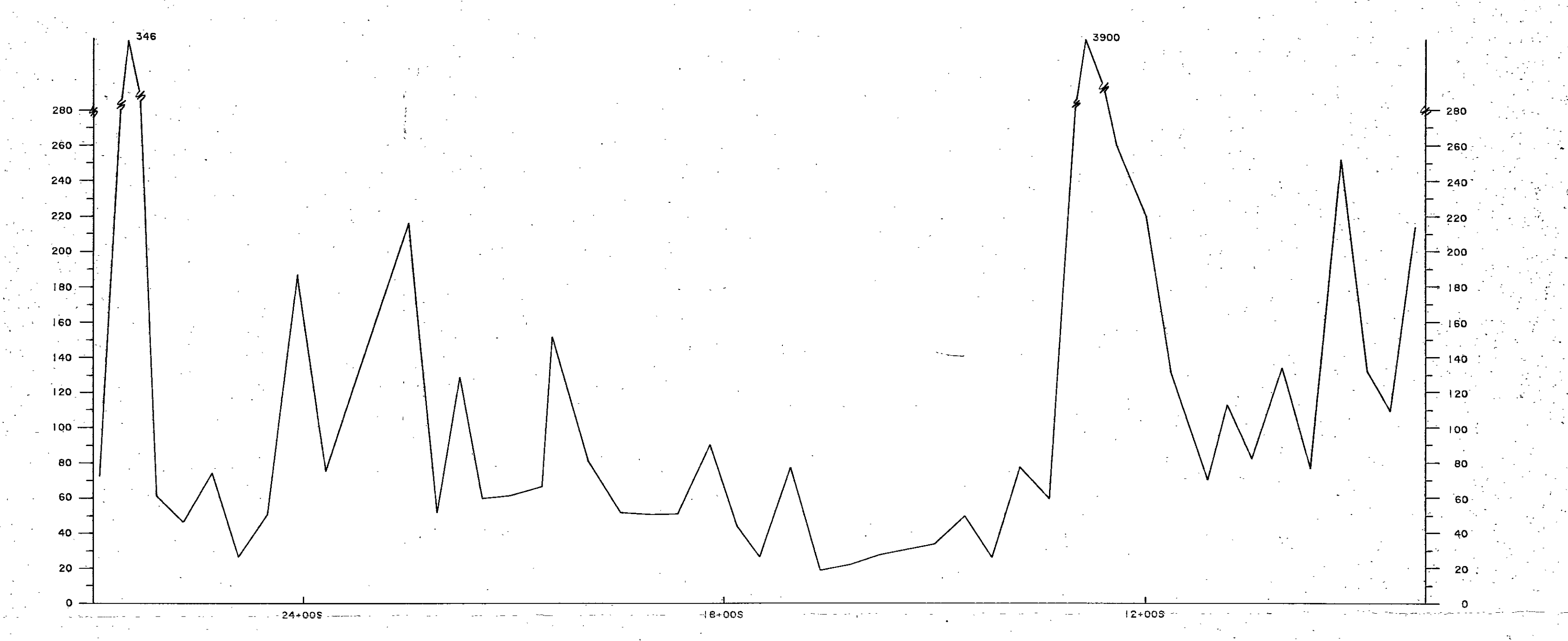
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY



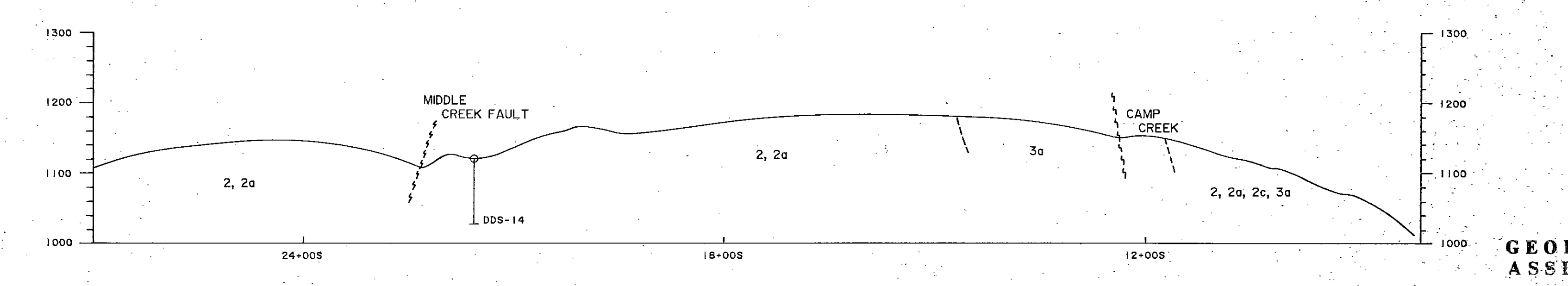
MAGNETIC DATA (nanoteslas)



SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY- GOLD (ppb)



SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY- COPPER (ppm)



GEOLOGY- CROSS SECTION (metres)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

21,180

LEGEND

ROCK UNITS

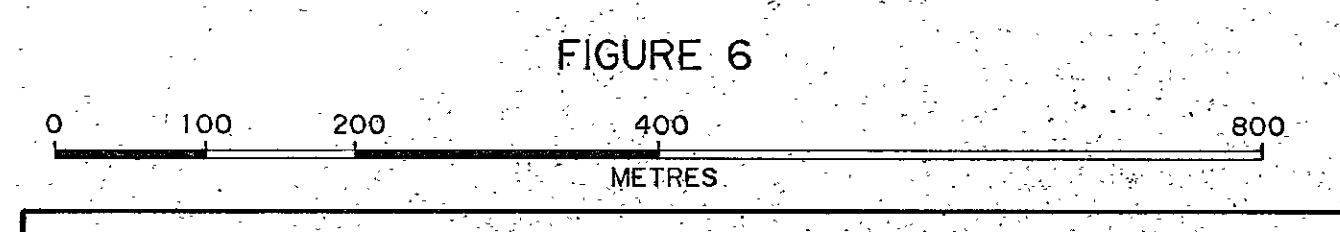
5	Andesitic lahar. Contains clasts of Unit 2, 3 & 4 5a lahar with Unit 2 clasts only & with minor interbeds of andesitic pyroclastics. Intruded by andesite dykes labelled as 2c
4	K-spar megacrystic andesite with trachytic flow texture 4a plug 4b flows 4c dykes
3	Monzonitic intrusive (K-Ar date = Late Triassic) - undifferentiated monzonite 3a lower dyke lathite porphyry 3b upper dyke monzonite porphyry 3c ridge dyke monzonite porphyry
2	Andesite - either pyroclastic or flow 2a pyroclastics 2b flows 2c dykes
1	Sedimentary rocks 1a black siliceous argillite 1b brown well-bedded siltstone with Norian (Upper Triassic) fossils

GEOLOGICAL SYMBOLS

	Fault
	Geological contact (inferred)
	Diamond drill hole
	Off-section diamond drill hole projection

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY SYMBOLS

	Filtered Profiles
	Resistivity
	Polarization
	Metal Factor
	Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...
	Interpretation
	Well defined, strong increase in polarization with or without marked decrease in resistivity
	Fairly well defined moderate increase in polarization
	Poorly defined polarization increase
	Resistivity feature



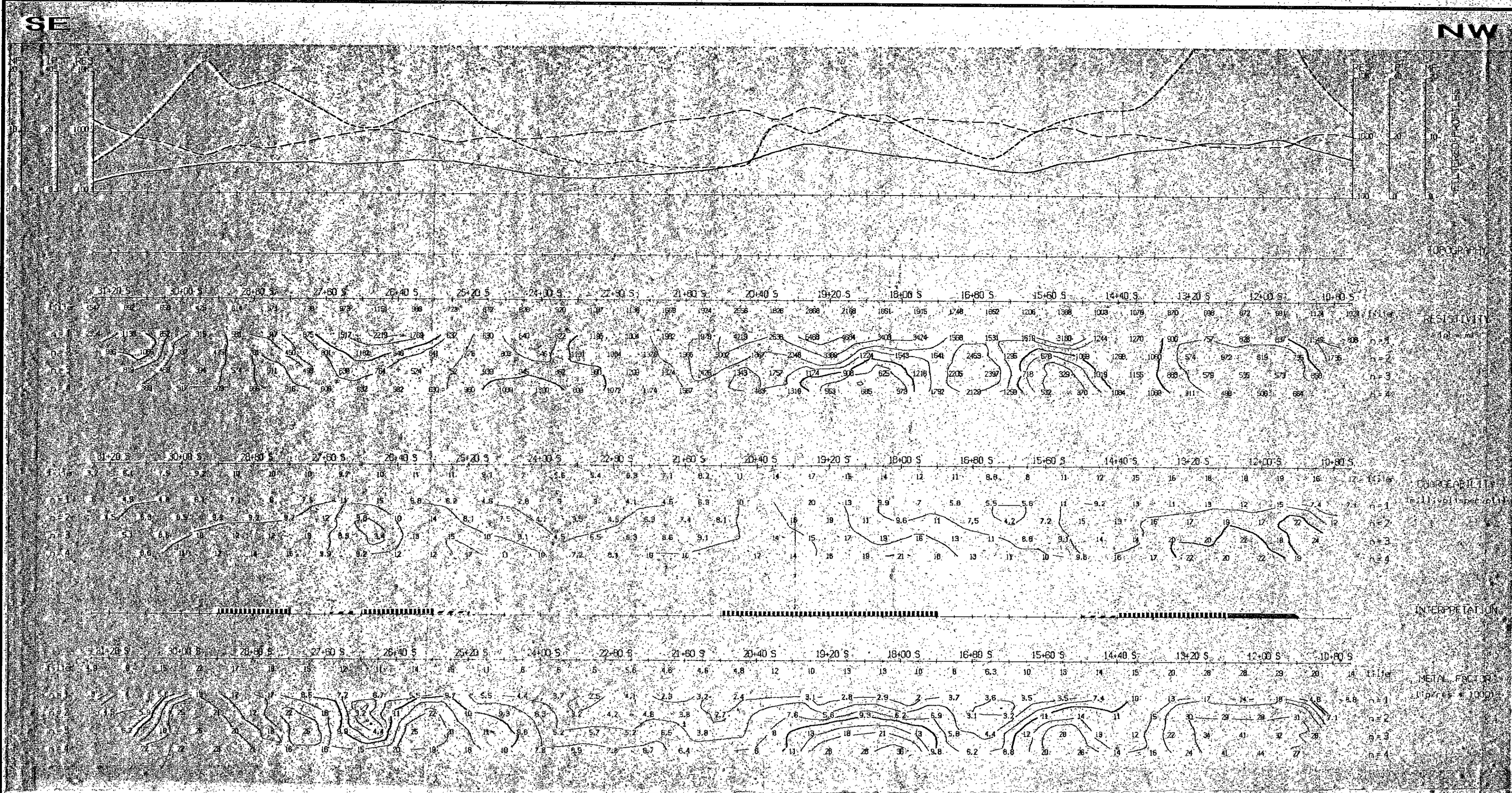
PLACER DOME EXPLORATION LTD.
BALL CREEK PROJECT

FIGURE 6

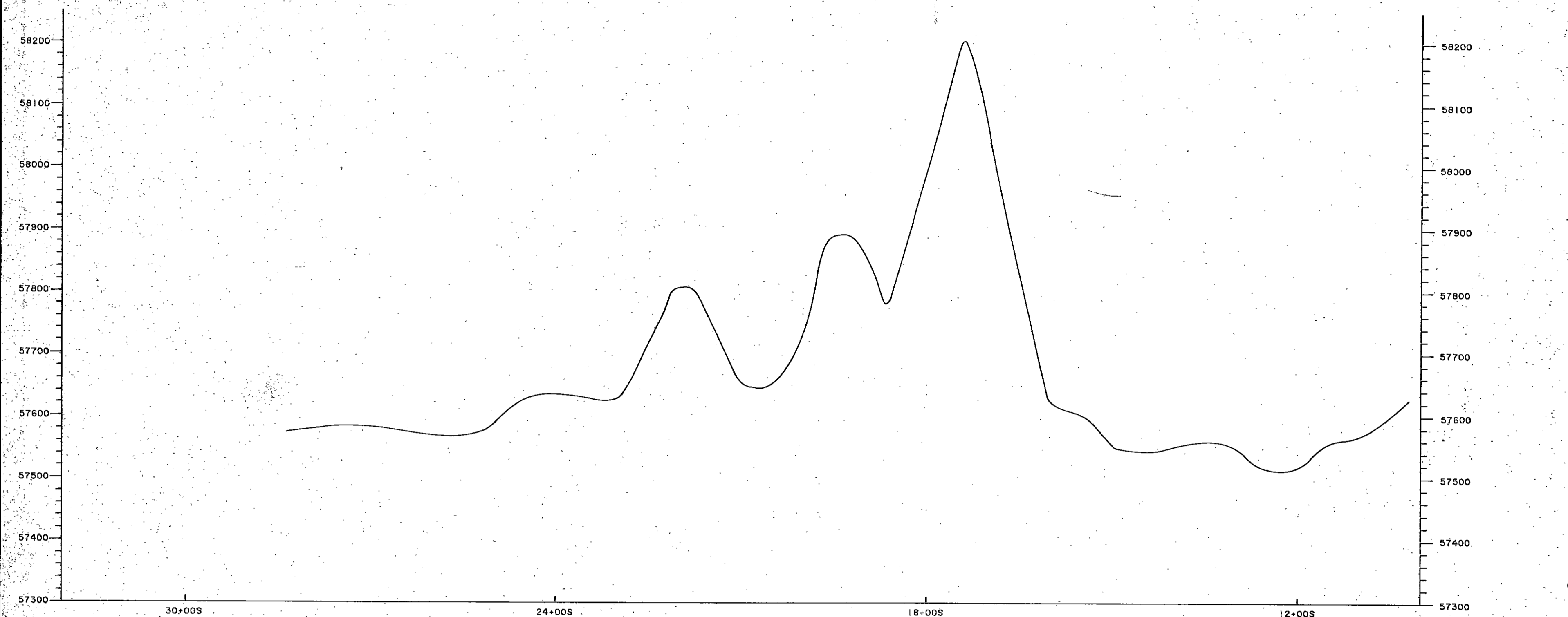
STACKED PROFILES
 LINE 800W
 (Looking southwest)

DRAWN BY : HANDESIGN
 DATE : NOV. 1990
 SCALE 1 : 5000
 REVISED :

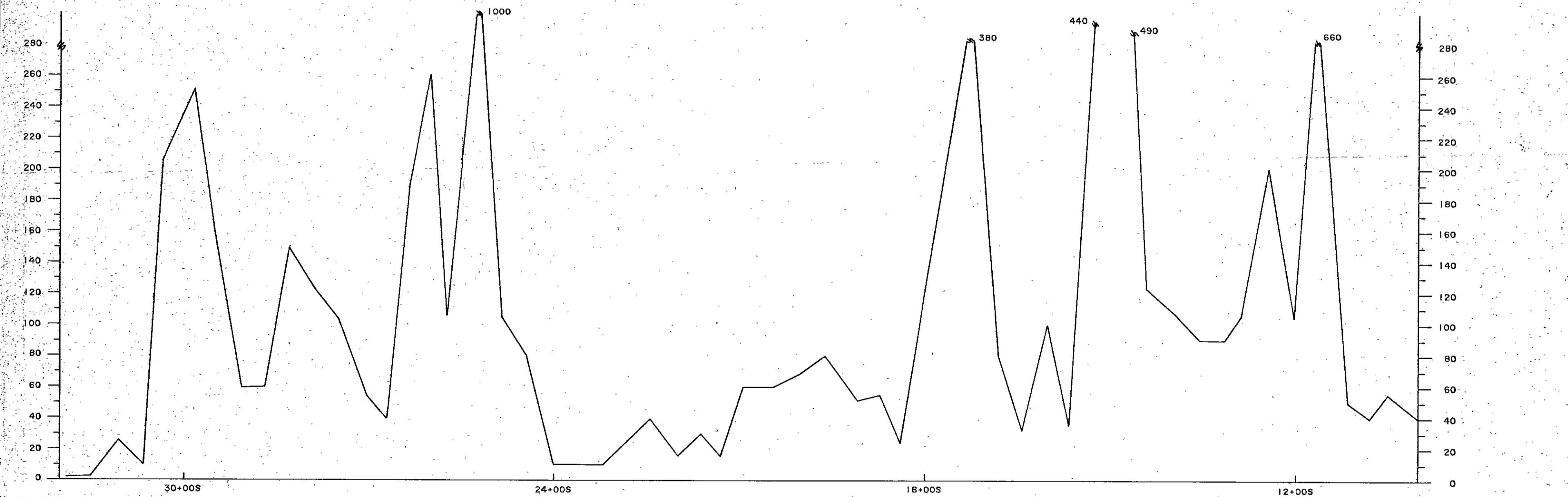
FILE N° : 243 104 G/W



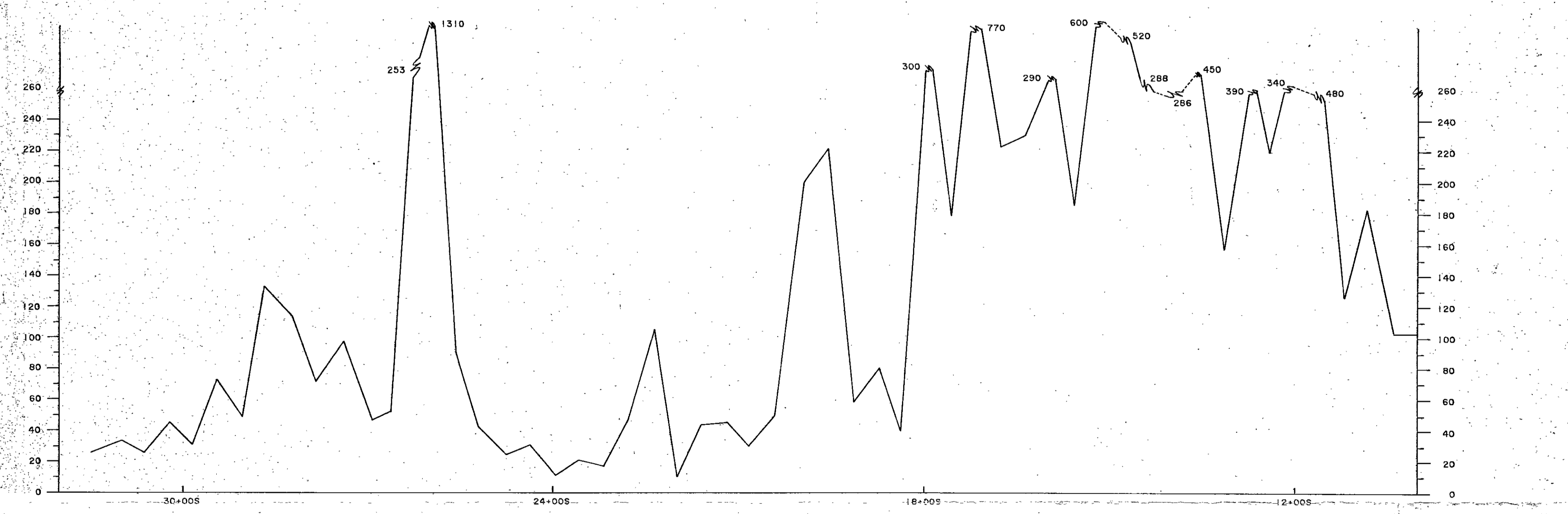
INDUCED
POLARIZATION
SURVEY



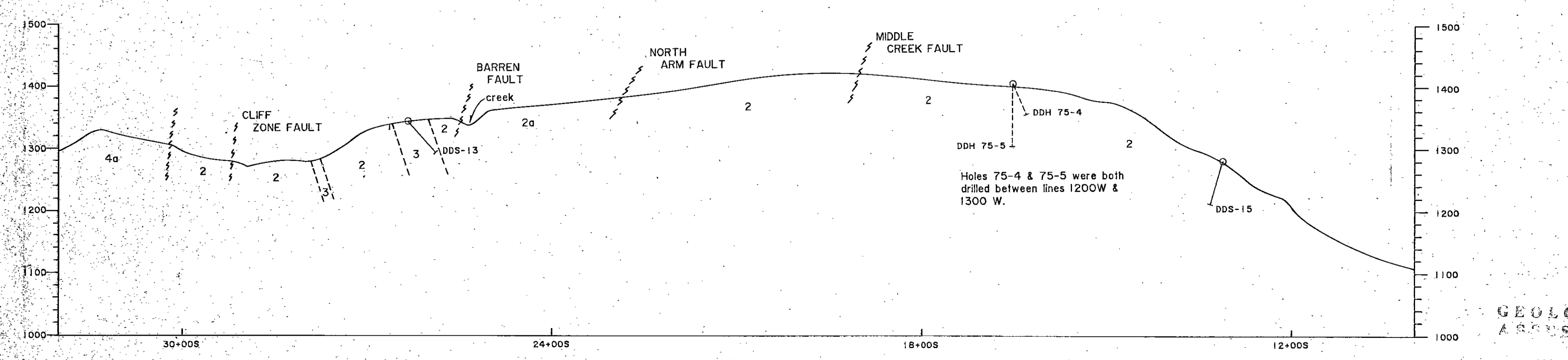
MAGNETIC DATA
(nanoteslas)



SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY-
GOLD (ppb)



SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY-
COPPER (ppm)



GEOLOGY-
CROSS SECTION
(metres)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

21,180

- ROCK UNITS**
- 5 Andesitic lahar, Contains clasts of Unit 2, 3 & 4
5a lahar with Unit 2 clasts only & with minor interbeds of andesitic pyroclastics, intruded by andesite dykes labelled as 2c
 - 4 K-spar megacrystic andesite with trachytic flow texture
4a plug
4b flows
4c dykes
 - 3 Monzonitic intrusive (K-Ar date = Late Triassic) - undifferentiated monzonite
3a lower dyke latite porphyry
3b upper dyke monzonite porphyry
3c ridge dyke monzonite porphyry
 - 2 Andesite - either pyroclastic or flow
2a pyroclastics
2b flows
2c dykes
 - 1 Sedimentary rocks
1a block siliceous argillite
1b brown well-bedded siltstone with Norian (Upper Triassic) fossils

- GEOLOGICAL SYMBOLS**
- Fault
 - - - Geological contact (inferred)
 - Diamond drill hole
 - Off-section diamond drill hole projection

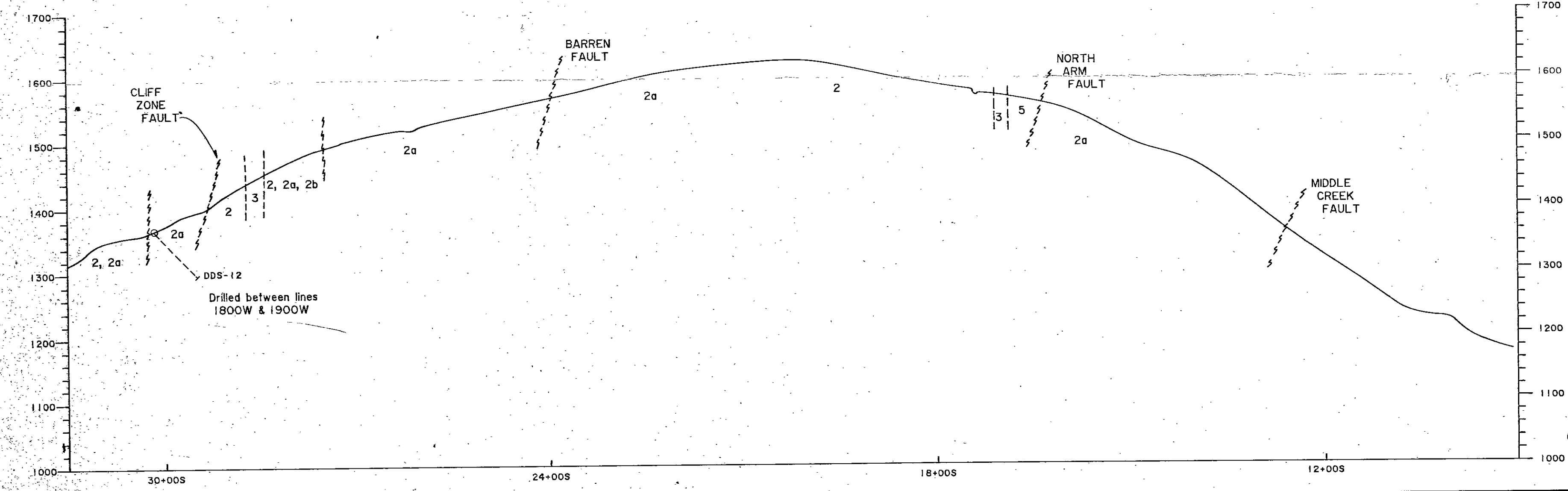
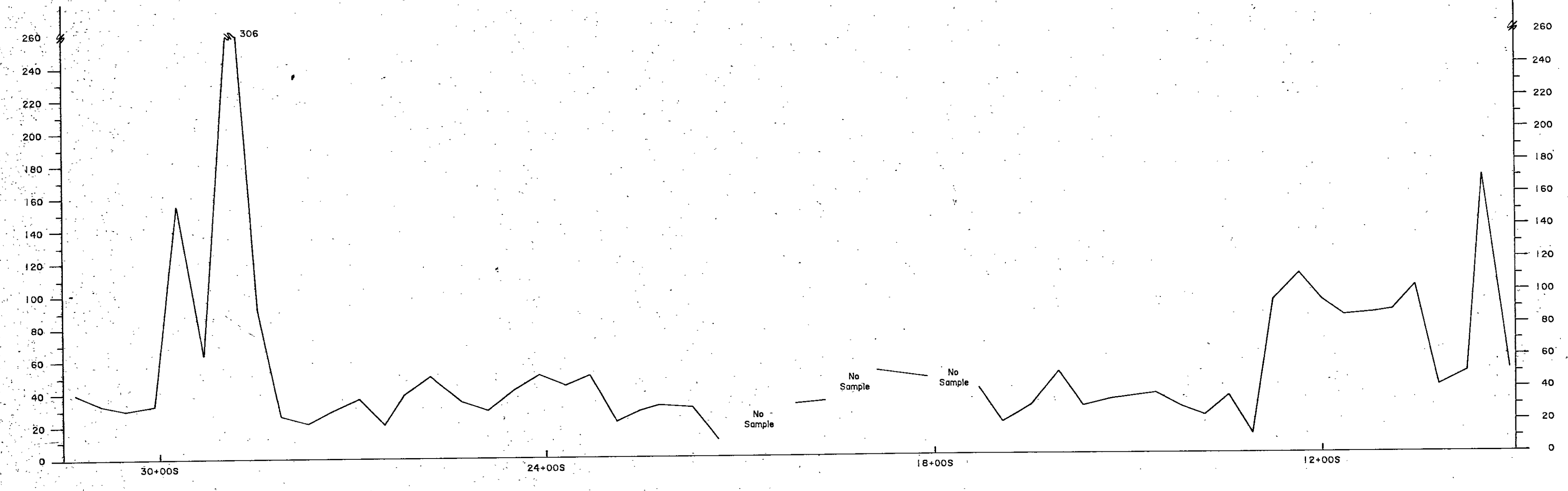
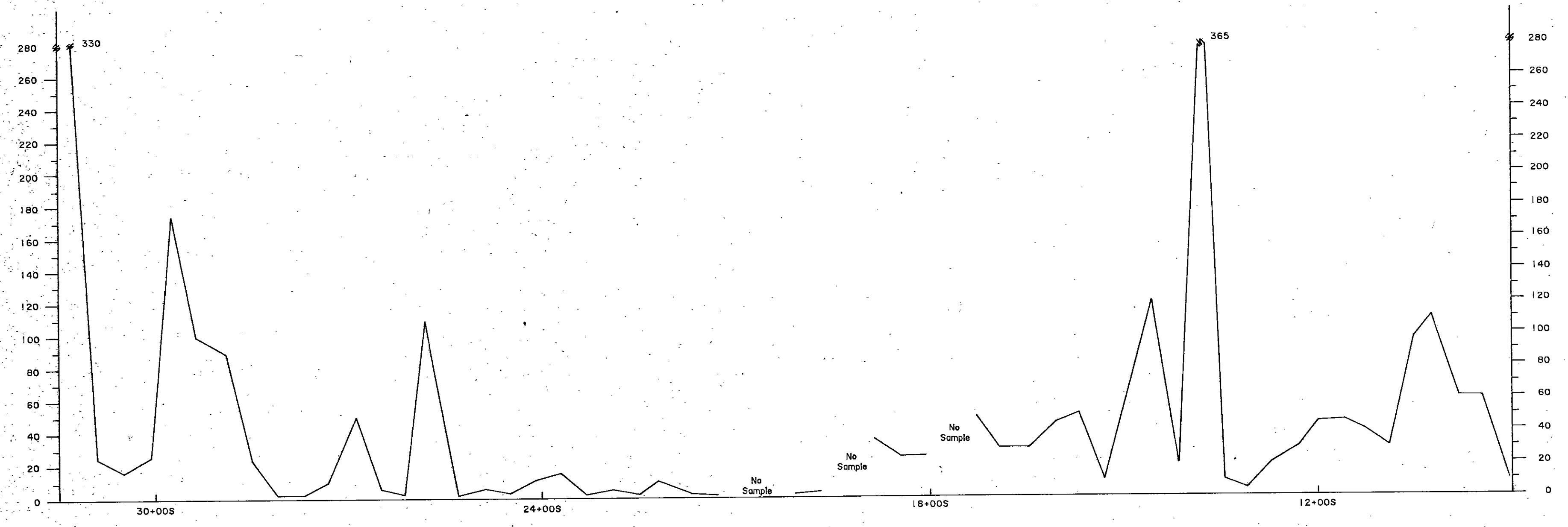
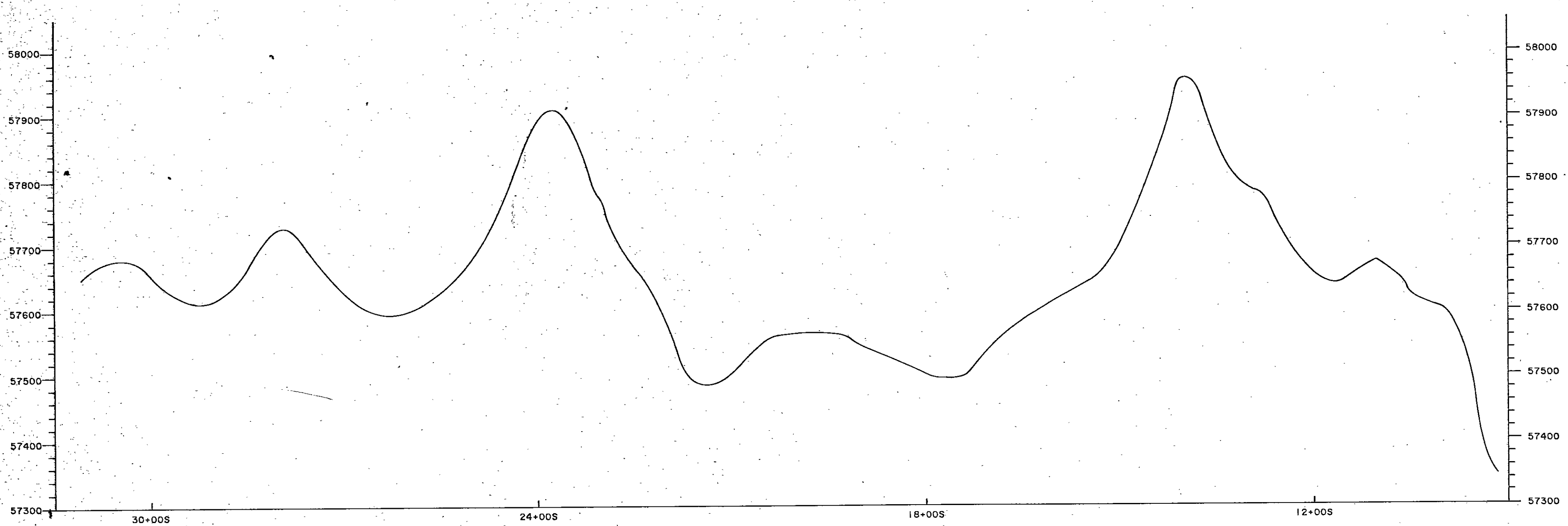
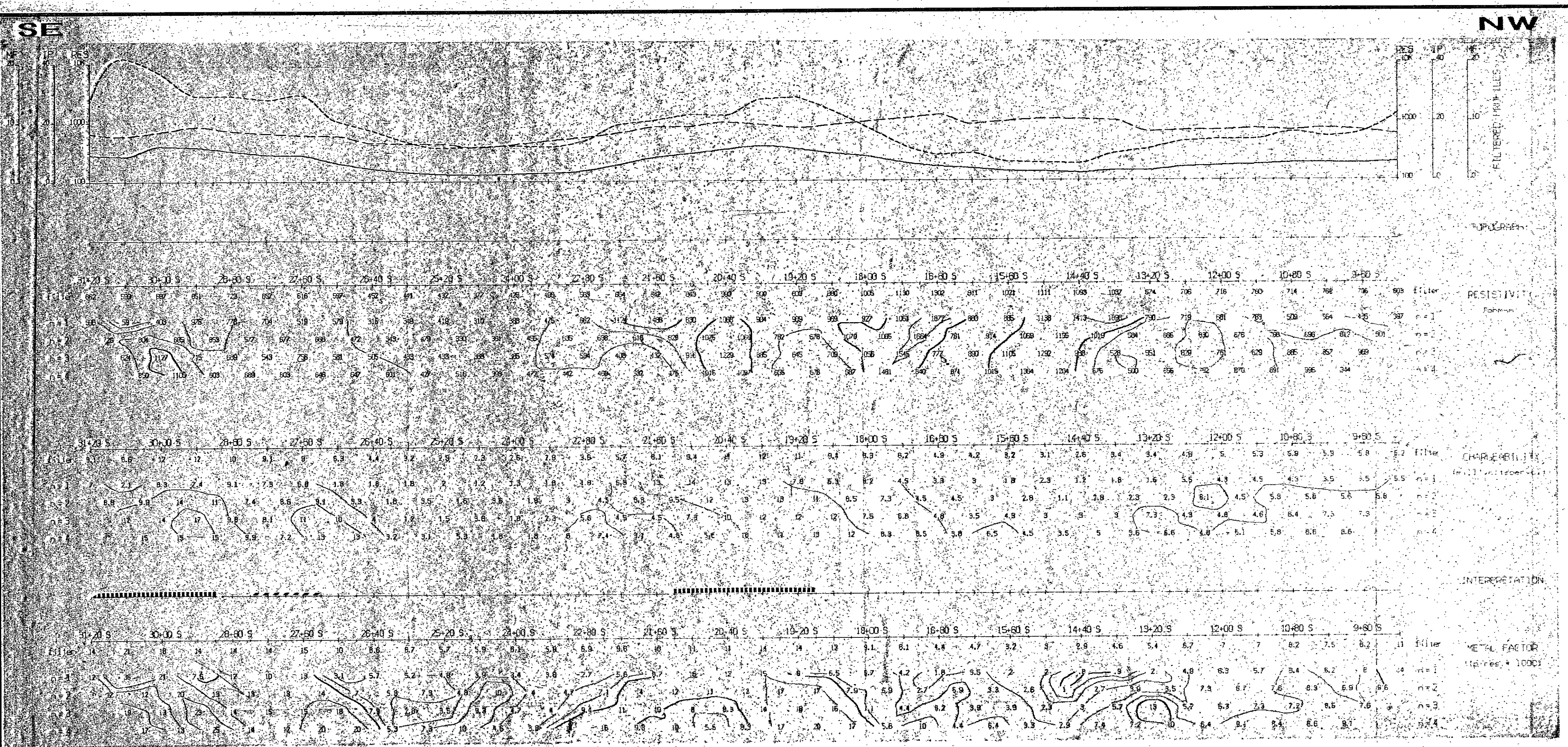
- INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY SYMBOLS**
- Filtered Profiles**
- Resistivity: ———
 - Polarization: ———
 - Metal Factor: ———
 - Logarithmic Contours: 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...
- Interpretation**
- Well defined, strong increase in polarization with or without marked decrease in resistivity
 - Fairly well defined moderate increase in polarization
 - Poorly defined polarization increase
 - Resistivity feature

FIGURE 7

0 100 200 400 800 METRES

PLACER DOME EXPLORATION LTD.
BALL CREEK PROJECT

DRAWN BY : HANDESEN	STACKED PROFILES LINE 1200W (Looking southwest)
DATE : NOV. 1990	
SCALE 1 : 5000	REVISED :
FILE N° : 243	104 G/BW



LEGEND

<p>ROCK UNITS</p> <p>Upper to Late Triassic</p> <p>5 Andesitic lahar. Coquina clasts of Unit 2, 3 & 4 5a lahar with Unit 2 clasts only & with minor interbeds of andesitic pyroclastics. Intruded by andesite dykes labelled as 2c</p> <p>4 K-spar megacrystic andesite with trachytic flow texture 4a plug 4b flows 4c dykes</p> <p>3 Monzonitic intrusive (K-Ar date = Late Triassic) - undifferentiated monzonite 3a lower dyke latite porphyry 3b upper dyke monzonite porphyry 3c ridge dyke monzonite porphyry</p> <p>2 Andesite - cellular pyroclastic or flow 2a pyroclastics 2b flow 2c dykes</p> <p>1 Sedimentary rocks 1a black siliceous argillite 1b brown well-bedded siltstone with Norian (Upper Triassic) fossils</p>	<p>GEOLOGICAL SYMBOLS</p> <p>--- Fault</p> <p>--- Geological contact (inferred)</p> <p>○ Diamond drill hole</p> <p>○ Off-section diamond drill hole projection</p>	<p>INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY SYMBOLS</p> <p>Filtered Profiles</p> <p>Resistivity</p> <p>Polarization</p> <p>Metal Factor</p> <p>Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...</p> <p>Interpretation</p> <p>Well defined, strong increase in polarization with or without marked decrease in resistivity</p> <p>Fairly well defined moderate increase in polarization</p> <p>Poorly defined polarization increase</p> <p>Resistivity feature</p>
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21,180

FIGURE 8

0 100 200 400 800 METRES

PLACER DOME EXPLORATION LTD.

BALL CREEK PROJECT

DRAWN BY : HANDESIGN

DATE : NOV. 1990

SCALE : 1 : 5000

REVISD :

STACKED PROFILES
LINE 1800W
(Looking southwest)

FILE N° : 243

104 G/BW