Assessment Report
on
1991 Drilling
on the
Tam 91 Group
near Greenwood, B.C.

Greenwood Mining Division

NTS 82E/2E,2W

Latitude	Longitude
49° 05' 00" N	118° 44' 00" W

Owner:

MINNOVA, INC,
DENTONIA RESOURCES LTD.
AND
KETTLE RIVER RESOURCES LTD.

Operator:

Minnova, Inc.
3rd Floor - 311 Water Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B-1B8

C.J. Clayton
January, 1992

SUMMARY

The Tam 91 Group consists of 98 contiguous MGS mineral claims located in the Greenwood Mining Division (NTS 82E/2E,2W) of south central B.C. approximately 6 km west of Greenwood.

The claims are underlain by a sequence of Permo-Triassic chert, ash tuff and crystal tuff, and andesitic volcanics, as well as Tertiary volcaniclastics, volcanic flows, and arkosic sediments, conglomerate, and argillite. The property lies at the eastern margin of the Toroda Creek graben and is dissected by a number of extensional faults related to Tertiary graben formation. Units generally strike in a north-south direction with dips varying from west to east at moderate angles.

The northern end of the Tam 91 Group (Buck claim) is located approximately 1 km south-southwest of the Motherlode and Greyhound skarn deposits. The Greenwood camp is well known as a past producer of Cu and Au from skarn mineralization, and from smaller tonnage structurally controlled vein deposits.

Drilling intersected a sequence of interbedded ash and crystal tuff, quartz rich sandstones and conglomerate, and occasional hydrothermal breccias. The more permeable units (sandstone and conglomerate) were strongly oxidized throughout the hole and contained up to 20% pyrite. No significant economic mineralization was intersected.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report describes the results of DDH TM 91-21, a 149.35 metre drill hole located ont the Buck claim of the Tam 91 Group. Drilling was carried out between October 1 and November 25, 1991 and this hole was part of a larger 23 hole drill hole program in the area. The program was aimed at assessing the potential of the property for vein and disseminated type Au mineralization, and for Au-skarn mineralization.

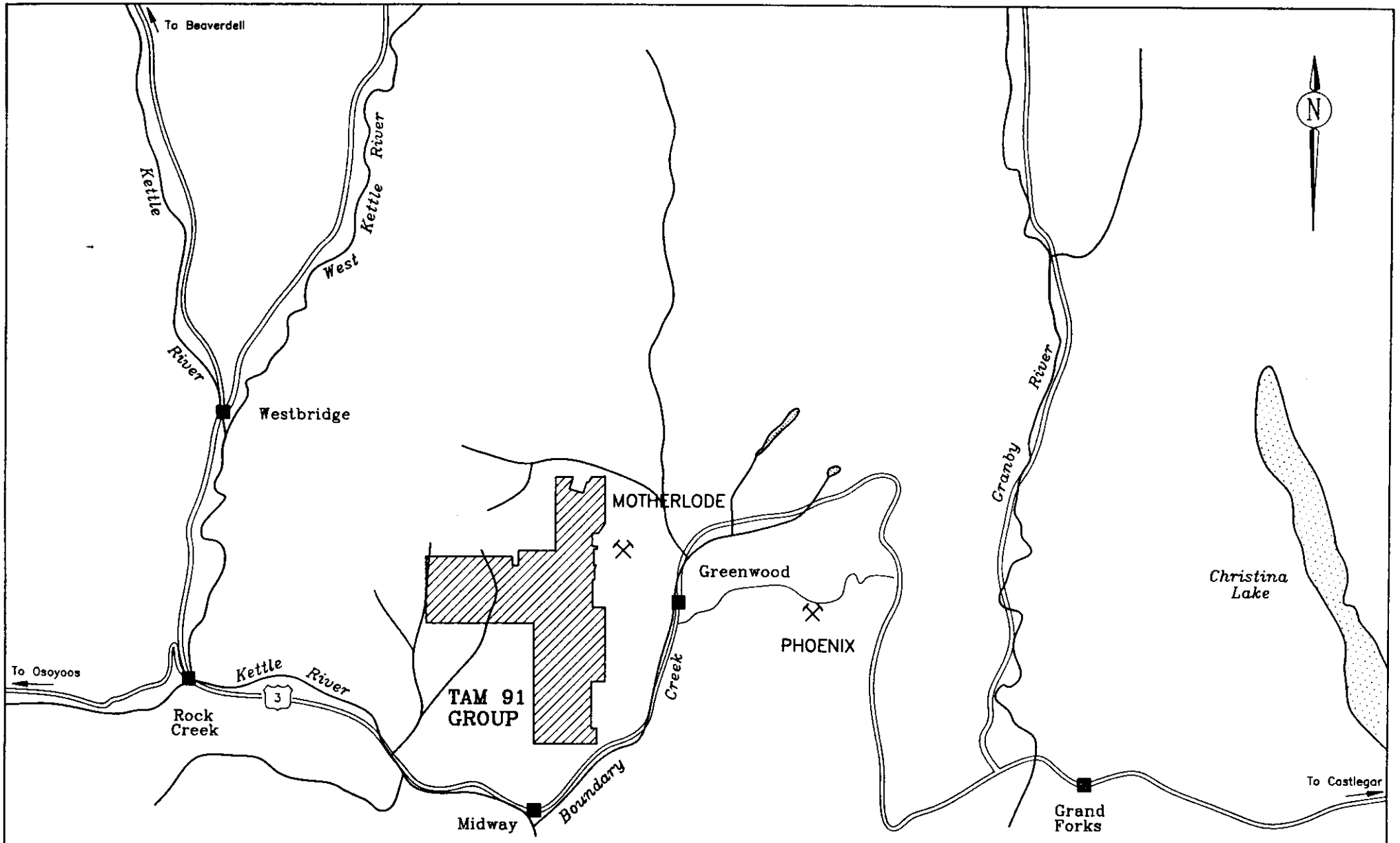
1.2 Property Location and Access

The Tam 91 Group is situated within the Greenwood Mining Division at Latitude 49° 05' 00" North, and Longitude 118° 44' 00" West on NTS Map Sheet 82E/2E (Figure 1 and 2). This is approximately 6 km west-southwest of the city of Greenwood, B.C. Access to the claims is via the Motherlode mine road to the east of town winding up past the Greenwood smelter. This road leads to the garbage dump and is kept in excellent repair. Approximately 2 km from town an old well maintained logging road branches off to the west-southwest. This is followed for approximately 4 km until a fork is reached. From this junction the Tam 91 Group may be accessed by taking the north or the south fork leading to a network of old logging roads and skid trails (Figure 3).

1.3 Topography, Vegetation, and Climate

Topographic relief is extreme in areas, generally ranging from 900 metres above sea level (A.S.L.) to approximately 1500 metres A.S.L. The northern portions of the property have gentler relief. Vegetation consists predominantly of Lodgepole pine and Douglas fir. Areas near active drainages have dense alder.

Climate is moderate with temperatures from -15° C in winter to 30° C in summer.



MINNOVA Inc.

FILE: D:\DWG\RAINLOC

FIGURE 1

TAM 91 GROUP

LOCATION MAP

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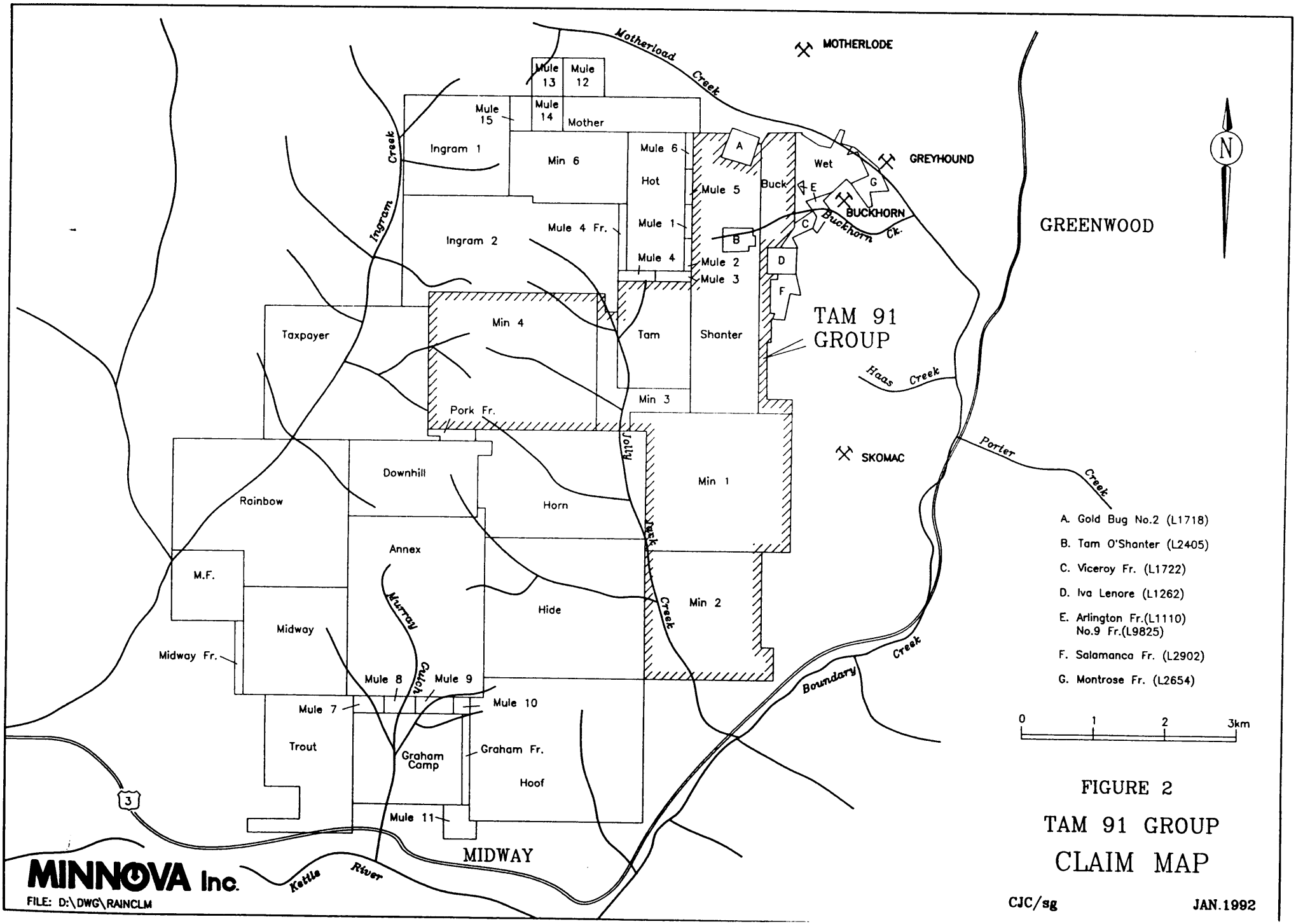

FIGURE 2

TAM 91 GROUP

CLAIM MAP

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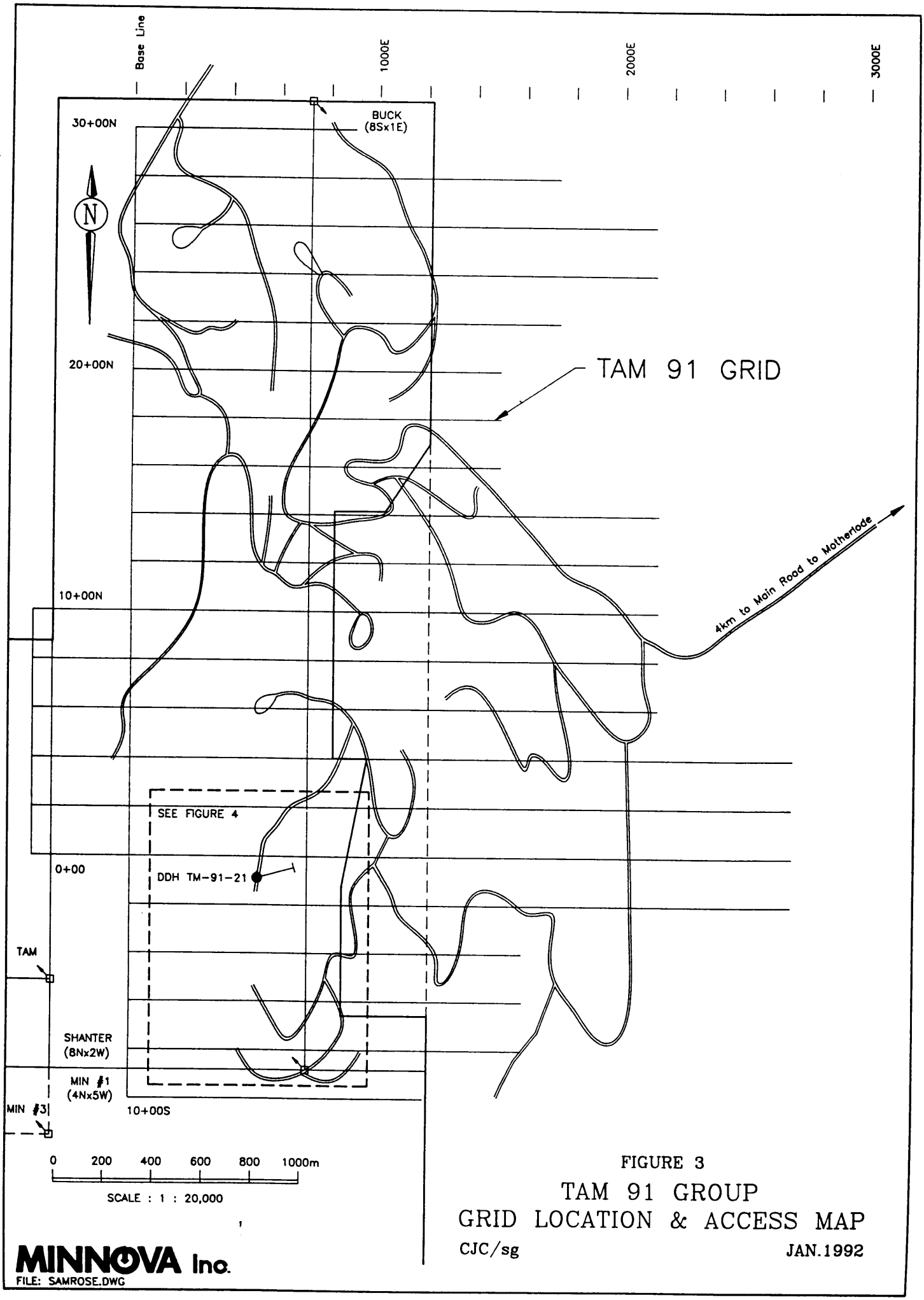

FIGURE 3

TAM 91 GROUP

GRID LOCATION & ACCESS MAP

CJC/sg JAN.1992

MINNOVA Inc.

FILE: SAMROSE.DWG

1.4 Property and Ownership

The Tam 91 Group of claims consists of 7 contiguous MGS mineral claims comprising a total of 98 claim units. Claim information is summarised in the following table:

Table I: Summary of Claim Status - Tam 91 Group

CLAIM NAME	REC. No.	No. OF UNITS	EXP. DATE	NEW EXP. DATE
Tam	(214278) 1616	6	06/28/93	06/28/93
Shanter	(214168) 1176	16	07/07/93	07/07/93
Buck	(214277) 1613	8	06/28/94	06/28/94
Min #1	(215479) 5615	20	12/22/92	12/22/93*
Min #2	(215480) 5616	16	12/21/92	12/21/93*
Min #3	(215481) 5617	12	12/23/92	12/23/93*
Min #4	(215482) 5618	20	12/28/93	12/28/94*

*Upon acceptance of this report.

1.5 Property History

Several showings occur within the boundaries of the Tam 91 Group, and fairly extensive exploration has been completed in the area in the past, particularly in the area of the Buck and Shanter claims. Exploration in the immediate area dates to the late 1800's with the discovery of the Motherlode skarn deposit approximately 1 km north of the Buck claim. The first recorded work in the area is from the Buckhorn mine, just east of the Buck claim.

Linda Lee (1990) presents an excellent summary of previous work on part of the claim group and in the immediate area, and a portion of this is produced here verbatim. Much of the work pertains to the Tam O'Shanter Crown Grant which, although not contained in the Tam 91 Grouping, is located within the Shanter claim boundary and is therefore a relevant part of the property history.

"...1904 - Bengal Crown Grant issued, L2375 (BCDM Annual Report - 1904

1921 - Work was recorded on the Tam O'Shanter. 2 old shafts (from the turn of the century?) and a recent cross-cut tunnel and an inclined shaft are documented. Work in 1921 included 300 feet of drifting and a 75 foot raise. (BCDM Annual Report - 1921)

1922 - Work continued on Tam O'Shanter. 208 feet of tunnel is driven as well as a 25 foot raise. The 'lead' is soft gangue and crushed country rock containing lenses of galena, chalcopyrite, and pyrite, with gold and silver values, in a quartz gangue. 3 tons were shipped averaging 0.4 oz/t Au and 0.66 oz/t Ag. (BCDM Annual Report - 1922)

1964 - Silver Dome Mines did extensive work on claims in the Iva Lenore and Tam O'Shanter area. 10 miles of road were built, 13,000 feet of stripping and 6,118 feet of diamond drilling done. Line cutting, magnetometry and soil sampling were also done. Assessment Report 562 covers the soil and magnetometer surveys. There is no record fo drilling or trenching although a later report shows the locations.

1966-67 - Utah did a geophysical survey (IP, resistivity). Assessment Report 1067.

1966-67 - San Jacinto Exploration did an IP survey (see Assessment Report 881).

1969 - Consortium of companies including Silver dome did aeromag survey (Assessment Report 1878).

1972 - Sun Oil did percussion drilling (Sun Oil, 1972).

1972 - Phelps Dodge did minor geological mapping and data compilation (Assessment Report 4125).

1973 - Mapletree Exploration had topo base of area surveyed and completed a geological mapping and percussion drilling program in the area (Dickinson and Simpson, 1973).

1973-74 - Mascot Mines drilled 27 poercussion drill holes. Drill logs are available but no analytical results (Assessment Report 5023).

1975 - Oneida Resources acquired property.

1979 - Oneida drilled 3 diamond drill holes (1560 feet). Target was porphyry Cu-Mo mineralization. Discovered new zone of intense hydrothermal alteration (Assessment Reprot 8795).

1981 - G. Rayner completed detailed mappping around the Bengal Shaft area. Several old trenches elsewhere on the property were re-exposed using a backhoe (Rayner, 1982).

1982 - Oneida Resources amalgamated with three other companies to form New Frontier Petroleum.

1983 - 200 feet of backhoe trenching was done near the Bengal shaft and about 100 feet of trenching was done about 1.5 km north of this to test copper staining exposed by a recent logging road. New Frontier Petroleum went into receivership, giving the Reciever an interest in the property. The remaining interest was transferred to a subsidiary of New Frontier Petroleum, Bulkley Silver Resources Inc.

1984 - H. Shear prepared a compilation of data on the Tam O'Shanter property for Bulkley Silver Resources (Shear, 1984).

1984-85 - Geological mapping and interpretation was done in the Tam O'Shanter area for Kettle River Resources Ltd. by J. Fyles (Fyles, 1984-85).

1985-87 - Bulkley Silver Reosurces merged with several other companies to form Houston Metals. Houston Metals was rolled back to form Pacific Houston.

1987 - The property was examined by Echo Bay Mines and BP Selco. The 1979 drill core was relogged and a brief report was prepared (Fraser, 1987; Wong, 1987).

1988 - Pacific Houston had the present Tam grid established an an IP survey completed (Arnold, 1989a). Three diamond drill holes (2,645 feet) were drilled to test anomalies resulting from the above program (Arnold, 1989b)..."

In 1990 Minnova Inc re-established the pre-existing Tam grid and completed geological mapping, rock sampling, soil sampling, magnetometry, and VLF-EM geophysics on the Tam 90 Group, which encompassed a number of claims now included with the Tam 91 Group

(Min #1, Shanter, and Buck claims). In 1991 work continued in this area with the expansion of the Tam grid (Tam 91 grid) to the north, south and east. Geological mapping, sampling, soil sampling, IP geophysics, and magnetometry were completed over the extensions and a drill program was begun in October of 1991.

1.6 Summary of Assessment Work, October - November, 1991

Diamond Drill Hole TM 91-21:

Location	**0+65 S, 5+25 E**
Elevation	**1470 m A.S.L.**
Length	**149.35 metres**
Azimuth	**050°**
Dip	**-50°**
Samples	**49 for geochem**
Started	**Nov 19, 1991**
Completed	**Nov 20, 1991**

2.0 GEOLOGY

2.1 Regional Geology and Structure

Regional geology of the area consists of Late Palaeozoic and Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks metamorphosed to greenschist facies. These are intruded by Mesozoic plutons and unconformably overlain by Tertiary volcaniclastic and flow rocks.

Pre-Tertiary rocks are contained within north dipping thrust slices. These slices lie above high-grade metamorphic complexes which are exposed in northern Washington. Late Palaeozoic rocks consist of chert greenstone, diorite and serpentinite of the Knob Hill Group, and dark grey argillite, limestone and minor volcanic rocks (andesite) belonging to the Attwood Group. These rocks are unconformably overlain by Triassic Brooklyn Formation, a sequence of clastic sedimentary rocks, limestones and submarine pyroclastic breccias and dioritic intrusions.

Early Tertiary tectonism included resurgent magmatic activity, horst and graben development, and thrusting. Tertiary rock distributions in the area are controlled by extensional faulting

and three sets are recognized in the area. From oldest to youngest these comprise gently east dipping faults at the base of the Tertiary, later west dipping listric normal faults causing rotation of Tertiary strata, and finally north to northeast trending steeply dipping faults.

The Tam 91 Group is located along the eastern margins of the Toroda Creek graben flanking the Tenas Mary horst to the west. To the east of the horst is the Republic graben which extends south into the United States.

2.2 Property Geology

The majority of the Buck claim is underlain by a dioritic intrusion of possible Jurassic/Cretaceous age. Texturally these vary from fine grained microdiorite to coarser grained phases, and local feldspar crowded phases. Weak copper staining is common through much of the porphyry. To the south of the intrusion geology consists primarily of a bedded sequence of Carboniferous to Permian cherty sediments, volcaniclastic rocks (ash to crystal tuff), and argillite, generally striking north north-west and dipping 40-50° north-east. These are intruded locally by small sills and dykes of microdiorite, trachyte, and hornblende diorite composition. Past interpretation has grouped the microdiorite and trachyte with the Carboniferous Knob Hill Group, however regional observations suggest the microdiorite may belong to the Jurassic/Cretaceous Nelson Plutonic Series.

In addition to the above units, a series of chert pebble conglomerate and sheared volcanic agglomerate occur on the property. The chert pebble conglomerate consists of fine chert pebbles 2-15 mm in diameter within a sandy silicious matrix. Agglomerate is coarse collection of light to medium grey sandy material in a black silicious matrix. Fyles (1990) suggests the conglomerate and agglomerate belong to the Carboniferous or Permian

Knob Hill Group while Little (1979) indicates these to be of Triassic age belonging to the Brooklyn Formation.

Further to the south and to the west, cross faulting and the main Deadwood Ridge Fault separate these older rocks from Tertiary volcanics, arkosic sediments, sandstones, and quartz pebble conglomerates.

3.0 DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM

As part of a larger, 23 hole drill program, DDH TM 91-21 was drilled in late November to test for Tertiary Au mineralization in sediments consisting primarily of sandstone and chert pebble conglomerate. A broad soil anomaly and Induced Polarization chargeability anomaly occur in this are of the grid. The hole is located on the Tam 91 grid at coordinates 0+65 South, 5+25 East at an elevation of 1470 metres above sea level. The location of the hole with respect to the Tam 91 grid and to claim posts is shown on Figures 3 and 4. The detailed drill log with analytical results is contained within Appendix III at the end of this report.

3.1 DDH TM 91-21 Results

The hole collared in, and remained in to 34.7 metres, a sequence of interbedded ash and crystal tuff. This particular interval is interesting in that for the most part it resembles Permian chloriticly altered ash and crystal tuff, but also contains quartz rich interbeds of unstrained conglomerate and sandstone units suggesting a Tertiary age. The quartz rich, permeable interbeds are strongly oxidized and contain 10-15% pyrite. Soft sediment deformation in the form of a lode cast was observed in the interval. Bedding seen in the sequence is at 50° to the core axis. The lower contact of this unit with the underlying unit is at 28° to the core axis. The underlying unit from 34.7 to 36.1 is a strongly oxidized sandstone containing 15% disseminated pyrite. This is followed, from 36.1 to 52.85, by interbedded quartz rich

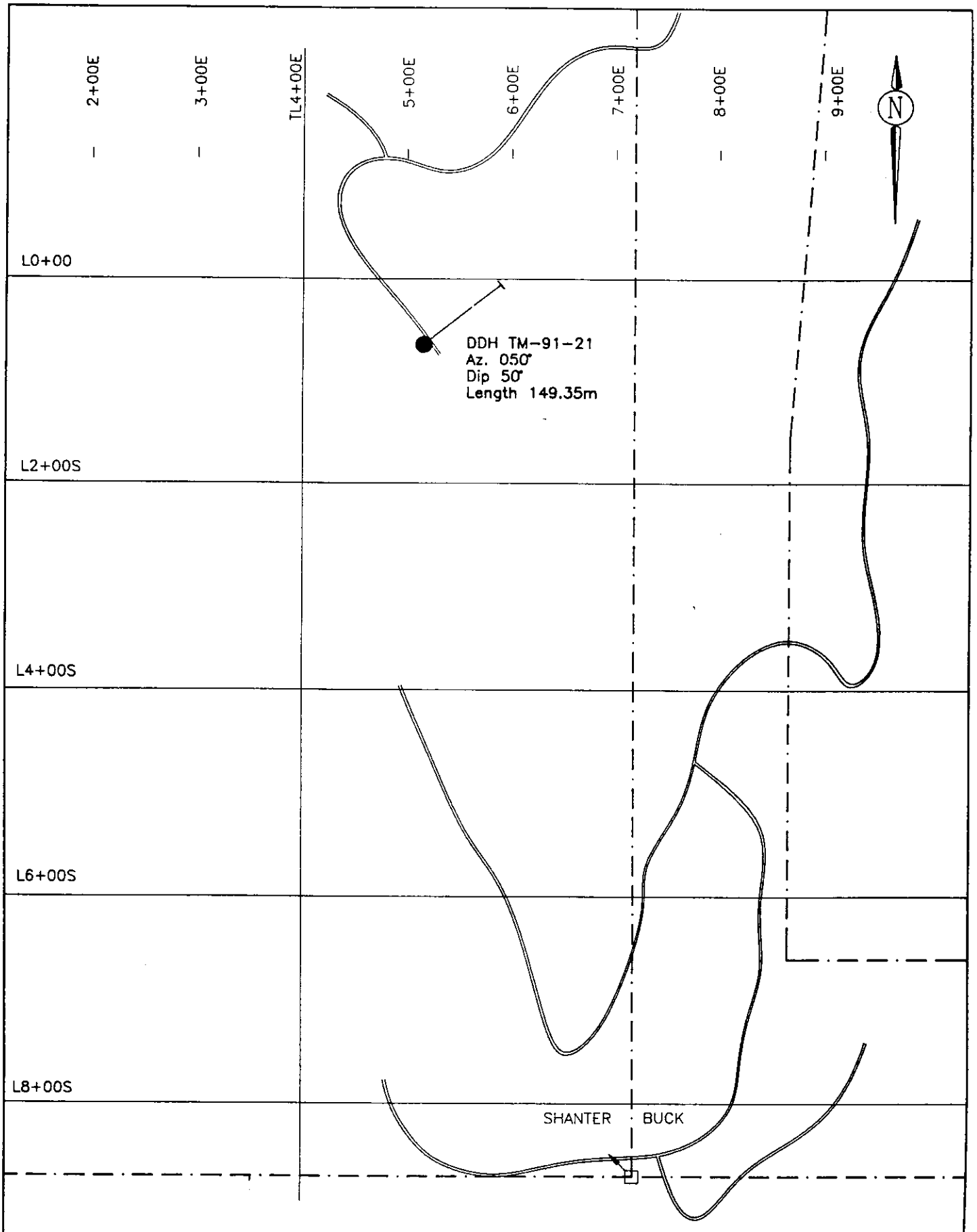

FIGURE 4
TAM 91 GROUP

sandstone and chloriticly altered ash tuff, again with oxidation of the quartz rich intervals. A number of small hydrothermal breccias are seen in the interval, and from 39.7 to 40.54 a zone of 10% pyrite stockwork is present. From 52.85 to 60.68 is an strongly oxidized, unstrained quartz pebble conglomerate unit. Pyrite is disseminated to 5% throughout. Bedding in this unit is at 30° to the core axis. From 60.68 to 102.68 is a sequence of interbedded quartz rich sandstone, fine grained siltstone of tuffaceous siltstone, and quartz pebble conglomerate. Bedding varies from 24° to 44°. The finer grained units are generally chloriticly altered and silicified while the more permeable sandstone and conglomerate units are oxidized. Pyrite is present in amounts up to 5% throughout with local concentrations reaching 25%. From 102.68 to the end of hole at 149.35 is a sequence of cherty ash tuff and fine grained sandy tuff units. This is a gradational change from the overlying unit and is stongly oxidized where associated with sandy units, and chloritized and silicified in association with the finer grained ash tuff units. Bedding ranges from 10° to 34° to core axis. Several small vuggy quartz carbonate veins cross cut the core in areas. A fault cuts the core at 30° to the core axis from 118.9 to 119.85, and at 90° to the axis at 134.4. Trace amounts of pyrite are seen throughout with up to 20% from 114.6 to 119.85.

4.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

No significant mineralization or geochemical anomalies are seen throughout the hole, with the exception of arsenic. The best gold value returned was 240 ppb Au over 3.0 metres from 75.68 to 78.68. A number of small fault structures and hydrothermal breccias were seen.

The quartz pebble conglomerate and sandstone units encountered in this interval are correlatable with surface exposures. The chloriticly altered volcaniclastic units seen in drill core,

however, so not outcrop. This may reflect the more resistant mineralogy of the conglomerate and sandstone units. Outcrop exposure in this area is not particularly good (<15%). The permeable sandstone and conglomerate units are altered as evidenced by the presence of vuggy quartz and chalcedony veinlets.

5.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX I: STATEMENT OF COSTS

STATEMENT OF COSTS

TAM 91 GROUP ASSESSMENT

TAM, SHANTER, BUCK, MIN 1, MIN 2, MIN 3, MIN 4 CLAIMS

DDH TM 91-21 (LOCATED ON BUCK CLAIM)

GEOLOGIST		
	FIELD: 6 DAYS @ $300	$1,800
	REPORT WRITING: 4 DAYS @ $300	$1,200
ASSISTANT		
	FIELD: 5 DAYS @ $150	$750
DRILLING COSTS		
	149.35 METRES @ $38.00/METRE	$5,675
	WATER HAULING 16 HR @ $60	$960
ANALYSIS		
	49 SAMPLES @ $15.50	$760
	SHIPPING	$400
TRUCK RENTAL		
	5 DAYS @ $65 PER	$325
MISC		$130
	TOTAL :	$12,000

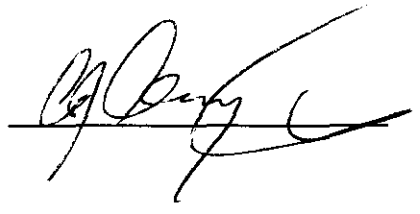
APPENDIX II: STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Cameron J. Clayton of 2882 Masefield Road, North Vancouver, B.C. hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario with a Bachelor of Applied Science degree in Geological Engineering.
2. I have practised my profession for five years.
3. I am a contract geologist currently employed by Minnova, Inc.
4. I have personally supervised the drilling program conducted on the Tam 91 Group of claims and logged the drill hole presented in this report.

Date: January 9, 1992

Signature: 

APPENDIX III - DRILL LOGS
DDH TM 91-21

HOLE NUMBER: TM 91-21

MINNOVA INC.
DRILL HOLE RECORD

IMPERIAL UNITS: METRIC UNITS: X

PROJECT NAME: TAM
PROJECT NUMBER: 661
CLAIM NUMBER:
LOCATION: GREENWOOD

PLOTTING COORDS GRID: TAM 91 GRID
NORTH: 65.00S
EAST: 525.00E
ELEV: 1470.00

ALTERNATE COORDS GRID: TAM91 GRID
NORTH: 0+65S
EAST: 5+25E
ELEV: 1470.00

COLLAR DIP: -50° 0' 0"
LENGTH OF THE HOLE: 149.35m
START DEPTH: 0.00m
FINAL DEPTH: 149.35m

COLLAR GRID AZIMUTH: ° ' "

COLLAR ASTRONOMIC AZIMUTH: 50° 0' 0"

DATE STARTED: November 19, 1991
DATE COMPLETED: November 20, 1991
DATE LOGGED: December 1, 1991

COLLAR SURVEY: NO
MULTISHOT SURVEY: NO
RQD LOG: NO

PULSE EM SURVEY: NO
PLUGGED: NO
HOLE SIZE: NQ

CONTRACTOR: Atlas Drilling
CASING: 10 feet, LIH
CORE STORAGE: Greenwood

PURPOSE: Test for Tertiary Au mineralization in sediments consisting primarily of sst and chert pebble con-

DIRECTIONAL DATA: glomerate. A broad Au soil anomaly and IP charge- ability anomaly occurs in this area of the grid

Depth (m)	Astronomic Azimuth	Dip degrees	Type of Test	FLAG	Comments	Depth (m)	Astronomic Azimuth	Dip degrees	Type of Test	FLAG	Comments
0.00	-	0° 0'	ACID			-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
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FROM TO	ROCK TYPE	TEXTURE AND STRUCTURE	ANGLE TO CA	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	REMARKS
0.00 TO 6.10	«CASING»					
6.10 TO 34.70	«INTERBEDDED ASH & XTL TUFF»	Colour: green Grain size: v.f.gr. This unit is unusual in that in areas it appears layered with interbedded very fine grained chloritic ash and medium grained chloritic crystal tuff, while in other areas the xtal tuff units appear as angular fragments within the finer grained ash layers. One area of soft sediment deformation was observed with a lode cast indicating tops are uphole. The finer grained ash is dominant over the medium grained intervals and appear whispy in areas. Bedding (?) is contorted in areas but a definite fabric does exist. Small quartz rich sandstones occur through the interval and are generally oxidized		Chlorite alteration is dominant through the interval {6.10-34.70} «chlorite»		
		10.3: bedding @	48			
		{15.56-16.36} «qtz sst» This is a quartz rich segment of 2-3 mm quartz pebbles		{15.56-16.36} «oxidation» A small vuggy chalcedony vein occurs at end of interval. This is lined by euhedral quartz	{15.56-16.36} «10-15% py»	
		18.8: bedding	50			
		Some limited zones of fracturing occur and these contain small pyrite veinlets wiht strongly oxidized selvages				
		28.20-34.70 -is an extremely oxidized zone, rusty brown in colour		«28.20-34.70} «str. oxidation»		
		Bottom contact	28			
34.70 TO 36.10	«SST»	Colour: grey Grain size: m.gr. This is a quartz rich well sorted equigranular sandstone interbed. It is strongly fractured throughout wiht pyrite veinlets along fractures		{34.70-36.1} «oxidation»	{34.7-36.1} «15% diss, vn py»	

FROM TO	ROCK TYPE	TEXTURE AND STRUCTURE	ANGLE TO CA	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	REMARKS
		that are oxidized				
36.10 TO 52.85	«SST/TUFF»	Colour: grey, oxidized Grain Size: f.g. and m.gr. This is a fine to medium grained interval similar to 6.10-34.70 however it appears to be less chloritic, more quartz rich. It is fractured in areas with oxidized pyrite veinlets. The fine grained intervals appear to be chloritic ash tuff and is fairly soft. Within these are smaller intervals of quartz rich fine to medium grained quartz sandstone. These appear to have 40-50% very fine chloritic and pyrite laminae. Many small quartz carbonate veinlets occur through interval and are commonly vuggy by dissolution. small hydrothermal and sedimentary breccias occur through the interval. Generally the brittle, sandstone units are more strongly fractured and contain more pyrite {46.2-46.6} «H'thermal Bx» {43.59-43.79} «H'thermal Bx» {45.2-45.4} «Sed Bx»	 38 18	{36.1-38.4} «oxidation» -clay alteration is seen throughout {36.1-52.85} «chl»	pyrite occurs in trace amounts as fracture fillings {39.70-40.54} «10% stkwrk py» -occurs along fractures in quartz rich units {43.59-43.79} «10% py vnlts» {45.2-45.4} «py vein» -oriented at shallow angle to c.a. {46.55-49.17} «10% py, diss. vn»	
52.85 TO 60.68	«QUARTZ PEBBLE CONGL.»	Colour: brown, white Grain Size: var. This is a rusty brown to white, poorly sorted quartz to pebble conglomerates generally matrix supported. Quartz grains are subangular to subrounded. These are probably Tertiary as grains are unstratified. Bedding @	 30	{52.85-60.68} «oxid'n»	Occasional pyritic veinlets occur through interval. The strong oxid'n of this interval suggests these sediments are pyritic {52.85-60.68} «<5% diss. py»	
60.68 TO 102.68	«INT.BEDDED SST/SLT/TUFF+CONGLOM»	Colour: brown, grey, white Grain Size: v.f.gr. to c.gr. This section consists of strongly oxidized interbedded very fine grained siltstone or tuffaceous		{60.68-80.60} «oxid'n»	Again, judging from the extensive oxidation through this interval these	

FROM TO	ROCK TYPE	TEXTURE AND STRUCTURE	ANGLE TO CA	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	REMARKS
		siltstone, fine grained quartz rich sandstone and quartz pebble conglomerate. The finer grained ash tuff units are the same as that described from 36.1-52.85. These are very fine grained units, chloritically altered and silicified. They are similar to andesitic tuffs described in previous holes. The fine grained intervals have chloritic and occasionally pyritic laminae parallel to bedding where seen	44	⟨80.6-85.62⟩ «chl, sil» The occasional quartz carb vein cuts the interval and is generally vuggy with oxidized selvages ⟨86.59-102.68⟩ «chl, sil»	sediments are probably pyritic. Occasional pyrite veinlets occur through the interval at low angles (10 deg) to c.a. These are strongly oxidized ⟨60.68-80.60⟩ «5% diss, vn py» ⟨85.62-86.59⟩ «25% diss, vn py» -occurs as fracture lining in conglom. ⟨86.59-101.68⟩ «tr. diss. vn py»	
		Fracturing is generally confined to the quartz pebble conglomerate which contain the majority of the sulphides 85.62: bedding Quartz pebble conglomerate and quartz sandstone content decreases downhole	24			
102.68 TO 149.35	«CHERTY TUFF, F.G. SANDY TUFF»	Colour: grey green Grain Size: v.f.gr. to f.gr. This is essentially the same unit as above but without the coarser conglomerate and sandstone interbeds. This consists of interbedded very fine grained chloritic cherty tuffaceous seds and fine grained sandy tuffs. Chloritic laminae are abundant. Diss. pyrite generally occurs with the more permeable. Bedding is seen slightly contorted in areas 104.6: bedding 109.8: bedding 113.6: bedding 118.9-119.85 -a strong tectonic breccia with grains sizes ranging from 1 mm Up to 5 cm; fine grained pyrite is seen in the matrix of the breccia, fragments are comprised of the cherts tuffaceous sediments this fault zone crosses ⟨118.9-119.85⟩ «FLT Bx» ⟨134.4⟩ «FLT gouge» 148.1: bedding	10 34 32 30 90 20	⟨102.68-114.60⟩ «chl, sil» ⟨114.60-119.85⟩ «str. oxid'n» -very strongly oxidized ⟨119.85-124.95⟩ «chl, sil» ⟨124.95-129.75⟩ «oxid'n» ⟨129.75-149.35⟩ «chl wk sil, wk oxid'n» From 124.95-129.75 -several vuggy quartz carbonate veins crosscut the core	Disseminated pyrite is generally associated with more permeable sandy tuffaceous units ⟨102.68-114.60⟩ «tr to 1% diss py» The strong oxidation from 114.60-119.85 suggests pyrite content is high ⟨114.60-114.85⟩ «15-20%» ⟨119.85-149.35⟩ «tr py»	

Sample	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	GEOCHEMICAL AG PPM	AS PPM	BA PPM	CU PPM	MO PPM	PB PPM	SB PPM	ZN PPM	AU-FIR PPB	COMMENTS
BCD12447	6.10	9.10	3.00	.1	49	423	97	1	15	16	46	119	
BCD12448	9.10	12.10	3.00	.1	13	230	64	1	18	1	42	21	
BCD12449	12.10	15.56	3.46	.1	11	147	92	1	21	1	43	40	
BCS17051	15.56	16.36	0.80	1.6	13	758	236	7	18	1	20	39	
BCS17052	16.36	19.36	3.00	.1	19	334	117	1	15	1	54	24	
BCS17053	19.36	22.36	3.00	.1	11	214	97	1	19	1	50	16	
BCS17054	22.36	25.36	3.00	.3	12	224	162	1	18	1	45	15	
BCS17055	25.36	28.36	3.00	.2	7	203	77	1	20	1	46	4	
BCS17056	28.36	31.36	3.00	.1	23	188	38	1	21	1	64	4	
BCS17057	31.36	34.70	3.34	.2	57	178	76	2	18	1	42	18	
BCS17058	34.70	36.10	1.40	.1	61	138	298	1	16	1	32	68	
BCS17059	36.10	39.10	3.00	.1	17	232	74	1	18	1	43	44	
BCS17060	39.10	42.10	3.00	.2	9	768	103	1	17	1	38	28	
BCS17061	42.10	45.10	3.00	.6	8	271	66	2	19	1	41	19	
BCS17062	45.10	48.10	3.00	.4	36	170	116	3	20	1	43	22	
BCS17063	48.10	52.85	4.75	.3	26	79	63	1	14	1	59	48	
BCS17064	52.85	55.85	3.00	.4	33	109	68	2	17	1	40	17	
BCS17065	55.85	58.85	3.00	.8	23	57	58	3	15	1	30	21	
BCS17066	58.85	60.68	1.83	.9	15	40	92	2	15	1	26	82	
BCS17067	60.68	63.68	3.00	.1	24	85	36	1	21	1	46	23	
BCS17068	63.68	66.68	3.00	.2	42	105	84	1	18	1	48	54	
BCS17069	66.68	69.68	3.00	.6	27	65	91	1	17	1	34	44	
BCS17070	69.68	72.68	3.00	.5	26	62	76	1	24	1	43	39	
BCS17071	72.68	75.68	3.00	.9	16	103	148	1	19	1	45	68	
BCS17072	75.68	78.68	3.00	.6	28	74	154	1	22	1	43	240	
BCS17073	78.68	81.68	3.00	.2	24	70	105	1	18	1	51	60	
BCS17074	81.68	84.68	3.00	.6	2	48	50	1	17	1	57	18	
BCS17075	84.68	87.68	3.00	.4	28	40	149	1	17	1	56	81	
BCD35101	87.68	90.68	3.00	.8	22	36	75	1	15	1	56	40	
BCD35102	90.68	93.68	3.00	.3	6	42	59	1	14	1	78	22	
BCD35103	93.68	96.68	3.00	.1	2	82	92	1	21	1	94	25	
BCD35104	96.68	99.68	3.00	.4	23	86	80	1	17	1	81	48	
BCD35105	99.68	102.68	3.00	.1	16	130	58	1	21	1	69	16	
BCD35106	102.68	105.68	3.00	.8	15	141	75	1	18	1	73	42	
BCD35107	105.68	108.68	3.00	.9	10	163	79	1	17	1	58	36	
BCD35108	108.68	111.68	3.00	.5	5	147	78	1	18	1	49	46	
BCD35109	111.68	114.68	3.00	.1	7	152	114	1	24	1	62	50	
BCD35110	114.68	117.68	3.00	.1	69	307	69	1	21	1	59	17	

Sample	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	AG PPM	AS PPM	BA PPM	CU PPM	MO PPM	PB PPM	SB PPM	ZN PPM	AU-FIR PPB
BCD35111	117.68	120.68	3.00	1.8	39	186	52	2	21	2	61	44
BCD35112	120.68	123.68	3.00	1.0	24	116	99	1	18	1	61	38
BCD35113	123.68	126.68	3.00	.2	24	119	50	1	22	1	79	15
BCD35114	126.68	129.68	3.00	.6	34	151	72	1	26	1	105	21
BCD35115	129.68	132.68	3.00	.4	24	106	46	1	21	1	127	19
BCD35116	132.68	135.68	3.00	1.0	57	140	98	1	104	1	178	29
BCD35117	135.68	138.68	3.00	.9	32	95	55	3	294	2	330	20
BCD35118	138.68	141.68	3.00	.8	29	89	69	1	101	2	285	38
BCD35119	141.68	144.68	3.00	.6	18	250	82	2	39	1	239	25
BCD35120	144.68	147.68	3.00	.5	30	182	66	1	301	1	399	91
BCD35121	147.68	149.35	1.67	.7	20	203	67	1	99	1	390	36