LOG NO: NOV 3 0 1992 RD.
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FILE NO:

1991 DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM
ON THE
SNOW CREEK CLAIM GROUP

Omineca Mining Division
NTS: 93L/12E
Latitude: 54 39'N Longitude: 127 40'W

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Homestake Canada Ltd.
1000-700 West Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1G8

Report by:

Peter Holbek
November 10, 1992

3180.C.906

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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,648

SUMMARY

The Snow Creek property is located 30km west-southwest of Smithers, B.C. in the Omineca Mining Division. The property consists of 88 units in five claims held by Homestake Canada Ltd. under option from Pacific Rim Mining Corp, both of Vancouver, B.C. Access to the property is currently by helicopter. Well maintained logging roads are located 15km to the north and 12km to the south of the property.

The claims were staked in 1987 following the discovery of precious and base metal bearing sulphide mineralization within the Snow Creek drainage. The discovery was made during follow-up prospecting of a stream sediment anomaly obtained by the joint federal-provincial government RGS program. Initial exploration on the property was conducted by Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd. in 1988 and consisted of prospecting, soil geochemical and IP and VLF-EM geophysical surveys. Results of this work defined a 600m long zone within the Snow Creek canyon that was sporadically mineralized and contained grades of up to 178.6g/t Au and 2315.7g/t Ag in float and 6.34g/t Au and 56.6g/t Ag in outcrop. Additionally, the geophysical and geochemical surveys suggested that sulphide mineralization could extend beyond the Creek exposures into the heavily overburden covered areas.

Mineralization, which consists of pyrite and lesser base metal sulphide minerals, occurs as disseminated fracture coatings to semi-massive pods and veins and is predominantly hosted by extensively faulted and fractured mafic pyroclastic and flow rocks of the Telkwa formation of the Hazelton Group. The mineralized volcanic rocks have been intruded by megacrystic feldspar porphyry dykes and sills.

Geological mapping, soil geochemical and VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys, and data compilation and re-interpretation, indicate that both near and sub-surface mineralization is considerably more extensive than the exposures within the Snow Creek canyon indicate. Spatial association of IP chargeability anomalies with magnetic lows and multi-element soil geochemical anomalies indicate that sulphide mineralization likely occurs over significantly large areas and is predominantly controlled by north and west-northwest trending structures. Potential for both bulk tonnage, disseminated low grade gold-silver deposits as well as smaller base and precious metal bearing sulphide-rich bodies or pipes was tested with a diamond drill program. The first two holes of the program tested exposed mineralization, with associated IP chargeability anomalies, in the Snow Creek canyon. Results from these holes do confirm that IP and soil geochemical anomalies are related to

precious metal enriched but sub-economic mineralization. These drill holes also inidcate that high grade, high sulphide exposures have limited sub-surface extents. Potential for low grade, bulk tonnage gold-silver deposits is reduced by extensive post-mineral dykes and sills which dilute and dissect mineralized areas.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and Access

The Snow Creek property is located 30km west-southwest of the town of Smithers, B.C.,on the eastern side of the Coast Mountain range and is covered by NTS map 93L/12E (Fig. 1.1). The property is cut by Snow Creek, a north flowing tributary of Serb Creek, which flows into the Zymoetz (Copper) River. The approximate centre of the property has geodetic coordinates of 54° 39' N latitude and 127° 40' W longitude.

Access to the property is best provided by helicopter from Smithers. The McDonnell Lake logging road from Smithers provides two-wheel drive access to within 15km northwest of the property. Alternatively, the logging road which follows the Telkwa River from the town of Telkwa provide access to within 11km of the property at the point where it crosses Tsai Creek (Fig. 2.1).

1.2 Claim Status

The property consists of five claims which contain a total of 88 units or 2,200 hectares. Claims are presently held by Homestake Canada Ltd. under option from Pacific Rim Resources Ltd. Both companies are based in Vancouver, B.C. All claims are currently grouped into the Snow91 Group. Claim configuration can be seen in Figure 1.2 and claim data is summarized in Table 1, below.

Claim Name	Record #	Units	Expiry Date
Snow 1	8858	20	Aug. 27, 1996
Snow 2	8859	20	Aug. 27, 1996
Snow 3	9067	20	Oct. 21, 1996
Snow 4	9187	8	Nov. 13, 1996
Snow 5	9188	20	Nov. 13, 1996

1.3 Physiography and Climate

Physiography of the property area is variable but overall moderately rugged. Elevations vary from 980 to 1850m. Much of the property area is covered with mature spruce forest. Treeline occurs at about 1370m. Most of the exploration work conducted to date has been in the Snow Creek valley, a broad glacial, north trending, U-shaped valley. Outcrop is restricted to water courses which follow fault and fracture zones and typically form deeply incised canyons.

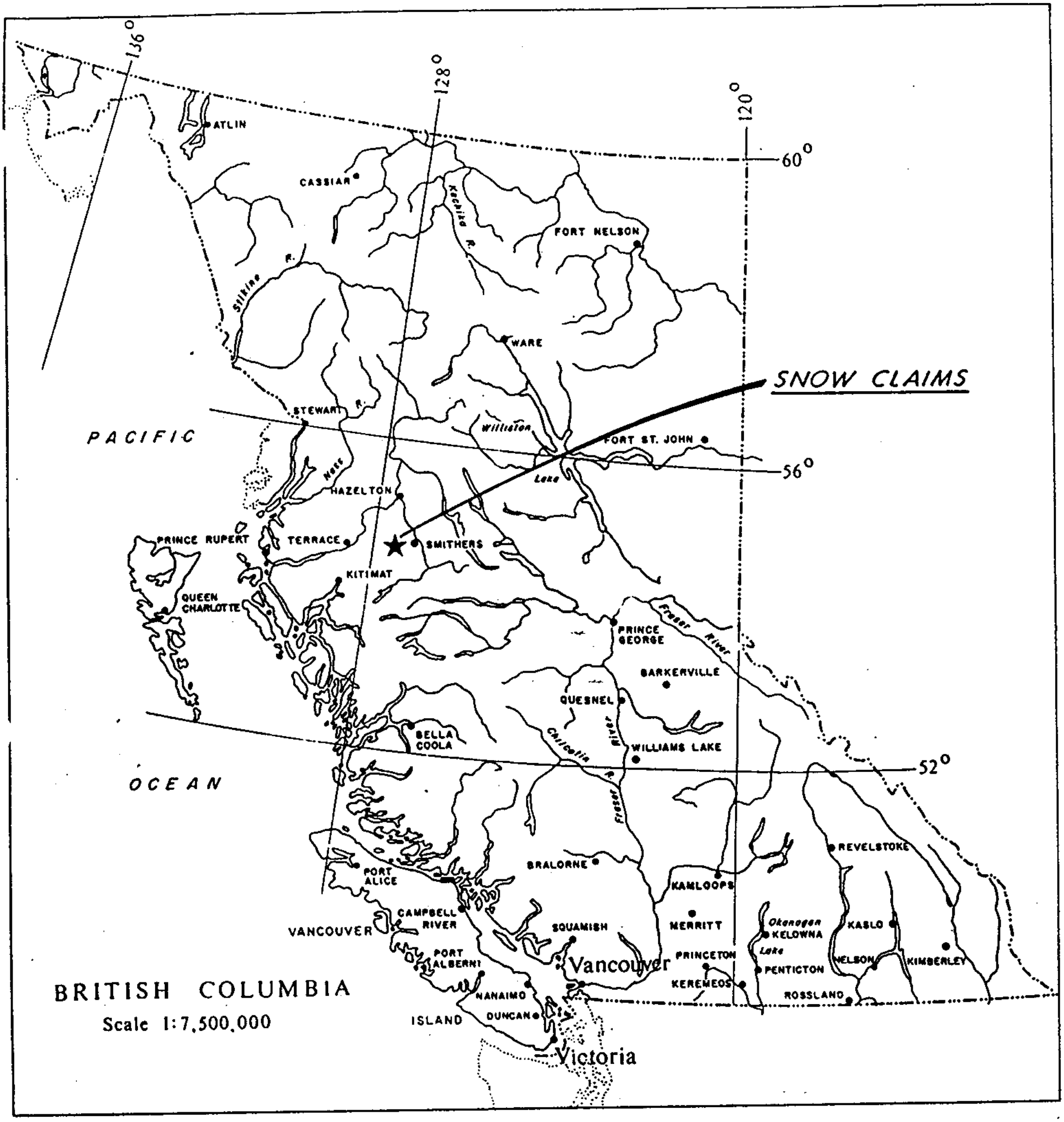
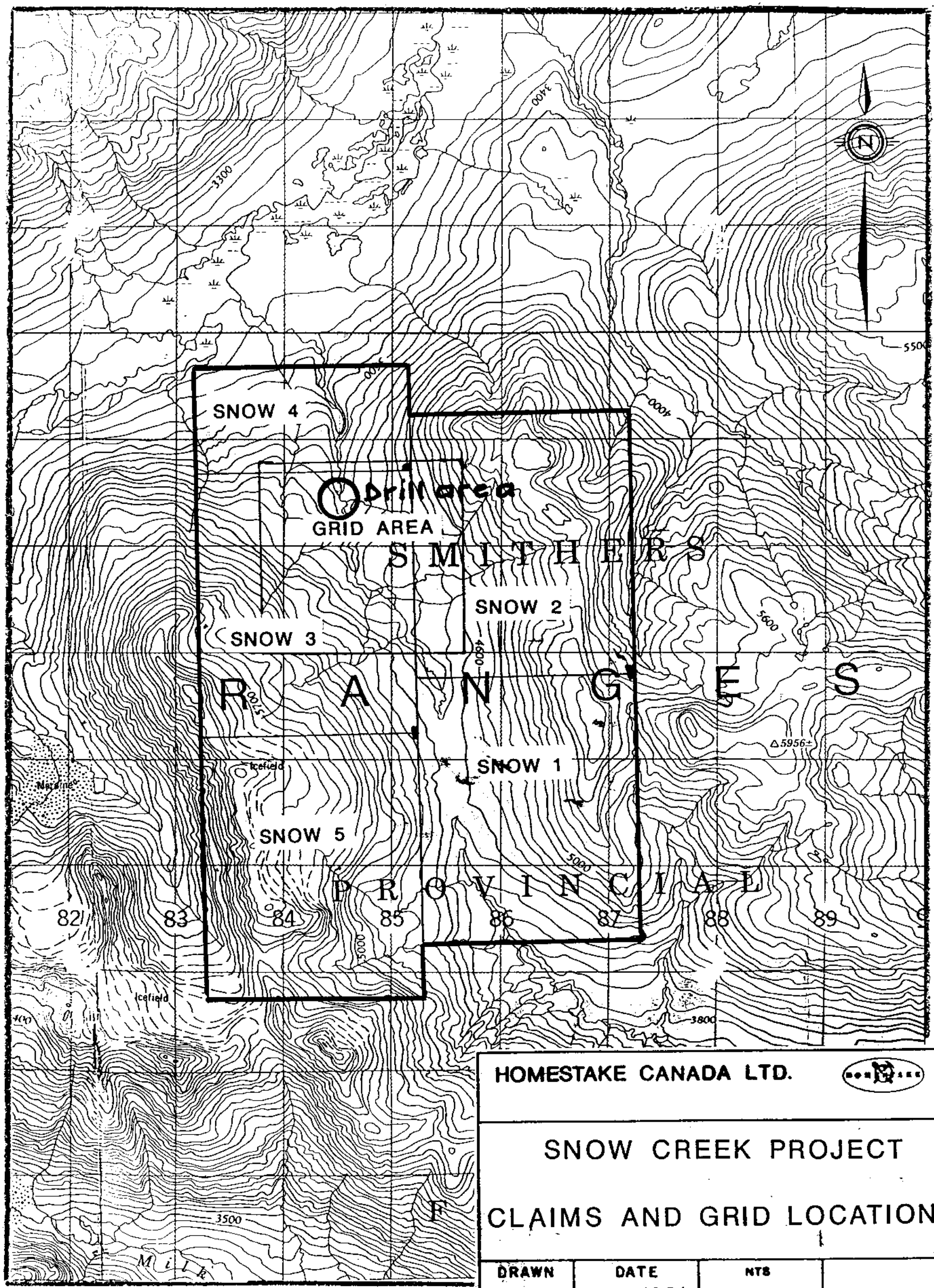


FIGURE 1.1 SNOW CREEK PROJECT LOCATION MAP



HOMESTAKE CANADA LTD.

SNOW CREEK PROJECT

CLAIMS AND GRID LOCATION

DRAWN	DATE	NTS	
PMH	Nov.,1991	93L/12E	Fig. 1.2

Revised

Overburden depths are highly variable ranging from 1 to greater than 25m suggesting an irregular bedrock surface.

Climate is typical for northern, mountainous areas with cool wet summers and cold dry winters. Freezing temperatures occur for approximately six months of the year. Soil profiles show good soil development with 4 to 15cm of leached A horizon and 50 to 150cm of B horizon above either C horizon or glacial till. Peat bogs and swampy areas are common.

1.4 Exploration History

Mineral claims were originally staked by H. Van Alphen of Smithers, B.C. following prospecting of a 170ppb Au stream sediment anomaly obtained by the federal and provincial government regional geochemical survey (RGS) for the Smithers (93L) map area. The property was optioned from Van Alphen by Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd. (now called Rio Algom Exploration Inc.) of Vancouver, B.C. Lornex conducted an exploration program in 1988 consisting of geological mapping and rock sampling, soil geochemistry, and induced polarization and VLF-EM geophysical surveys. Lornex's work identified numerous mineralized zones within the Snow Creek canyon believed to be associated with the intersection of a north trending regional fault and splay structures. Grades associated with the mineralized zones range from geochemically anomalous to highs of 178.6g/t Au, 2315.7 g/t Ag and 6.85% Cu. Several small areas with anomalous gold, silver and copper values in soils were identified peripheral to the creek mineralization.

Homestake initiated exploration in late September, 1991. The objectives of this work were to define the nature and extent of the mineralization. Previous work had already identified exposed mineralized areas within Snow Creek as well as indicated other potentially mineralized areas corresponding to IP chargeability and soil geochemical anomalies. However, additional work, consisting of detailed geological mapping, "fill-in"soil geochemistry, detailed VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys and re-interpretation of previous geophysical data, was required in order to accurately define the extent and controls of the mineralization and thereby assess its potential. To facilitate geological mapping and grid control a 1:2,500 scale topographic map was produced from 1:38,000 scale, 1988 B.C. government aerial photographs by Nadir Mapping Ltd. of Vancouver. Geological mapping was performed at 1:1,000scale over a four square kilometre area approximately centred on the Snow Creek drainage. Geological and rock sampling data was compiled on a 1:2,500 scale base map. A total of 792 soil geochemical samples were collected from 25m stations along flagged grid lines spaced 50m apart. Samples were not collected at Lornex sample sites on the 100m spaced cut-lines. Geophysical VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys were conducted on 50m spaced grid lines at 12.5 or 25m stations. A total of 23.1 line kilometres of geophysical surveying was completed in the same area as the geological mapping and geochemical sampling. Data from previous IP and VLF-EM surveys were re-interpreted by D. Woods.

1.5 Current Work

Results from surface exploration program indicated that precious and base metal mineralization are associated with sulphides, and therefore IP chargeability anomalies, and that mineralization was widespread over the property. It was also clear that mineralization was largely structurally controlled and that sulphide zones could have complex morphologies. A trenching program using a backhoe was considered but rejected due to the difficulties in accessing the property with a backhoe and trenching within swampy conditions. A diamond drill program was begun in late November and terminated on December 21, 1991. This report outlines the property geology, the diamond drill program and the results of the first two drill holes of that program.

Samples were taken from split core; the core is stored temporarily in hangar of Central Mountain Air, Smithers.

2 GEOLOGY

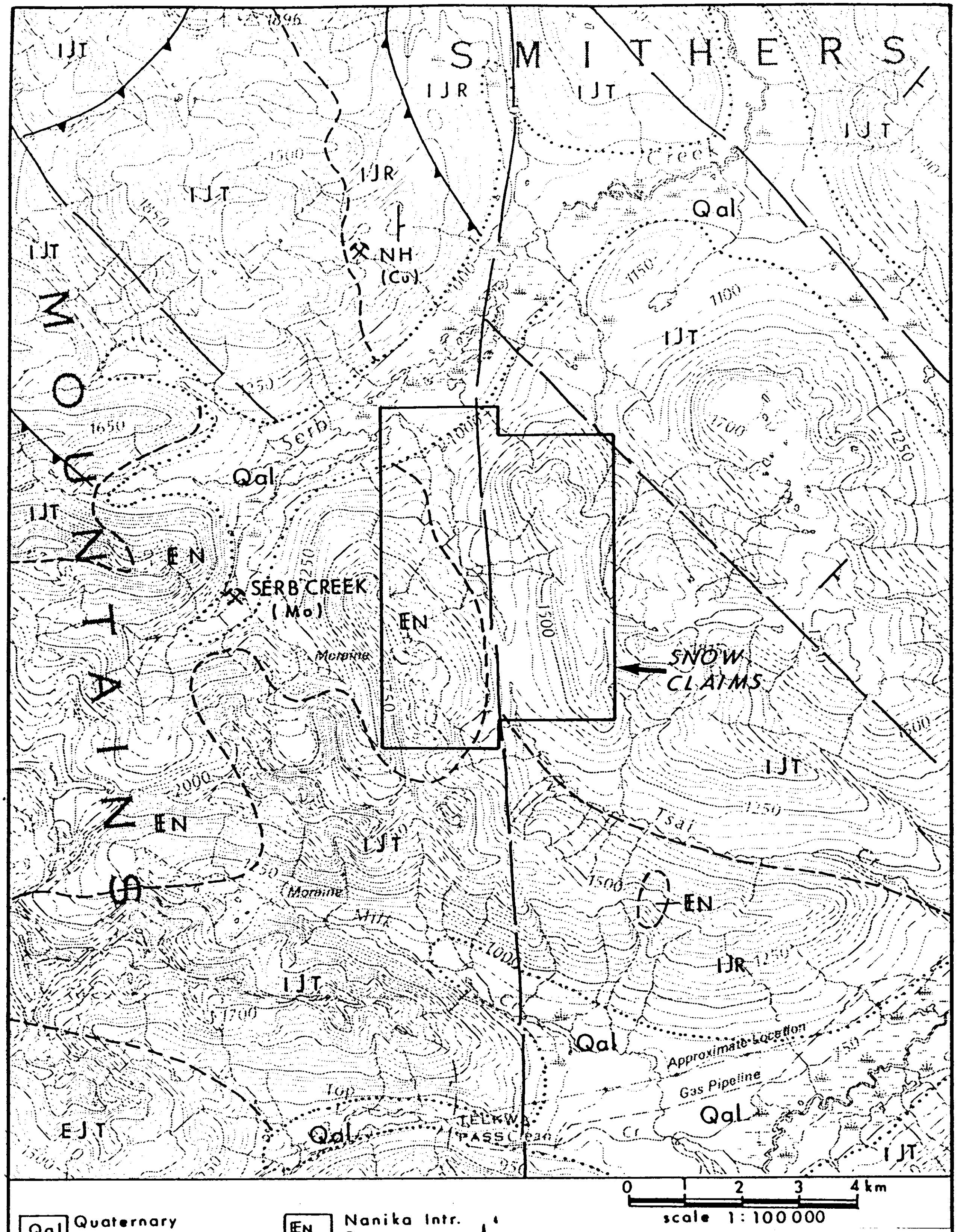
2.1 Regional Geologic Setting

The Snow Creek property lies near the western edge of the Intermontane Tectonic Belt (Stikine Superterrane of Monger (1982)) and just north of the axis of the Skeena arch, a northeasterly trending zone of mesozoic uplift and plutonism (Carter, 1981). The property region is predominantly underlain by volcanic rocks of the Hazelton Group which represents an island-arc volcanic and sedimentary assemblage deposited during the Early to Middle Jurassic. The Hazelton Group as defined by Tipper and Richards (1976) has been subdivided into three formations on the basis of age and depositional environment. The oldest, termed the Telkwa formation is a widespread and voluminous pile of calc-alkaline volcanic rocks which, in turn, has been divided into five distinctive depositional facies. The Howson subaerial facies is the most southwesterly of the five depositional facies and underlies much of the property area. The Howson facies is predominately comprised of pyroclastic rocks of andesitic composition with minor rhyolite, basalt flows and intercalated sedimentary rocks. No stratigraphic section can be defined as typical for the facies but the commonest strata include bright red, maroon, purple, pink, grey or green well-bedded ash tuff, crystal-lithic tuff, lapilli tuff, lahars and fine to coarse grained breccias.

A variety of intrusive rocks are common to the region. The Topley intrusions of Early Jurassic age form a northeast trending belt of stocks and small batholiths that extends from the eastern margin of the Coast Plutonic Complex near Morice Lake to the Babine Lake area (Carter, 1981). These rocks display calc-alkaline affinities and range in composition from quartz diorite to quartz monzonite. The similarity in age and composition between the Topley intrusions and the Telkwa formation, as well as the proximity of the intrusions to the thickest accumulations of Telkwa volcanic rocks has led many workers to postulate that the Topley intrusions represent the eruptive centres of the volcanic rocks. Carter (1981) notes that the Topley intrusions do not appear to be associated with significant economic mineral deposits.

The Bulkley intrusions consist of a chronologically and compositionally similar suite of intrusive rocks that occur in a northerly trending belt within the centre of Stikinia. The rocks are Late Cretaceous in age and typically occur as small stocks of porphyritic granodiorite and quartz monzonite. The Bulkley intrusions host significant copper-molybdenum and molybdenum-tungsten deposits (Carter, 1981).

The large intrusive body that forms the southwestern part of the property area(Figures 2.1 and 2.2) was originally documented as belonging to the Eocene Nanika intrusions by Tipper and Richards (1976). However, work by Carter (1981) and by the author indicate that compositionally this intrusion is more appropriately grouped with the Eocene plutons of the Coast Plutonic Complex.



Qal	Quaternary alluvium
lJR	Nilkitwa Fm. Red tuff, breccia
lJT	Telkwa Fm. Red-green tuff, flows, breccia
EN	Nanika Intr. Quartz monzonite
EJT	Topley Intr. Rhyolite

(REF.: 1976, Tipper, O.F. 351)

N

HOMESTAKE CANADA LTD.

SNOW PROJECT

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

DRAWN	DATE	NTS	
PMH	Oct., 1991	93L/12E	Figure 2.1

Revised

District scale mapping (Tipper and Richards, 1976) shows the stratified rocks of the area to occur as large fault-bounded blocks that have been displaced both laterally and vertically relative to one another. Some rotation of fault blocks is also documented. The dominant trend of the faults is northwesterly with subordinate northeasterly and northerly trends. The regional map (Fig. 2.1) indicates a major north trending fault which approximately bisects the property but does not juxtapose different rock groups within the claim area.

2.2 Property Geology

2.2.1 General Geology and Stratigraphy

Distribution of the major rock units within the study area is shown in Figure 2.2. Bedrock exposure within the area mapped is restricted to areas above treeline and the major water courses, consequently the geology for much of the property is inferred or unknown. Contact relationships between the different units are also invariably obscured by fault movement.

The oldest rocks within the area are pyroclastic and minor flow rocks of the Howson facies of the Telkwa formation. Although a number of different lithologies are recognized within this unit, poor exposure and time constraints prevented a meaningful subdivision of this formation during mapping. Lithologies include maroon, dark green and dark grey to black lithic-ash tuffs, crystal-ash tuffs, lapilli tuffs and fine- to medium-grained breccias. Thin, fine-grained, dark green amygdaloidal flows were observed at two localities. In general, green and maroon lithologies were more prevalent in the northern part of the map area whereas the dark grey to black lithologies were more common in the southern map area. All of the lithologies were non-magnetic in outcrop. Most outcrops showed evidence of moderate to intense strain and primary features such as bedding were obscured. Where bedding was observed it most commonly displayed moderate to steep easterly dips in contrast to the nearly flat lying stratigraphy exposed on the mountain immediately to the northeast of the property.

Flow banded rhyolite and brecciated equivalents are exposed in Snow Creek and on the easternmost boundary of the claim group and are distinctive enough to be assigned to a separate unit. Dark and light grey alternating bands about 3mm in width, and a highly silicious composition make this unit easily recognizable. Contacts between this unit and surrounding pyroclastic rocks are not exposed but location of the rhyolite suggests it is either intrusive into the surrounding rocks or occurs within uplifted fault blocks. Tipper and Richards (1976) note that rhyolitic rocks, including flow banded domes, flows and welded tuffs are common within the Howson facies of the Telkwa formation.

The remaining units within the mapped area are all intrusive. These rocks have been assigned to various chronological groups on the basis of textural and chemical similarities to descriptions by Carter (1981). The oldest intrusive rock observed on the property is a leucocratic quartz-feldspar porphyry. It occurs as elongate bodies, presumably dykes, although both morphology and contacts are obscured by faults and/or younger intrusions. Crowded fine-grained quartz and feldspar phenocrysts in a light grey to creamy tan, aphanitic matrix and the virtual absence of mafic minerals make this unit distinctive. It is proximal to mineralization but does not appear to be mineralized. Compositional similarity suggests it is an intrusive equivalent of the flow banded rhyolite.

Megacrystic feldspar porphyry underlies a significant part of the mapped area. The unit is distinctive with about 10% pink to orange, euhedral to subhedral, poikilitic orthoclase phenocrysts that range in size from 0.5 to 2.0cm and are set in a medium grey matrix containing fine-grained phenocrysts of biotite, quartz, plagioclase and hornblende. Proportion and size of the quartz phenocrysts and the ratio of hornblende to biotite is highly variable. Typically, the unit is weakly to strongly magnetic. This unit is intrusive into all units on the property, with the possible exception of the quartz diorite pluton to the southwest of the mapped area, and occurs as tabular to irregular dykes, sills and plugs. Many of the outcrops of this unit display a sheeted aspect which may be due to a cooling feature or to multiple intrusive injections. Most of the linear contacts appear to have shallow dips to the south. On the basis of mineralogy, texture and composition this unit has been tentatively assigned to the Bulkley intrusions.

The final map unit is the quartz diorite that forms the edge of a large pluton located on the southwestern part of the property. Where examined on the small bluffs along treeline, the rock is a fresh biotite-hornblende quartz diorite (plag £ orthoclase) with no foliation. Approximately parallel to the inferred contact of this pluton are a number of small exposures of quartz-epidote greenstone which likely represent metamorphosed and skarnified volcanic rocks along the contact zone. A small outcrop of similar, but biotite only, quartz diorite is exposed in a small creek on the northeastern side of the mapped area (Fig. 2.2). This unit is only weakly magnetic.

At least two intrusive phases are also present on the ridge top on the eastern edge of the property. One is a fine-grained leucocratic aplite while the other is an orange weathering, weakly feldspar phyric, biotite quartz monzonite which hosts a silicious stockwork zone containing anomalous gold. It is presumed that these phases are related to the K-feldspar megacrystic porphyry sills but no additional work was conducted in this area.

2.2.2 Structure

Almost all of the exposures of volcanic rocks and most of the contacts of the intrusive rocks show evidence of strain and shearing. Shear fabrics are best developed and exposed in the upper reaches of Snow Creek where flat lying green and maroon mylonite zones commonly form the stream bed. In the lower reaches of Snow Creek or the central part of the map area strain fabrics are less pronounced, although a weak to intense foliation of the volcanic rocks and narrow clay gouge zones are common. Foliations and faults display a wide range of attitudes, but can be classified into the following groupings: north-trending with steep east or west dips, flat to gentle southerly dips, northwest trending with moderate northeasterly dips and northeast trends with shallow to moderate northwesterly dips.

In spite of common observation of shear fabrics and gouge zones parallel to Snow Creek, there is no obvious displacement of units from one side of the Creek to the other. It is possible that some displacement occurred between similar volcanic lithologies prior to the emplacement of the megacrystic feldspar porphyry intrusions. However, most lithological units and contacts cross the creek without any apparent or significant offset. In contrast, there are numerous examples where northwest and northeast trending faults have caused offset. In most of these cases the offset appears to be in the order of a few metres to a few tens of metres.

2.3.2 Mineralization

Mineralization on the property consists of disseminated and fracture controlled sulphide minerals within andesitic volcanic rocks. Sulphide content is highly variable ranging from a few tenths of a percent to five percent for the disseminated mineralization and to greater than 60% (over small widths) for the fracture controlled mineralization. Pyrite is the dominant sulphide with minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite and rare galena. Mineralization is exposed sporadically along a 750m section of Snow Creek and in adjacent tributaries. Alteration associated with sulphide mineralization is negligible and gangue mineralogy consists of minor amounts of calcite and even lesser quartz. Commonly, maroon volcanic rocks will have turned pale green in and around areas of sulphidation, although pale green volcanic rocks also exist in unmineralized areas.

Fracture controlled mineralization can range from very fine-grained multi-directional fracture coatings to regularly layered, 2mm thick, sheets of massive sulphide to pods and veins of semi-massive to massive sulphides. Weakly mineralized outcrops that are exposed within the tributaries of Snow Creek indicate the potential for more extensive areas of disseminated mineralization. Gold and silver are associated with the sulphide mineralization and appear to correlate with the amount of sulphide present. However, this correlation is only empirical and the presence of a high concentration of sulphides does not always coresspond to high precious metal grades. A significant variation of grades between samples collected from the same site has been observed particularly where very high grades occur. A number of high sulphide samples were submitted for metallic assays to check for coarse grained gold. The gold was all in the fine fraction and it is concluded that the variation between analyses from the same area is due to an inherent erratic distribution of gold within the mineralization rather than due to coarse grain size.

On the basis of outcrop exposures, previous workers noted an association between the megacrystic feldspar porphyry unit (FSPP) and sulphidation of the volcanic rocks (Cope, 1988). More detailed examination suggests that, for the most part, the emplacement of the intrusive rocks occurred after deposition of the sulphide minerals within the volcanic rocks. Although the clay filled fault and fractures within the FSPP can contain fine-grained disseminated pyrite, numerous samples collected for assay failed to yield anomalous precious metal values. The spatial correlation between the dykes and sulphide mineralization suggests that mineralizing fluids and the intrusions used the same structural breaks. Additionally, because the intrusive-volcanic contacts are so numerous there is a high probability that some contacts will occur near mineralization, however, unmineralized intrusive-volcanic contacts do exceed the number of mineralized ones. Pyrite hosted by clay gouge zones is typically medium to coarse-grained and euhedral suggesting a post deformation thermal event which resulted in re-crystallization of the sulphides.

Examination of drill core does little to resolve the relationship between the feldspar megacrystic porphyry intrusions and mineralization. In certain drill holes the highest gold and silver grades within the volcanic rocks are proximal to intrusive contacts (Fig. 5.2). However, there are an equal number of examples where precious metal grades are greater with increasing distance away from the FSPP contacts or where contact areas are completely unmineralized. Consideration of all the observations favours coincident structural control on both the mineralization and emplacement of the FSPP intrusions. It would seem then, that magmatic intrusion took place during the waning stages of mineralization.

Drill core samples were analyzed for gold and silver by fire assay techniques. High sulphide samples were analysed and for an additional 29 elements by ICP methods. Analytical results are included with drill logs in Appendix I, as well as on the cross sections.

3 DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM

3.1 Methods

The diamond drilling program was conducted from November 24 to December 21, 1991 and from April 20 to 24, 1992. Only the first two holes of the program are described in this report. Drill hole specifications are given in Table 3.1 and collar locations are shown on Figure 2.2. Split core samples were shipped to Min-En Labs in Smithers for gold and silver analyses by fire assay techniques and for multi-element analyses by ICP techniques.

TABLE 3.1 DIAMOND DRILL HOLE SURVEY DATA

DH Name	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length
DH91SC01	8533.00	4487.50	1184.00	090	-65	154.80
DH91SC02	8393.00	4493.00	1203.00	090	-65	174.60

Diamond drilling was performed with a modified JKS 300 using BDGM size coring equipment owned and operated by Hi-Tech Diamond Drilling from Smithers, B.C. The Copper River Ranch on McDonnell Lake, 15km east of the property was used as a base camp. The McDonnel Lake Road which connects the Copper River Ranch with Smithers was ploughed regularly by local forest harvesting companies. Active logging necessitated the use of radios within vehicles operating between Smithers and the Copper River Ranch. The drill and drill crews were moved by a Hughes 500D helicopter under contract from Northern Mountain Helicopters. Drill sites were cleared and pads built on log cribs by F. LaRocque and Associates of Telkwa B.C. Because each pad required clearing of snow prior to crib construction a three man pad building team was employed full time for the duration of the program. The pad builders also assisted with drill moves. All drill pads were built such that a stump could be used to anchor the drill which saved the time and cost of drilling anchors.

Daylight was limited to eight hours by the end of the program resulting in 16 hour night shifts. An insulated, portable, completely self-contained hut was kept near the drill to provide shelter for the night shift drillers. This hut contained enough food and fuel to sustain three men for a week in the event of a prolonged storm. Over the entire program only three night shifts and one day shift was lost to weather or drill moves not completed prior to darkness. In excess of 5m of snow fell during the December part of the drill program but temperatures were fairly mild (+3 to -15°C) causing few problems with waterlines.

The drill program was plagued by highly fracture ground conditions resulting in increased camp and helicopter costs. Broken ground also resulted in high bit wear. The average amount of core recovered over the program on a per shift basis was 22m. In spite of ground conditions core recovery was in excess of 90%.

3.2 Results

Drill holes were targeted on the basis of geology, IP anomalies and to a lesser extent on soil geochemical anomalies. Targets were anticipated to be either large areas of disseminated sulphides or smaller, perhaps even vein-like, zones of intense sulphide mineralization.

Two drill holes were targeted on mineralization and IP anomalies within Snow Creek: DH91SC01, and 02. Cross sections displaying these holes are shown on Figures 3.1 and 3.2, respectively. Topography presented a considerable challenge to test these targets appropriately. Both of these holes were drilled from the west side of the Creek because the majority of surface observations indicated that westerly dipping structures controlled the mineralization, a conclusion which was confirmed by initial drilling. It was assumed that overburden depth would be minimal near the creek canyon as much of the canyon featured steep rock walls. However, this did not turn out to be the case and initial attempts to drill holes at -45 to -55 degrees resulted in a excessive depths of overburden (>20m) and holes were steepened to -60 degrees. Drill holes, DH91SC01 and DH91SC02 intersected a major shattered, shear and gouge zone, approximately 30 to 40m thick, which likely corresponds to the inferred Snow Creek Fault Zone (SCFZ).

Drill hole DH91SC01 failed to yield economically significant results. This hole intersected two narrow mineralized green gouge zones within the megacrystic feldspar porphyry (FSPP) unit. These zones correlate well with similar material sampled in outcrop exposed in a small, steep stream, about 50m south of the drill collar, but assays from drill core are significantly lower than from outcrop. Whether these zones are mineralized fault gouge or sheared slivers of volcanic rock caught between two dykes is still not clear. The mineralized rock at the lower FSPP contact, which is only weakly anomalous in precious metals, likely corresponds to the targeted massive pyrite mineralization exposed in the Creek. Again, the amount of sulphides and assays are much lower in drill core than in surface sampling. No mineralization is associated with the lower FSPP units (Fig. 3.1)

Drill hole DH91SC02 was targeted on a high grade, massive sulphide vein (Henk's Vein - best assay collected by J. Dawson of approximately 16g/t Au over 5.0m) and intense, but shallow, IP response. The drill hole intersected the same units as mapped on surface and indicates that the intrusive units dip much more shallowly to the southwest than estimated from surface mapping. Even the SCFZ appears to have a shallow dip here. Approximately 40m of mineralized volcanic rock was encountered (Fig. 3.2) but assays yielded only geochemically anomalous concentrations of precious metals. The sulphide rich rocks extend to a vertical depth of 50m below surface and appear to dip to the west as suggested by the IP data. No vein style mineralization was intersected but the mineralized zone corresponds geologically with that on surface. Henk's vein is only exposed over a strike length of 4m, pinching out to the north and appearing to be truncated by a FSPP unit to the south, and it is not unreasonable that it's depth extent would also be limited. However, the potential for an east dipping vein remains a possibility and is somewhat supported by a small eastward shift in the deep IP response in this area, although there is no geophysical support for any strike extensions of the vein.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Precious and base metal values are associated with structurally controlled sulphide mineralization. Sulphide mineralization, which ranges from sparse disseminations along fracture surfaces to semi-massive pods and veins, is restricted to intensely fractured mafic volcanic rocks. Commonly, extensive pyritization is associated with a colour change from maroon to green within the host rock. The lack of alteration, limited amount of gangue minerals, and the features mentioned above suggest that low temperature, sulphur rich, reduced hydrothermal fluids percolated through extensively faulted and fractured rock and sulphides were precipitated by redox reactions within iron-rich rocks. The elemental associations of Cu, Zn, and Pb with Au and Ag, and the relative lack of volatile elements such as As and Sb is compatible with mineralization distal to a porphyry type hydrothermal system. Rock chip sampling within the Snow Creek canyon indicates that potentially economic gold grades are obtainable over reasonably large thicknesses.

Correlation between IP chargeability, magnetic lows, multi-element soil geochemical anomalies and surface observations indicates that mineralization occurs over a large area, predominantly along north and northwest trending structures. Two obvious mineralized areas within the Snow Creek canyon have been tested by diamond drilling. Although two drill holes are an inconclusive test of mineralization the results have downgraded the property, at least within tested area. Disseminated sulphide zones carry enriched but sub-economic grades of precious and base metals. Intrusive rocks further dilute and dissect mineralized areas. Potential for higher grade semi-massive sulphide ore zones is hard to discern on the basis of limited drilling but appears limited as the small surface showings which were tested with drill holes did not display any vertical or subsurface continuity.

Due to the extensively fractured host rocks consideration of reverse circulation techniques should be given to any future drilling plans, particularly as logging roads continue to encroach upon the property. The strong northerly and northwesterly grain of fracture patterns indicate that holes drilled with an east-west orientation will have a better probability of successful completion than holes drilled with a north-south or northwesterly orientation.

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APPENDIX I

DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

HOMESTAKE CANADA LTD.
SNOW CREEK PROJECT
DIAMOND DRILL LOG

HOLE ID	: DH91SC01	COLLAR NORTHING	: 8533.0
CORE SIZE	: BDGM.	COLLAR EASTING	: 4487.5
DATE STARTED	: 91/11/26	COLLAR ELEVATION	: 1184.0
DATE COMPLETED	: 91/11/29	COLLAR AZIMUTH	: 90.00
LOGGED BY	: PMH	COLLAR DIP	: -65.00
LOCATION	: NTS 93L/12E	TOTAL LENGTH	: 154.8M

MINING DIV.: OMINECA

PURPOSE: TEST HIGH GRADE ZONE IN NORTHERN END OF CK.

COMMENTS: WEAK PYRITIZATION AND CP AT TARGET DEPTH

KEY INTERSECTIONS: **FROM 88.5 TO 88.8M; 0.3M OF 1.23G/T AU**

SURVEY DATA

DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
	NONE.	

SUMMARY REMARKS

Hole is characterized by highly broken/shattered core. Upper 104m is faulted and sheared megacrystic feldspar porphyry. Pyrite occurs within fault zones and weakly disseminated adjacent to fault zones. Next 40m consists of crystal and lithic ashtuffs and amygdaloidal flows (?) which are variably altered and mineralized and cut by numerous faults and narrow FSPP dykes. Best mineralization is a 1m zone at the intrusive-volcanic contact at 104m. This most likely represents the equivalent mineralization to that exposed in the Creek.

LEGEND

SULPHIDE MINERALS:

PY = PYRITE CP = CHALCOPYRITE

AU = GOLD EL = ELECTRUM SP = SPHALERITE

BS = UNIDENTIFIED GREY/BLACK SULPHIDES

STRUCTURE ID:

CV = CALCITE VEIN QV = QUARTZ VEIN

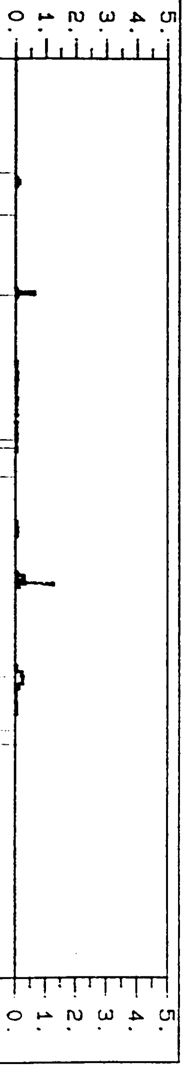
BC = BRECCIA CONTACT BD = BEDDING

FO = FOLIATION

DRILL HOLE SUMMARY

FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY
0.00	19.30	**Overburden**
19.30	26.40	**FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**
26.40	39.90	**FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**
39.90	64.20	**FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**
65.70	70.50	**FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**
70.50	104.20	**FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**
104.20	113.20	**Crystal-ash tuff**
115.60	125.60	**Lithic ash tuff**
125.60	144.10	**Lapilli tuff**
144.10	154.80	**FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**

AU G/T



METERS 42.0 52.0 62.0 72.0 82.0

ROD	RECOVERY	FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	MINOR LITH.	COLOUR	TEXTURE 1	TEXTURE 2	REMARKS
500	1000	39.90	64.30	**FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**	**FAULT ZONE**	Dark Grey	Porphy ritic	Massiv e	Gougey rubble to tectonic breccia. Black to dark green pyritic slips and fractures.
100	980	64.30	65.70	**FAULT ZONE**		Medium Green	Brecci ated	Porphy ritic	Fault breccia with pyrite on fracture surfaces and interstitial to breccia clasts. Clasts are heterolithic up to 2cm largest
100	1000	65.70	70.50	**FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**		Light Tan	Porphy ritic	Angula r fragme	Same unit as previous FSPP except that the feldspar crystals seem to be more faded. Small thin fractures usually infilled by calcite. Lower contact could be chill margin. Biotite as small (1mm) subhedral crystals. Finer grained matrix than previous interval.
500	950	70.50	104.20	**FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**	**FAULT ZONE**	Medium Grey	FAULT	Porphy ritic	Basically same FSPP except that it is highly shattered and approx. 70% faulted with local gouge zones (0.2m wide). Mineralization cp, py occurs near lower faulted and altered contact with maroon tuff. Many FX have pink (alteration?) rims with white on the inside Highly fractured with bulk orientation @ very shallow angles with respect to core axis.

STRUCTURE

ALTERATION

STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TO CORE	STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TO CORE	FRACTURES/M	% CHLORITE	% EPIDOTE	% HEMATITE	% CALCITE	% CLAY	% PYRITE
FR	20	FR	80	60.0				2.5		0.1
FR	40			60.0	1.0					1.0
LC	70			50.0				1.0		
FT	40			80.0				2.5	0.1	0.0

ASSAYS

FROM	TO	SAMPLE NUMBER	LENGTH M/10	COPPER %	ZINC %	SILVER g/t	GOLD g/t
40.40	51.20						
51.20	51.70	16007	05	0.00	0.01	1.4	0.01
51.70	53.00	16008	13	0.00	0.01	1.5	0.01
53.00	54.30	16009	13	0.03	0.02	4.8	0.04
54.30	55.30	16010	10	0.02	0.02	3.1	0.02
55.30	57.30	16011	20	0.00	0.01	1.0	0.01
57.30	60.30	16012	30	0.00	0.01	1.4	0.03
60.30	61.40						
61.40	63.40	16013	20	0.00	0.00	1.2	0.01
63.40	64.20	16014	08	0.00	0.00	0.9	0.01
64.20	65.90	16015	17	0.02	0.02	3.8	0.02
65.90	66.40	16016	05	0.00	0.00	0.7	0.01
66.40	78.20						
78.20	79.20	16022	10	0.00	0.01	1.7	0.02
79.20	80.00	16023	08	0.00	0.01	1.5	0.04
80.00	80.70	16024	07	0.00	0.01	1.1	0.03
80.70	86.80						

42.0 52.0 62.0 72.0 82.0

DRILL HOLE: DH91SC01
PAGE 2

METERS 0.0 10.0 20.0 30.0 40.0

RQD	RECOVERY	FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	MINOR LITH.	COLOUR	TEXTURE 1	TEXTURE 2	REMARKS
		0.00	19.30	**Overburden**					First attempts @ -50 deg. and -55 deg. failed to penetrate overburden.
100	900	19.30	26.40	**FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**	**FAULT ZONE**	Medium Grey	Porphy ritic		Very broken FS porphyry. Dark grey matrix. FS pink and white euhedral to subhedral. Rare quartz eyes.
600	980	26.40	39.90	**FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**	**FAULT ZONE**	Dark Grey	Porphy ritic	Massiv e	Orange and white euhedral megacrysts of FS. Qz eyes common to 0.8 cm size.
500	1000	39.90	64.30	**FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**		Dark Grey	Porphy ritic	Massiv e	Basically same rock unit as above but some slight textural and colour variations. Chlorite, calcite and pyrite increase adjacent to fault and/or shatter zones. Two zones of fault breccia are mineralized with up to

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DRILL HOLE: DH91SC01

STRUCTURE / ALTERATION

STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TO CORE	STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TO CORE	FRACTURES/M	% CHLORITE	% EPIDOTE	% HEMATITE	% CALCITE	% CLAY	% PYRITE
				70.0			1.0	2.5		
				40.0			1.0	1.0		
FR	20	FR	80	60.0				2.5		0.1

ASSAYS

FROM	TO	SAMPLE NUMBER	LENGTH M/10	COPPER %	ZINC %	SILVER g/t	GOLD g/t
0.00	20.20						
20.20	20.70	16001	05	0.00	0.01	1.4	0.03
20.70	21.20	16002	05	0.00	0.02	3.0	0.10
21.20	21.70	16003	05	0.00	0.01	1.3	0.01
21.70	38.90						
38.90	39.40	16004	05	0.00	0.01	1.2	0.01
39.40	39.90	16005	05	0.02	0.06	21.9	0.60
39.90	40.40	16006	05	0.00	0.02	1.3	0.03
40.40	51.20						

0.0 10.0 20.0 30.0 40.0

DRILL HOLE: DH91SC01
PAGE 6

METERS	RQD	RECOVERY	FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	MINOR LITH.	COLOUR	TEXTURE 1	TEXTURE 2	REMARKS
84.0										
						Fault gouge				Fractured and gougey zone with granoblastic and disseminated py app. 2-5%.
94.0	500	950	70.50	104.20	**FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**		Medium Grey	FAULT	Porphyritic	
						FELDSPAR				Notable sulphide zone app. 5% sulphides as
104.0						**Crystal-ash tuff**				
	200	900	104.20	113.20	**Crystal-ash tuff**		VERY LIGHT MAROON		AMYGDULAR	This interval is a crystal tuff, maroon in color. Some local lithic zones and faults. Uper contact is faulted, lower is a chill margin with FSPP. Local high amygdular zones with calcite and chlorite filling them (1cm dia.). Still crystal tuff except it is slightly bleached to a light green color. Local faults and gouge - 3% py.
						Crystal-ash tuff				
114.0	100	980	113.20	115.60	**FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**		Dark Grey	Porphyritic	FAULT	FSPP dyke with chill margin upper contact and faulted lower contact. FX not very sharp outlines.
	600	980	115.60	125.60	**Lithic ash tuff**		Medium Grey	Tuffaceous		Similar to the XATF interval exept that the clasts are replaced by CL and HE as well as being present in the amygdules.
24.0										
	100	900								

DRILL HOLE. DH91SC01

PAGE 7

STRUCTURE

STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TO CORE	STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TO CORE	FRACTURES/M
FT	40			80.0
UC	40			40.0
				99.0
FR	40	FR	60	40.0

ALTERATION

% CHLORITE	% EPIDOTE	% HEMATITE	% CALCITE	% CLAY	% PYRITE
			2.5	0.1	0.0
				20.0	0.0
					0.0
20.0		20.0	5.0		

ASSAYS

FROM	TO	SAMPLE NUMBER	LENGTH M/10	COPPER %	ZINC %	SILVER g/t	GOLD g/t
80.70	86.80						
86.80	87.30	16017	05	0.00	0.00	0.9	0.05
87.30	88.00	16018	07	0.23	0.64	16.7	0.27
88.00	88.50	16019	05	0.01	0.02	1.2	0.02
88.80	89.30	16021	05	0.02	0.02	3.0	0.10
89.30	102.5						
102.50	103.5	16025	10	0.01	0.01	1.0	0.02
103.5	104.2	16026	07	0.63	0.19	33.5	0.20
104.20	105.5	16027	13	0.05	0.06	6.3	0.23
105.5	106.4	16028	09	0.12	0.03	5.1	0.10
106.40	108.7	16029	23	0.01	0.03	1.4	0.02
108.70	110.1	16030	14	0.00	0.05	1.9	0.02
110.1	110.7	16031	06	0.00	0.06	2.3	0.01

84.0
94.0
104.0
114.0
124.0

HOMESTAKE CANADA LTD.
SNOW CREEK PROJECT
DIAMOND DRILL LOG

HOLE ID : DH91SC02
CORE SIZE : BDGM.
DATE STARTED : 911130
DATE COMPLETED: 9112 3
LOGGED BY : TMK
LOCATION : NTS 93L/12E

COLLAR NORTHING : 8405.
COLLAR EASTING : 4505.
COLLAR ELEVATION: 1197.
COLLAR AZIMUTH : 90.00
COLLAR DIP : -65.00
TOTAL LENGTH : 174.6M

MINING DIV.: OMINECA

PURPOSE: TEST HI-GRADE "HENKS" VIEN EXPOSED IN CK.

COMMENTS: VEIN STRUCTURE INTERSECTED BUT VEIN NOT PRESENT!

KEY INTERSECTIONS: FROM 60.5 TO 80.5M; 20.0M OF 0.15G/T AU
9.1 G/T AG

SURVEY DATA

DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
	NONE	

SUMMARY REMARKS

Hole began and ended in FSPP with intervals of LATF at 60.8-80.5m, 85.0-97.2m and 150.4-155.2m. The LATF is chlorite-clay altered and contains up to 7-10% combined Py+Cp+Sl in small, local zones. All units are faulted/shattered and contain gouge zones. Lithologies in core mimic those on surface, however low grade disseminated mineralization (as opposed to a high grade vein) was encountered. Weak K-spar alteration noted near bottom of

LEGEND

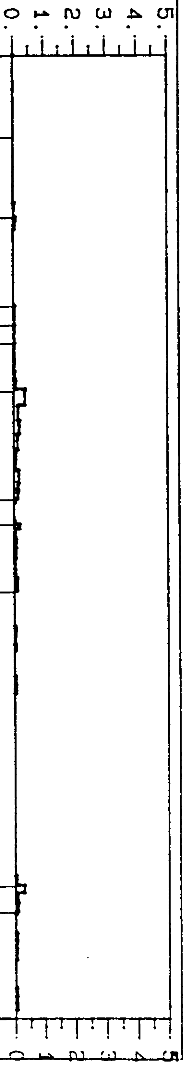
SULPHIDE MINERALS:
PY = PYRITE
CP = CHALCOPYRITE
AU = GOLD
EL = ELECTRUM
SP = SPHALERITE
BS = UNIDENTIFIED GREY/BLACK SULPHIDES

STRUCTURE ID:
CV = CALCITE VEIN
QV = QUARTZ VEIN
BC = BRECCIA CONTACT
BD = BEDDING
FO = FOLIATION

DRILL HOLE SUMMARY

FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY
0.00	14.80	**Overburden**
14.80	29.40	**FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**
29.40	45.40	**QUARTZ FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**
52.20	60.80	**FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**
60.80	80.50	**Lithic ash tuff**
80.50	85.00	**FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**
85.00	97.20	**Lithic ash tuff**
97.20	150.40	**FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**
150.40	155.20	**Lithic ash tuff**
155.20	174.60	**FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**

AU G/T



METERS	RQD	RECOVERY	FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	MINOR LITH.	COLOUR	TEXTURE 1	TEXTURE 2	REMARKS
126.0 136.0	100	900	125.60	144.10	**Lapilli tuff**	**Lapilli tuff**	Very Dark Grey	Tuffaceous	Heterolithic	Dark maroon in color.
						Lapilli tuff				LLTF but black in color.
						FAULT ZONE				Shattered rubbbly core.
146.0	800	980	144.10	154.80	**FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**		Medium Grey	FAULT	Porphyritic	Typical FSPP. Well fractured with upper contact faulted. Biotite occurs as phenocrysts up to 5mm square. This interval is lightly magnetic indicating a presence of magnetite and/or pyrrhotite.

STRUCTURE					ALTERATION						ASSAYS								
STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TO CORE	STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TO CORE	FRACTURES/M	% CHLORITE	% EPIDOTE	% HEMATITE	% CALCITE	% CLAY	% PYRITE	FROM	TO	SAMPLE NUMBER	LENGTH M/10	COPPER %	ZINC %	SILVER g/t	GOLD g/t	
				80.0		20.0													126. 136.
				70.0				0.1											146.

RQD	RECOVERY	FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	MINOR LITH.	COLOUR	TEXTURE 1	TEXTURE 2	REMARKS
		0.00	14.80	**Overburden**					This hole was first started at-52 deg. dip but was steepened to -65 deg. after encountering 70 ft. of overburden.
400	900	14.80	29.40	**FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**	**FAULT ZONE**	Medium Grey	Porphyritic	Massive	Typical feldspar porphyry as in hole 91-SC-01. There is an interval (26.8-28.1m) which contains angular fragments of maroon volcanics (LATF?) of lower units which may be xenoliths.
600	980	29.40	45.40	**QUARTZ FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**	**Lithic** **FAULT ZONE**	Medium Tan	QUARTZ EYES	Porphyritic	Sericitized (?) Quartz Feldspar Porphyry with all the phenocrysts of feldspar altered to a light-green clay (Dickite?). The lower contact is faulted and the whole interval is fractured and locally faulted. Minor interbed of chlorite altered green volcanic (LATF?) with 2-3% py. The lower contact is a fault breccia 0.1m in width.

STRUCTURE

STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TO CORE	STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TO CORE	FRACTURES/M
FR	40			80.0
FT	80			40.0

ALTERATION

% CHLORITE	% EPIDOTE	% HEMATITE	% CALCITE	% CLAY	% PYRITE
		0.0	1.0		
				20.0	

ASSAYS

FROM	TO	SAMPLE NUMBER	LENGTH M/10	COPPER %	ZINC %	SILVER g/t	GOLD g/t
0.00	26.80						
26.80	29.40	16032	26			1.1	0.01
29.40	30.10	16033	07			5.8	0.05
30.10	30.90	16034	08			0.8	0.02
30.90	31.70	16035	08			0.7	0.01
31.70	45.40						

METERS 42.0 – 52.0 – 62.0 – 72.0 – 82.0

RQD	RECOVERY	FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	MINOR LITH.	COLOUR	TEXTURE 1	TEXTURE 2	REMARKS
600	980	29.40	45.40	**QUARTZ FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**	**Fault**	Medium Tan	QUARTZ EYES	Porphyritic	Some breccia fragments present.
00	900	45.40	48.90	**Lithic ash tuff**		Green and maroon	Clastic	FAULT	very clay altered and faulted Lithic Ash Tuff. Clasts are appr. 5mm in size. Upper contact is a fault. Fault gouge with 2-3% disseminated py.
00	700	48.90	52.20	**Lithic ash tuff**		VERY DARK MAROON	FAULT	Gouge	Sumular to above unit except dark maroon to black in color especially the last 0.5m. Clasts are very small (1mm and smaller). Fractured and locally faulted with green chloritic and epidote altered patches.
00	980	52.20	60.80	**FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**	**FAULT ZONE**	Medium Grey	FAULT	Micro-veined	This interval is the same as previous FSPP except that it is very shattered and has a fine-grained grey matrix. This unit carries 2% py in local fault gouge and fracture surfaces.
00	850	60.80	80.50	**Lithic ash tuff**	**FAULT ZONE**	Dark Green	FAULT	Micro-veined	This interval is a fine grained Lithic Ash Tuff. Clay/chlorite alteration has given it a green color. Originally it might have been maroon in color as there are still some unaltered sections which retain a maroon color. There is a qz/ca vein/breccia with a py selvage @ 76.2m with a width of 0.1m app. 7% py. Pyrite occurs mainly as fracture fillings and as granoblasts. The whole interval is gougey and fractured held together by clay.
100	980	80.50	85.00	**FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**		Medium Grey	FAULT	Micro-veined	This interval is the same as previous FSPP except no clay. The lower contact is chill a margin and faulted.

STRUCTURE

ALTERATION

STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TO CORE	STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TO CORE	FRACTURES/M	% CHLORITE	% EPIDOTE	% HEMATITE	% CALCITE	% CLAY	% PYRITE
FT	80			40.0					20.0	
				99.0	10.0			2.5	40.0	0.0
				99.0	10.0	0.0		0.3	10.0	
				99.0				10.0	20.0	0.0
VN	60	FR	80	99.0	20.0			5.0	20.0	2.5
FT	80			99.0				10.0		0.0

ASSAYS

FROM	TO	SAMPLE NUMBER	LENGTH M/10	COPPER %	ZINC %	SILVER g/t	GOLD g/t
31.70	45.40						
45.40	48.90	16036	35			1.0	0.02
48.90	52.20	16037	33			1.3	0.01
52.20	55.20	16038	30			0.9	0.01
55.20	57.30	16039	21			0.8	0.01
57.30	58.80	16040	15			0.8	0.02
58.80	60.50	16041	17			1.2	0.04
60.50	63.40	16042	29			6.8	0.36
63.40	66.20	16043	28			12.8	0.13
66.20	68.60	16044	24			9.4	0.17
68.60	71.50	16045	29			6.4	0.11
71.50	75.20	16046	37			4.9	0.05
75.20	77.50	16047	23			8.4	0.15
77.50	78.80	16048	13			12.1	0.12
78.80	80.50	16049	23			14.0	0.11
80.50	81.10	16050	06			1.5	0.02
81.10	84.50						

42.0 – 52.0 – 62.0 – 72.0 – 82.0

METERS: 84.0, 94.0, 104.0, 114.0, 124.0

RQD	RECOVERY	FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	MINOR LITH.	COLOUR	TEXTURE 1	TEXTURE 2	REMARKS
100	980	80.50	85.00	**FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**		Medium Grey	FAULT	Micro-veined	This interval is the same as previous FSPP except no clay. The lower contact is chill a
100	900	85.00	97.20	**Lithic ash tuff**	**Shear zone**	Dark Green	Tuffaceous	FAULT	This interval is the same as the previous LATF except there is less clay alteration. Vein (1cm wide) @ 90.5m with 20% py as selvage.
800	1000	97.20	150.40	**FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**	**FELDSPAR PORPHYRY FAULT** **FAULT** **FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**	Medium Grey	Porphyritic	Massive	Typical FSPP with a coarser matrix with megacrysts of feldspar (K-spar + oligoclase?). Biotite occurs as phenocrysts 1mm. This interval also has finer grained matrix sections.

STRUCTURE ALTERATION

STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TO CORE	STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TO CORE	FRACTURES/M	% CHLORITE	% EPIDOTE	% HEMATITE	% CALCITE	% CLAY	% PYRITE
FT	80			99.0				10.0		0.0
VN	70			90.0	5.0	5.0		1.0		2.5
				50.0				2.5		

ASSAYS

FROM	TO	SAMPLE NUMBER	LENGTH M/10	COPPER %	ZINC %	SILVER g/t	GOLD g/t
81.10	84.50						
84.50	85.00	16051	05			0.6	0.01
85.00	85.90	16052	09			15.3	0.17
85.90	87.60	16053	17			2.5	0.02
87.60	89.30	16054	17			8.9	0.04
89.30	91.20	16055	19			2.6	0.03
91.20	93.30	16056	21			3.7	0.02
93.30	94.80	16057	15			2.7	0.02
94.80	97.20	16058	24			4.6	0.08
97.20	103.7						
103.7	104.2	16059	05			1.3	0.01
104.20	106.9	16060	27			1.2	0.01
106.90	107.9	16061	10			2.1	0.01
107.90	112.6						
112.60	114.0	16063	14			1.6	0.01
114.0	114.6	16064	06			1.4	0.02
114.6	115.2	16065	06			1.9	0.01
115.2	115.7	16066	05			1.0	0.01
115.70	148.7						

METERS: 84.0, 94.0, 104.0, 114.0, 124.0

METERS
126.0
136.0
146.0
156.0
.66.0

RQD	RECOVERY	FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	MINOR LITH.	COLOUR	TEXTURE 1	TEXTURE 2	REMARKS
					FELDSPAR PORPHYRY				
800	1000	97.20	150.40	**FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**	FAULT ZONE	Medium Grey	Porphyritic	Massive	Interesting fault zone in shattered FSPP with a faded and bleached (chloritic?) texture. The felospar phenocrysts have faded outlines.
					FELDSPAR PORPHYRY				The grain of this rock is more faded or washed out with a "vugginess" - miorlitic texture. Some faulting is present.
					FELDSPAR PORPHYRY				K-spar-cl-se (?) altered FSPP giving the interval a grey to light-tan color with very pink phenocrysts. The K-spar replaces (?) the phenocrysts and is also pervasive. The color becomes a dark green towards the end of the interval possibly due to a loss of se.
500	1000	150.40	155.20	**Lithic ash tuff**	FAULT ZONE	Very Dark Green	Micro-veined	Gouge	This interval is quite green in color from chlorite and very shattered. Some patches of epidote are present but are found mainly around intense veining. Almost the hole interval is faulyed and fractured with local small gouge zones.
					Lithic				
800	1000	155.20	174.60	**FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**	FAULT ZONE	Medium Grey		Porphyritic	Typical FSPP with matrix grading from medium to finer grained which is also usually darker in color. Local K-spar alteration zones are present (0.2m wide) as well as K-spar envelopes. There could be some later phase dykes present as well. There is an increase in chlorite alteration towards the end of the interval.

STRUCTURE / ALTERATION

STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TO CORE	STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TO CORE	FRACTURES/M	% CHLORITE	% EPIDOTE	% HEMATITE	% CALCITE	% CLAY	% PYRITE
				50.0				2.5		
VN	50	FT	30	80.0	20.0	0.1		2.5	10.0	5.0
MV	30			50.0				5.0		

ASSAYS

FROM	TO	SAMPLE NUMBER	LENGTH M/10	COPPER %	ZINC %	SILVER g/t	GOLD g/t
115.70	146.7						
148.70	150.4	16067	17			1.1	0.01
150.40	151.8	16068	14			10.6	0.28
151.80	153.3	16069	15			3.8	0.04
153.30	155.2	16070	19			17.3	0.07
155.2	155.7	16071	05			1.2	0.01
155.70	159.1						
159.1	159.7	16072	06			1.7	0.01
159.7	160.3						
160.30	161.9	16073	16			1.0	0.01
161.90	164.0	16074	21			1.3	0.01
164.00	169.1						

126.0
136.0
146.0
156.0
166.0

METERS 168.0

RQD	RECOVERY	FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	MINOR LITH.	COLOUR	TEXTURE 1	TEXTURE 2	REMARKS
600	1000	155.20	174.60	**FELDSPAR PORPHYRY**	**Shear zone**	Medium Grey		Porphyritic	Typical FSPP with matrix grading from medium to finer grained which is also usually darker in color. Local K-spar alteration zones are present (0.2m wide) as well as K-spar envelopes. There could be some later phase dykes present as well. There is an increase in chlorite alteration towards the end of the interval.

STRUCTURE					ALTERATION						ASSAYS							
STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TO CORE	STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TO CORE	FRACTURES/M	% CHLORITE	% EPIDOTE	% HEMATITE	% CALCITE	% CLAY	% PYRITE	FROM	TO	SAMPLE NUMBER	LENGTH M/10	COPPER %	ZINC %	SILVER g/t	GOLD g/t
MV	30			50.0				5.0			164.00	169.1						
											169.10	170.7	16075	16			1.5	0.01
											170.70	171.9	16076	12			1.1	0.01
											171.90	173.1	16077	12			1.5	0.02

168.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF COSTS

LABOUR		
P. Holbek 7 days @ $270/day (geologist)	1,890	
T. Kelemen 7 days @ $150/day "	1050	
F. LaRocque 7 days @ $225/day (pad builder)	1575	
J. Charboneau 7 days @ $150/day "	1050	
G. Charboneau 7 days @ $150/day "	1050	
		$6,615
FOOD & ACCOMMODATION		
MacDonnell Lake Ranch	700	
Meals (70 mandays @ $25/manday)	1750	
		$2,450
DRILLING, EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES		
Diamond drilling 329.5m @ $52.50/m	17300	
Core Boxes	350	
Consummable Drill Equip.	930	
Fuel (Jet B and diesel)	1720	
		$20,300
ANALYTICAL SERVICES		
Min-En Labs Ltd. (75 Fire assays)	995	
		$995
TRANSPORTATION		
Truck Rental	50	
Canadian Airlines International	500	
Central Mountain Air Services	320	
Northern Mountain Helicopters (14 hours)	7,350	
Freight	260	
		$8,480
REPORT PREPARATION		
Drafting/Writing		200
TOTAL		$39,040

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Peter Holbek, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1) I am a project geologist presently employed by Homestake Mining (Canada) Limited, located at 1000-700 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 1G8.

2) I graduated from the University of British Columbia with a B.Sc. (Hons.) in geology in 1980 and an M.Sc. in geology in 1988.

3) I have actively practiced my profession in North America since 1975.

4) The work described herein was done by me or under my direct supervision.

DATED THIS 16 DAY OF January, 1992 AT VANCOUVER, B.C.

Peter Holbek

ENVIRONMENTS LABORATORIES
(DIVISION OF ASSAYERS CORP.)

SPECIALISTS IN MINERAL ENVIRONMENTS
CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • ANALYSTS • GEOCHEMISTS

705 WEST 15TH STREET
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA V7M 1T2
TELEPHONE (604) 980-5814 OR (604) 988-4524
FAX (604) 980-9621

SMITHERS LAB.:
3176 TATLOW ROAD
SMITHERS, B.C. CANADA V0J 2N0
TELEPHONE (604) 847-3004
FAX (604) 847-3005

Assay Certificate

1S-1246-RA1

Company: HOMESTAKE MINERALS CANADA
Date: DEC-06-91
Project:
Copy 1. HOMESTAKE MINERALS CDA., VANCOUVER, B.C
Attn: PETER HOLBEK

He hereby certify the following Assay of 23 CORE samples submitted DEC-04-91 by PETER HOBEK.

Sample Number	*AU g/tonne	*AU oz/ton	AG g/tonne	AG oz/ton
16001	.03	.001	1.4	.04
16002	.10	.003	3.0	.09
16003	.01	.001	1.3	.04
16004	.01	.001	1.2	.04
16005	.60	.018	21.9	.64
16006	.03	.001	1.3	.04
16007	.01	.001	1.4	.04
16008	.01	.001	1.5	.04
16009	.04	.001	4.8	.14
16010	.02	.001	3.1	.09
16011	.01	.001	1.0	.03
16012	.03	.001	1.4	.04
16013	.01	.001	1.2	.04
16014	.01	.001	.9	.03
16015	.02	.001	3.8	.11
16016	.01	.001	.7	.02
16017	.05	.001	.9	.03
16018	.27	.008	16.7	.49
16019	.02	.001	1.2	.04
16020	1.23	.036	49.3	1.44
16021	.10	.003	3.0	.09
16022	.02	.001	1.7	.05
16023	.04	.001	1.5	.04

*AU= 1 ASSAY TON.

Certified by

MINERAL ENVIRONMENTS LABORATORIES
(DIVISION OF ASSAYERS CORP.)

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CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • ANALYSTS • GEOCHEMISTS

VANCOUVER OFFICE:
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SMITHERS LAB.:
3176 TATLOW ROAD
SMITHERS, B.C. CANADA V0J 2N0
TELEPHONE (604) 847-3004
FAX (604) 847-3005

Assay Certificate

1S-1246-RA2

Company: HOMESTAKE MINERALS CANADA
Project:
Attn: PETER HOLBEK

Date: DEC-06-91
Copy 1. HOMESTAKE MINERALS CDA., VANCOUVER, B.C

We hereby certify the following Assay of 23 CORE samples submitted DEC-04-91 by PETER HOBEK.

Sample Number	*AU g/tonne	*AU oz/ton	AG g/tonne	AG oz/ton
16024	.03	.001	1.1	.03
16025	.02	.001	1.0	.03
16026	.20	.006	33.5	.98
16027	.22	.006	6.3	.18
16028	.10	.003	5.1	.15
16029	.02	.001	1.4	.04
16030	.02	.001	1.9	.06
16031	.01	.001	2.3	.07
16032	.01	.001	1.1	.03
16033	.05	.001	5.8	.17
16034	.02	.001	.8	.02
16035	.01	.001	.7	.02
16036	.02	.001	1.0	.03
16037	.01	.001	1.3	.04
16038	.01	.001	.9	.03
16039	.01	.001	.8	.02
16040	.02	.001	.8	.02
16041	.04	.001	1.2	.04
16042	.36	.011	6.8	.20
16043	.13	.004	12.8	.37
16044	.17	.005	9.4	.27
16045	.11	.003	6.4	.19
16046	.05	.001	4.9	.14

*AU = 1 ASSAY TON.

Certified by

MIN • EN LABORATORIES
(DIVISION OF ASSAYERS CORP.)

SPECIALISTS IN MINERAL ENVIRONMENTS
CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • ANALYSTS • GEOCHEMISTS

VANCOUVER OFFICE:
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SMITHERS LAB.:
3176 TATLOW ROAD
SMITHERS, B.C. CANADA V0J 2N0
TELEPHONE (604) 847-3004
FAX (604) 847-3005

Assay Certificate

1S-1246-RA3

Company: HOMESTAKE MINERALS CANADA
Project:
Attn: PETER HOLBEK

Date: DEC-06-91
Copy 1. HOMESTAKE MINERALS CDA., VANCOUVER, B.C

He hereby certify the following Assay of 12 CORE samples submitted DEC-04-91 by PETER HOBEK.

Sample Number	*AU g/tonne	*AU oz/ton	AG g/tonne	AG oz/ton
16047	.15	.004	8.4	.25
16048	.12	.004	12.1	.35
16049	.11	.003	14.0	.41
16050	.02	.001	1.5	.04
16051	.01	.001	.6	.02
16052	.17	.005	15.3	.45
16053	.02	.001	2.5	.07
16054	.04	.001	8.9	.26
16055	.03	.001	2.6	.08
16056	.02	.001	3.7	.11
16057	.02	.001	2.7	.08
16058	.08	.002	4.6	.13

*AU = 1 ASSAY TON.

Certified by

COMP: HOMESTAKE MINERALS CANADA DEC 11 1991
PROJ:
ATTN: PETER HOBEK

MIN-EN LABS — ICP REPORT

705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
(604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524

Snow
3180

FILE NO: 1S-1246-RJ1+2
DATE: 91/12/06
* CORE * (ACT:F31)

SAMPLE NUMBER	AG PPM	AL PPM	AS PPM	B PPM	BA PPM	BE PPM	BI PPM	CA PPM	CD PPM	CO PPM	CU PPM	FE PPM	K PPM	LI PPM	MG PPM	MN PPM	MO PPM	NA PPM	NI PPM	P PPM	PB PPM	SB PPM	SR PPM	TH PPM	TI PPM	V PPM	ZN PPM	GA PPM	SN PPM	W PPM	CR PPM
16001	.3	11890	1	5	125	.4	10	21770	.1	7	12	20720	2420	25	7180	749	1	1180	1	930	20	1	74	1	1147	43.7	59	1	3	3	55
16002	2.5	13750	6	3	86	.6	7	22150	.1	9	46	26240	2910	21	7860	896	1	650	1	990	61	1	87	1	908	46.1	160	3	1	3	38
16003	.7	13450	1	2	142	.5	8	17730	.1	8	8	23330	2870	21	7710	597	1	1070	1	1020	18	1	75	1	1313	48.1	63	3	2	4	54
16004	.6	15400	2	2	153	.6	6	19680	.1	7	6	21840	3680	26	8410	1005	5	1290	1	1070	23	1	98	1	686	47.5	58	5	2	4	65
16005	20.0	16280	87	3	111	.8	4	20760	11.6	21	204	56250	3200	30	9500	1535	14	840	1	910	388	1	90	1	573	64.4	1174	4	1	3	45
16006	1.4	14800	1	1	165	.4	10	15520	.1	7	11	21260	3290	18	6050	555	1	2100	1	810	24	1	98	1	1627	41.8	78	4	3	4	64
16007	1.4	17990	1	1	94	.4	11	20710	.1	9	12	24830	2470	18	7550	645	2	930	1	1020	31	1	141	1	1973	56.7	110	5	2	3	31
16008	1.5	18040	1	1	120	.4	12	18000	.1	9	20	26370	3170	19	8000	625	4	1400	1	1080	32	1	118	1	2183	59.5	129	4	2	5	69
16009	4.5	17500	1	1	121	.4	10	17080	.1	9	286	24620	3280	18	7260	688	6	1540	1	1040	47	1	116	1	1662	55.4	200	4	2	3	43
16010	3.0	15900	1	1	94	.5	10	17470	.1	9	162	24270	2570	16	6240	642	17	950	1	860	80	1	106	1	1433	47.8	239	4	2	3	40
16011	1.2	12810	1	1	109	.4	8	15150	.1	6	15	19570	2780	13	5670	397	1	1190	1	840	26	1	100	1	1508	40.7	56	3	2	2	28
16012	1.3	15360	1	1	98	.5	9	20710	.1	7	17	21610	2370	13	6050	445	1	1300	1	830	32	1	152	1	1496	45.5	71	3	2	4	61
16013	1.2	11910	1	1	91	.3	9	17680	.1	8	9	21200	2350	13	6070	401	1	1160	1	840	26	1	105	1	1633	44.1	51	3	2	2	31
16014	1.1	14190	1	1	106	.3	9	19310	.1	7	5	21080	2940	13	6250	406	1	1150	1	870	18	1	118	1	1705	44.4	40	4	2	3	31
16015	4.2	16110	1	1	83	.4	11	19340	.1	11	241	26250	2750	17	6660	599	12	920	1	910	62	1	104	1	1850	48.6	207	4	2	3	32
16016	1.3	13120	1	1	115	.4	7	20650	.1	5	12	14310	2910	6	2790	352	1	1060	1	520	19	1	111	1	1150	22.2	51	2	2	3	65
16017	.9	12920	15	1	140	.4	8	17810	.1	6	11	21000	3120	20	6170	790	3	1250	1	950	20	1	73	1	1266	38.9	51	4	1	4	61
16018	13.1	37340	65	6	61	1.7	3	16480	88.9	27	2316	76520	3210	86	30230	5150	1	240	33	530	1525	1	45	1	614	125.9	6384	1	1	7	44
16019	1.2	12450	5	1	142	.3	8	21140	.1	6	59	20710	3020	19	6510	1229	2	1410	1	890	48	1	68	1	1213	40.7	181	4	2	2	35
16020	35.9	18130	47	3	63	.8	3	10550	12.1	22	2138	58830	4390	25	9770	1447	6	540	2	730	436	1	66	1	652	53.8	1243	3	1	3	27
16021	2.8	13180	1	1	162	.4	6	21860	.1	7	196	22370	3470	16	5600	1036	1	1910	1	850	85	1	79	1	1029	40.1	233	3	2	3	35
16022	1.2	14870	2	1	129	.6	9	16450	.1	7	24	20700	3660	15	5700	395	1	1480	1	860	21	1	102	1	1390	39.9	72	4	2	3	49
16023	1.2	32390	1	1	78	.6	7	36300	.1	5	14	13870	2590	9	3120	304	1	1520	1	610	29	1	289	1	922	22.8	55	4	1	1	20
16024	1.0	9870	5	4	106	.2	12	16870	.1	6	19	17230	2540	14	4670	351	1	1190	1	790	13	1	71	1	1121	32.6	56	2	2	2	34
16025	1.0	13540	15	2	103	.5	5	23120	.1	7	120	23530	3170	23	8410	1018	1	840	1	1120	28	1	98	1	596	50.7	75	6	1	3	49
16026	27.3	20240	15	5	21	.2	1	27270	17.5	29	6327	76610	1260	25	19600	4073	1	650	40	730	565	1	44	1	164	131.8	1928	1	1	8	121
16027	3.9	25330	1	4	55	.7	2	12480	.1	16	520	58280	5940	20	16210	2491	1	200	1	1000	165	1	34	1	247	53.5	562	3	1	3	24
16028	4.2	24870	1	3	88	.8	3	13060	.1	12	1151	48190	5300	21	17750	2739	1	450	1	1090	76	1	36	1	323	54.3	327	4	1	2	27
16029	.8	11650	7	2	68	.3	4	17540	.1	8	69	35040	1780	9	8210	1724	1	1560	2	810	45	1	26	1	551	45.2	256	3	1	4	71
16030	.1	30360	1	4	46	1.0	5	21070	.1	24	28	51250	3090	32	38250	4202	1	430	62	1010	51	1	47	1	507	129.8	456	1	1	5	87
16031	.4	31740	1	4	38	.5	5	43490	.1	30	31	53480	1400	36	47750	4752	1	590	73	980	131	1	56	1	634	165.5	558	1	1	7	143
16032	.8	12410	3	1	102	.8	3	18450	.1	8	64	23280	2630	16	7330	974	2	710	3	860	26	1	72	1	305	53.5	154	5	1	2	23
16033	3.3	35540	3	4	45	1.3	2	11220	.1	24	1053	74070	1160	52	34220	4251	2	730	6	920	115	1	55	1	354	182.9	650	1	1	3	21
16034	.7	8840	2	1	83	.7	2	12880	.1	3	30	10790	2390	8	2880	471	1	630	1	370	17	1	83	1	128	16.0	37	3	1	1	31
16035	.7	9400	2	1	94	.9	2	12510	.1	3	29	11570	2590	9	2950	364	1	690	1	430	15	1	92	2	115	17.4	37	3	1	1	28
16036	.7	20460	5	2	90	1.1	5	16910	.1	8	19	23920	5540	14	15010	1904	1	420	10	490	23	1	55	1	232	28.3	136	5	1	2	35
16037	.5	23160	1	2	75	.7	5	17890	.1	17	11	43490	4200	18	23710	2233	1	540	14	870	19	1	47	1	627	64.3	155	5	1	3	51
16038	.9	12150	8	1	100	.4	5	16450	.1	6	7	20050	2810	17	7080	655	1	1040	1	910	17	1	88	1	629	42.7	55	6	1	3	52
16039	.8	10680	71	1	74	.3	6	18180	.1	8	8	20020	1970	17	6940	810	1	920	1	900	18	1	93	1	854	40.6	54	4	1	2	36
16040	1.1	12120	9	1	74	.6	5	21240	.1	6	14	19930	2370	15	7160	1232	1	670	1	930	20	1	125	1	493	40.2	65	5	1	2	34
16041	1.2	13470	16	1	74	.5	3	18260	.1	7	68	22600	2890	17	8230	1300	8	590	3	860	30	1	92	1	507	46.0	99	5	1	3	44
16042	4.9	29300	1	3	78	.5	4	27400	.1	27	312	59050	1870	36	32480	4578	1	710	20	830	36	1	64	1	574	172.5	338	1	1	4	65
16043	11.6	28120	1	4	72	.3	2	18050	1.4	31	1833	80820	2350	30	23470	5480	1	640	19	1060	324	1	49	1	376	150.0	956	2	1	5	50
16044	8.4	27070	1	4	47	.1	4	28020	3.2	32	903	82320	2670	28	23010	6759	1	900	18	1130	229	1	51	1	435	151.8	1041	2	1	5	52
16045	4.5	22540	1	3	72	.2	5	21490	1.2	24	712	61490	2080	23	21270	6076	1	840	16	910	160	1	50	1	451	149.9	846	4	1	5	43
16046	3.4	27100	1	5	175	.1	9	41110	.1	30	497	72390	2590	23	28700	6821	1	850	24	1080	114	1	65	1	1104	204.9	680	4	1	5	50

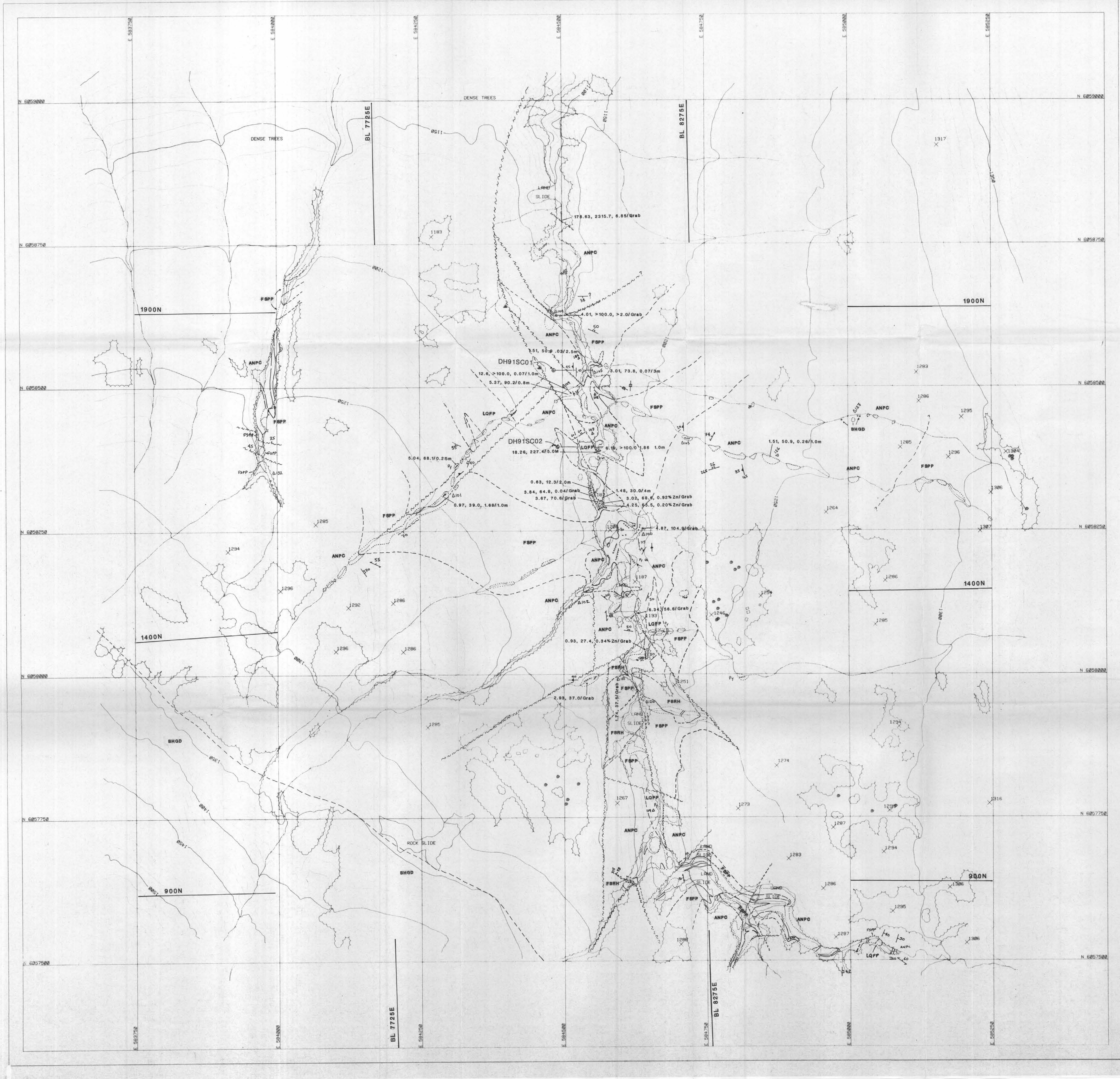
COMP: HOMESTAKE MINERALS CANADA
PROJ:
ATTN: PETER HOBEK

MIN-EN LABS — ICP REPORT

705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
(604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524

FILE NO: 1S-1246-RJ3
DATE: 91/12/06
* CORE * (ACT:F31)

SAMPLE NUMBER	AG PPM	AL PPM	AS PPM	B PPM	BA PPM	BE PPM	BI PPM	CA PPM	CD PPM	CO PPM	CU PPM	FE PPM	K PPM	LI PPM	MG PPM	MN PPM	MO PPM	NA PPM	NI PPM	P PPM	PB PPM	SB PPM	SR PPM	TH PPM	TI PPM	V PPM	ZN PPM	GA PPM	SN PPM	W PPM	CR PPM
16047	5.8	26740	1	8	60	.2	5	29580	10.9	28	586	75840	2590	26	24170	6606	1	750	19	970	189	1	60	1	493	157.3	1583	1	1	5	49
16048	8.9	25110	1	4	36	.1	1	22040	6.0	31	1310	80300	2080	28	22850	7400	1	390	18	1090	212	1	42	1	262	131.1	1241	1	1	4	34
16049	12.2	22390	1	2	28	.2	1	18710	4.2	25	2277	69630	1570	26	19350	5780	1	350	17	1080	234	1	36	1	249	124.9	1041	1	1	4	35
16050	1.1	14740	1	1	87	.5	1	23390	.1	5	46	19540	4210	14	6480	1659	1	780	1	820	19	1	110	1	488	39.4	65	1	1	2	35
16051	.8	16190	1	1	115	.4	2	22000	.1	5	17	19680	4770	17	6950	1634	1	1050	2	810	18	1	89	1	577	42.8	49	1	1	3	61
16052	13.3	26030	1	3	55	.2	1	17360	.1	29	2406	78980	2630	25	21190	4437	1	840	11	1010	170	1	35	1	415	167.1	596	1	1	4	49
16053	1.1	27980	1	2	90	.3	4	25050	.1	27	302	63610	3020	22	28110	4431	1	790	19	990	32	1	41	1	1187	211.2	307	1	1	4	43
16054	6.3	29560	1	2	51	.3	1	21830	.1	26	1857	70760	2250	29	26620	5030	1	870	18	1050	112	1	39	1	548	212.0	792	1	1	4	44
16055	1.2	24430	1	2	54	.1	5	24290	.1	26	213	60720	2140	19	24350	4024	1	840	16	960	68	1	38	1	1455	250.1	478	1	1	5	36
16056	2.5	24600	1	2	61	.4	4	31510	.1	27	468	62180	2510	18	27560	3628	1	830	17	1060	26	1	48	1	1365	220.9	234	1	1	4	41
16057	1.0	25500	1	2	86	.1	7	23460	.1	29	140	65330	2460	19	28340	3796	1	1060	17	1070	29	1	39	1	1932	232.3	247	1	1	4	41
16058	2.8	25300	1	1	72	.4	3	27580	.1	27	533	65210	2590	27	25510	4451	1	760	18	1080	80	1	51	1	936	201.3	494	1	1	4	38



LEGEND

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Tertiary and older

BHGD	Coast Plutonic Complex - fresh biotite-hornblende granodiorite. Medium grained and unfoliated.

Cretaceous or older

FSPP	Bulkley Intrusions (?) - Megacrystic feldspar porphyry quartz monzonite. 0.5 to 2.0cm orange to pink orthoclase phenocrysts occur within a light to dark grey, fine-grained matrix containing small phenocrysts of biotite, quartz and plagioclase.
LQFP	Post Lower Jurassic. Leucocratic, quartz-feldspar porphyry. Fine-grained with distinctive quartz eyes and virtual absence of mafic minerals in an aphanitic, light grey to creamy tan matrix.

STRATIFIED ROCKS

Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group

FBRH	Telkwa Formation - Howson Subaerial Facies. Dark to light grey flow banded rhyolite and rhyolite breccia.
ANPC	Telkwa Formation - Howson Subaerial Facies. Undifferentiated andesitic pyroclastic rocks with minor intercalated flows. Pyroclastic rocks include maroon, black and green lithic ash tuffs, crystal lithic tuffs, lapilli tuffs and breccia.

SYMBOLS

	Area of outcrop
	Geological contact; defined, inferred.
	Fault; defined, assumed.
32	Bedding strike and dip.
26	Joints/fracture surface strike and dip.
84	Vein(s) strike and dip.
62	Shear fabric/foliation strike and dip.
△ 19	Geological station.
Py xxxxxxx	Disseminated pyrite.

3.67, 96.4, 0.45/2.0m

Au g/t Ag g/t Cu % Sample type and width

0 50 100 150 200 250 metres

Scale = 1:2,500

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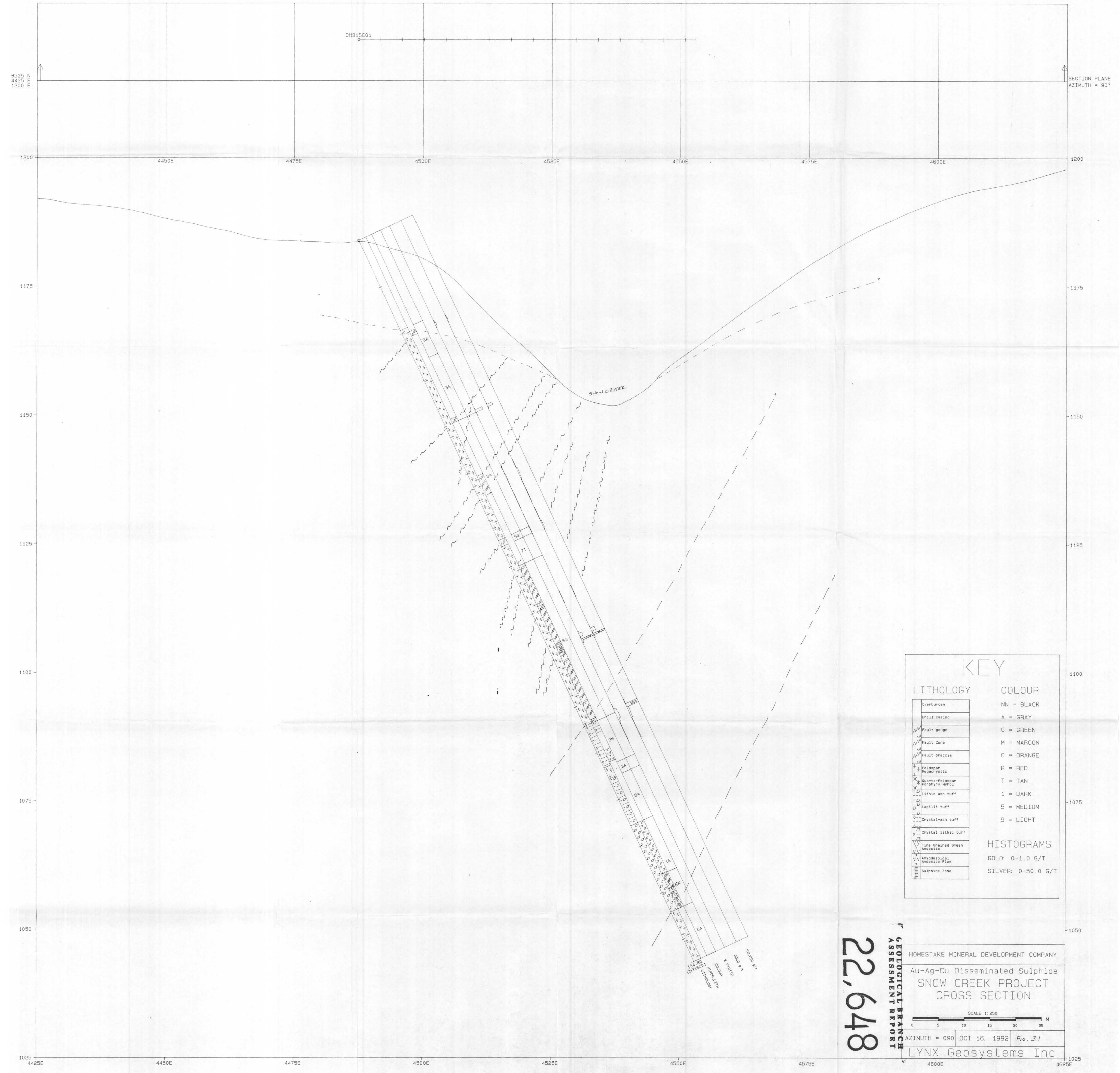
SNOW CREEK PROJECT

Geology and Rock Sampling Results

Diamond Drill Hole Locations

DRAWN	DATE	NTS	
PMH	Oct. 1991	93L/12E	Figure 2.2
REVISED			



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Au-Ag-Cu Disseminated Sulphide

SNOW CREEK PROJECT
CROSS SECTION

AZIMUTH = 090 | OCT 16, 1992 | Fig. 3.1

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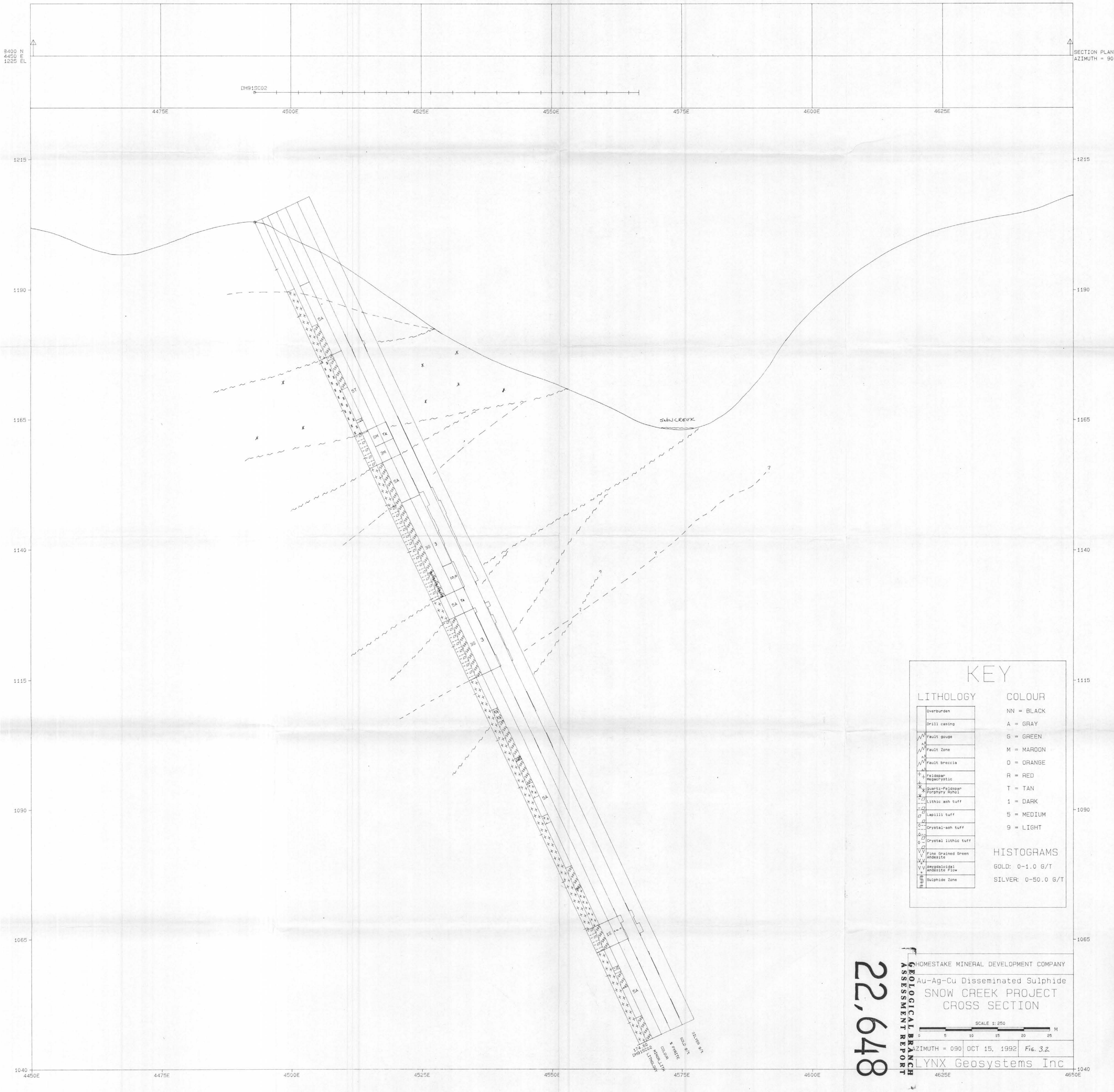
22,648



KEY

LITHOLOGY

	Overburden
	Drill casing
ʌʌ	Fault gouge
ʌʌ	Fault Zone
ʌʌ	Fault breccia
+ +	Feldspar Megacrystic
* *	Quartz-Feldspar Porphyry Ryhol
- ▱	Lithic ash tuff
▱	Lapilli tuff
◊ - -	Crystal-ash tuff
◊ ▱	Crystal lithic tuff
V V	Fine Grained Green Andesite
V V ▫	Amygdaloidal Andesite Flow
$	Sulphide Zone

COLOUR

NN = BLACK
A = GRAY
G = GREEN
M = MAROON
O = ORANGE
R = RED
T = TAN
1 = DARK
5 = MEDIUM
9 = LIGHT

HISTOGRAMS

GOLD: 0-1.0 G/T
SILVER: 0-50.0 G/T

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Au-Ag-Cu Disseminated Sulphide

SNOW CREEK PROJECT
CROSS SECTION

SCALE 1: 250
0 5 10 15 20 25 M

AZIMUTH = 090	OCT 15, 1992	FIG. 3.2

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