1993 Summary Report

on the

ADMIRAL DEWEY and MYRTLE
Claims

Greenwood Mining Division
British Columbia

North Latitude 49° 05' West Longitude 119° 09'

NTS 82E/3

KAM 93-0400767-2294

Prepared for

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December 1993

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ADMIRAL DEWEY & MYRTLE CLAIMS
DAYTON CAMP AREA
ROCK CREEK, B.C.
GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION
NTS. 82E/3

SUMMARY

The Admiral Dewey and Myrtle claims cover copper gold prospects on the west side of Rock Creek some 4.5 kilometers north of Highway 3 at the Mount Baldy turn-off which leaves the highway at the west end of the Rock Creek Canyon Bridge.

Mineralization: in quartz veins, along shear zones, in skarnification and as disseminations within intrusive bodies appears to be spacially related to Dioritic intrusions into Anarchist volcanics and metasediments.

Numerous pits, trenches and shallow shafts attest to early efforts to develop economic mineral reserves.

An I.P. Geophysical program followed by drilling on the Admiral Dewey and Myrtle claims is recommended.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

Located approximately five kilometers north of Bridesville along the Mount Baldy ski hill road, the Admiral Dewey and Myrtle claims lie at the northern end of the old Dayton Camp area. The claims are located within the Greenwood Mining Division of B.C. and the geographical coordinates for the center of the property is approximately

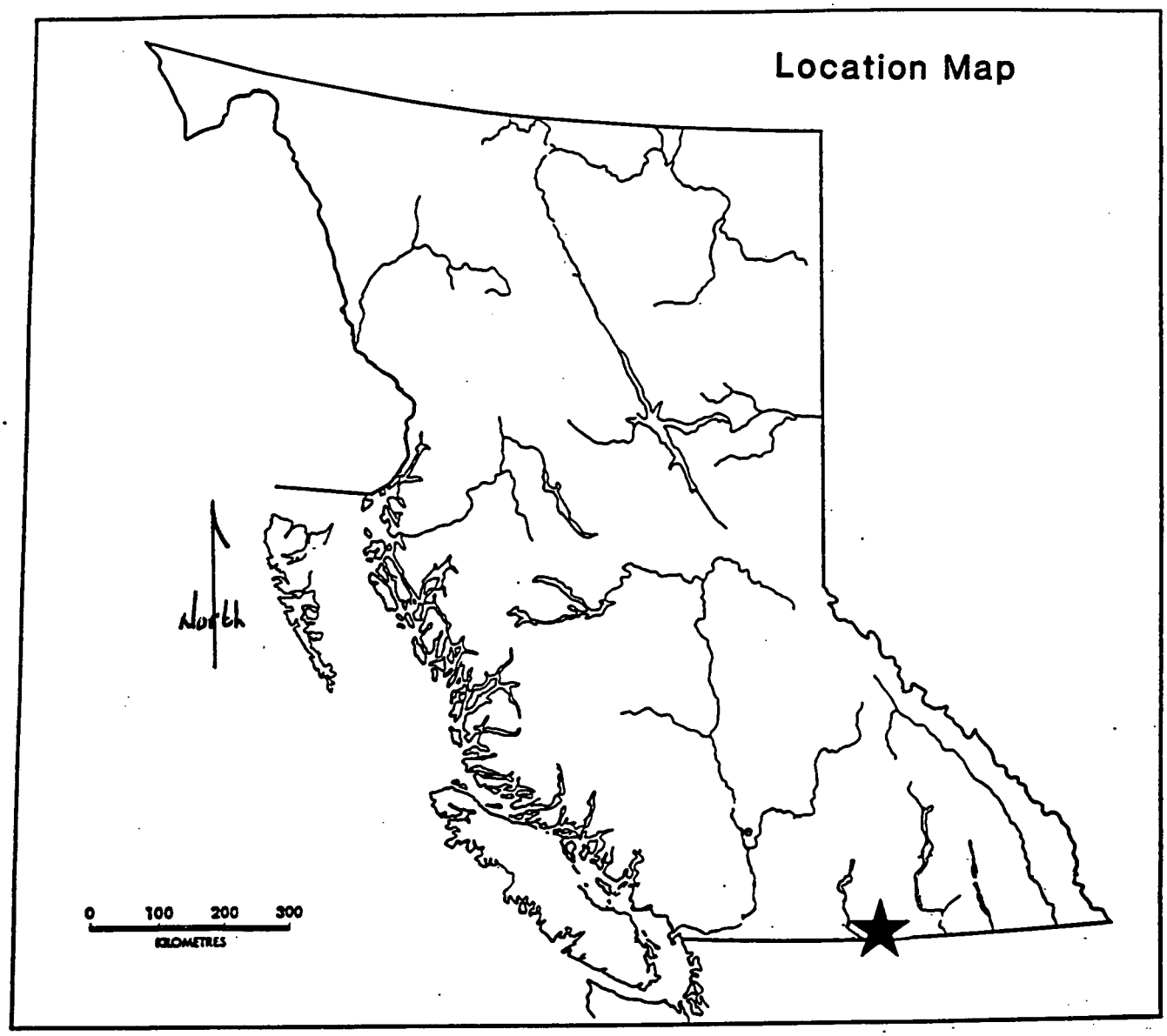


FIGURE 1.

ADMIRAL DEWEY & MYRTLE CLAIMS

COMPILED	DATE	DRAWN	DATE
CHECKED	DATE	REVISED	DATE

DAYTON GROUP AREA.

DATE 10/88 SCALE DWG NO.

49°05' north latitude and 119°09' west longitude. The property is located on the eastern half of the N.T.S. map sheet 82E/3. (Figure #1)

Jolly Creek - Rock Creek borders the east side of the claims with Rice Creek to the west and McKinney Creek to the south. The Camp McKinney gold district is located some six (6) kilometers to the northwest.

Perimeter access to the property is via Highway 3 to the west end of Rock Creek Canyon bridge, then north 4.5 km along the improved Mount Baldy road at which point bush roads provide internal access to the Dayton Camp area.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Relief in the general area is moderate with elevations ranging from 671 meters above sea level in the Kettle River valley to 1463 meters above sea level on Anarchist Mountain. The intervening area consists of grassy, rolling highlands with local steep gradients near the numerous drainages and in particular, along Rock Creek.

Conifers and grassland pasture are found at the higher elevations with grasslands, poplars, willows, and conifers, intermixed with crop and hay lands, at lower elevations.

Within the claims proper, the terrain is gentle and fairly open.

Climate conditions can be characterized by hot, dry summers and moderate winters with little snow cover.

1.3 PROPERTY AND CLAIM STATUS

The Admiral Dewey and Myrtle reverted Crown granted claims are located in the Greenwood Mining Division of Southern British Columbia and are optioned from Mr. W. Hallauer by Winslow Gold Corporation. (Figure #2)

The following table summarizes pertinent data concerning the claims.

CLAIM	LOT	RECORD #	EXPIRY DATE*
Admiral Dewey	1952	5665	
Mrytle	1654	5667	

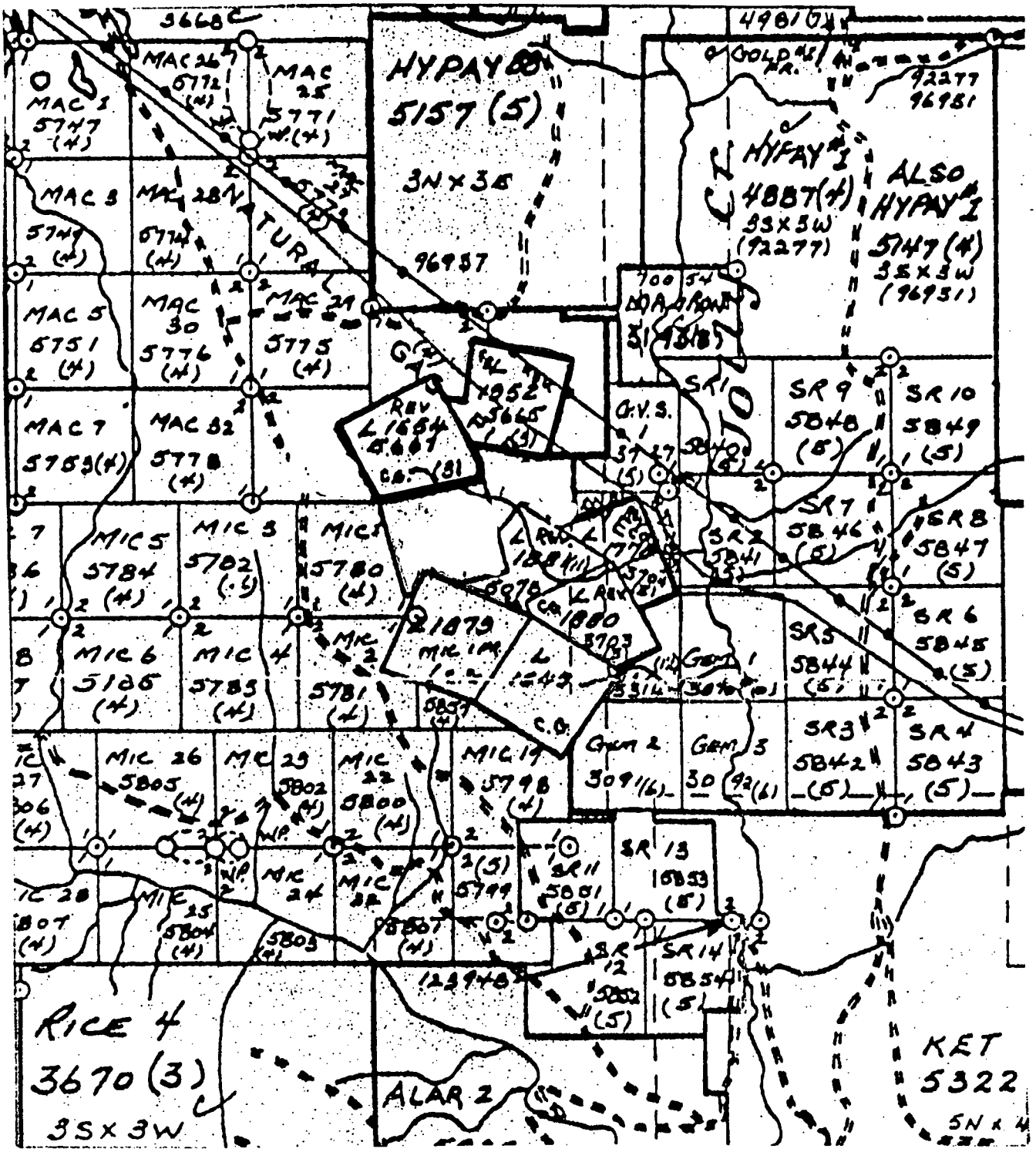
* Pending acceptance of this report

1.4 HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

Mineral exploration and development, within the Dayton Camp area, commenced around the turn of the century with the discovery of the McKinney Creek - Rock Creek - Jolly Creek placer deposits and the lode mines of Camp McKinney. One of the early lode gold producing areas in British Columbia, Camp McKinney produced approximately 82,000 ounces of gold from 1894-1903 and various attempts to revive the camp have been made from 1903 until the present. Camp McKinney lode gold deposits along with the placer gold occurrences of McKinney, Rice, Jolly, and Rock Creek are located, adjacent to, along side, and within, six (6) kilometers of the Dayton Camp which includes the Admiral Dewey and Myrtle claims. (Figure #3)

ADMIRAL DEWEY - MYRTLE CLAIMS
DAYTON GROUP AREA

FIGURE 2



Scale 1:25,000

0 500 1000

Meters

REM/94

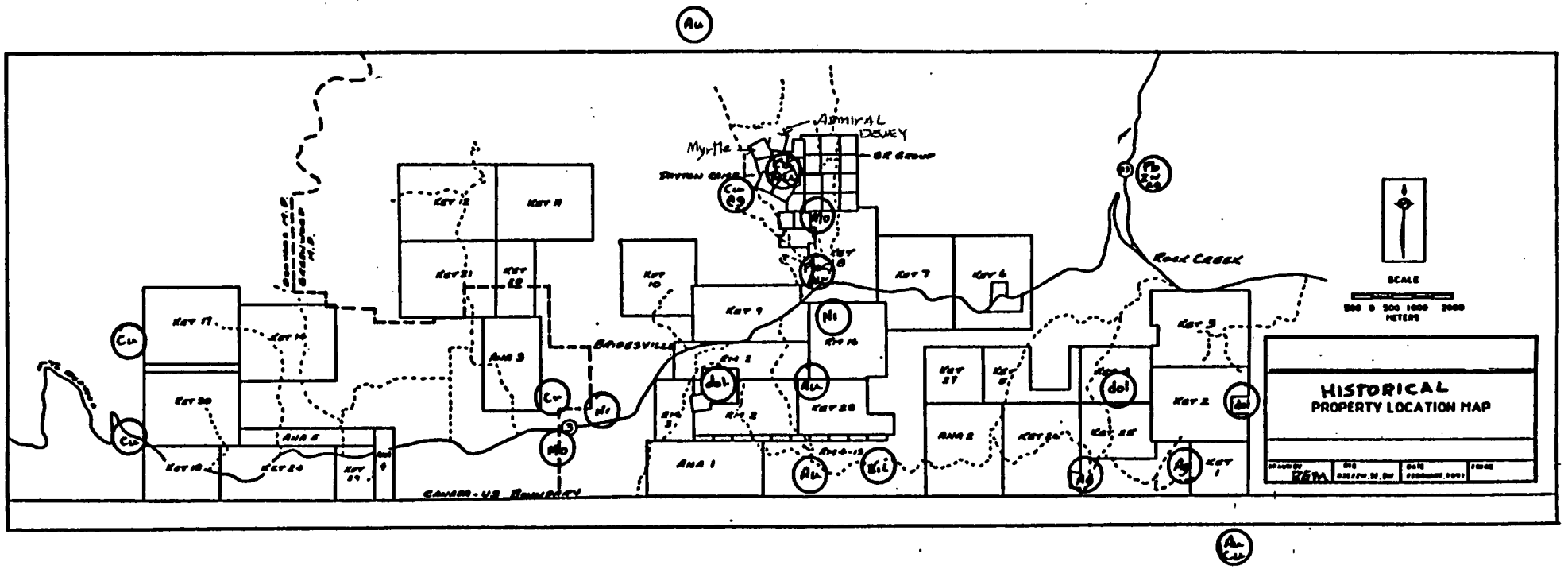
South of McKinney Camp minor turn of the century production of direct shipping, hand sorted ore was mined from the Dayton Fraction claim, near the south east corner of the Myrtle claim.

In 1955, Mr. Brian Fenwick-Wilson, a prospector, first staked a nickel showing, south of the Admiral Dewey and Myrtle claims, located between the Rock Creek bridge and the Rock Creek-Bridesville road, and then re-staked the ground in 1966. Since that time Newmont Mining Corp., Nickel Ridge Mines Ltd., and Utica Mines Ltd. have carried out extensive exploration programs, including drilling that has outlined a minimum of 100,000,000 tons of 0.22% nickel that appears to have sub-economic extraction recoveries of 56%.

Other small scale sporadic exploration programs, including numerous geochemical and geophysical surveys, within the area of interest, have continued through to the present time and have resulted in the development of drill targets, shafts, adits, and prospect pits for gold, chrome, molybdenum, and base metals.

Industrial mineral exploitation is limited within the area, to the Mighty-White Dolomite pit to the east of the claims, as well various small scale gravel operations. Minor exploration and evaluation has been directed towards: the siliceous (meta-chert) outcrops along the Rock Mountain-Bridesville Road near the summit, and the sporadic outcropping of dolomite south of Rock Creek and south of

FIGURE #3



HISTORICAL MINING LOCATIONS - WITH PRINCIPAL COMMODITY

Bridesville.

Very limited recent placer activity was noted along the Rock Creek, Jolly Creek, and McKinney Creek drainages with no evidence of serious production efforts while windrowed piles of sand and gravel along the shores of the creeks attest to the intense historical placer mining effort.

1.5 WORK IN 1993

Claim boundaries were surveyed and flagged using compass and chain.

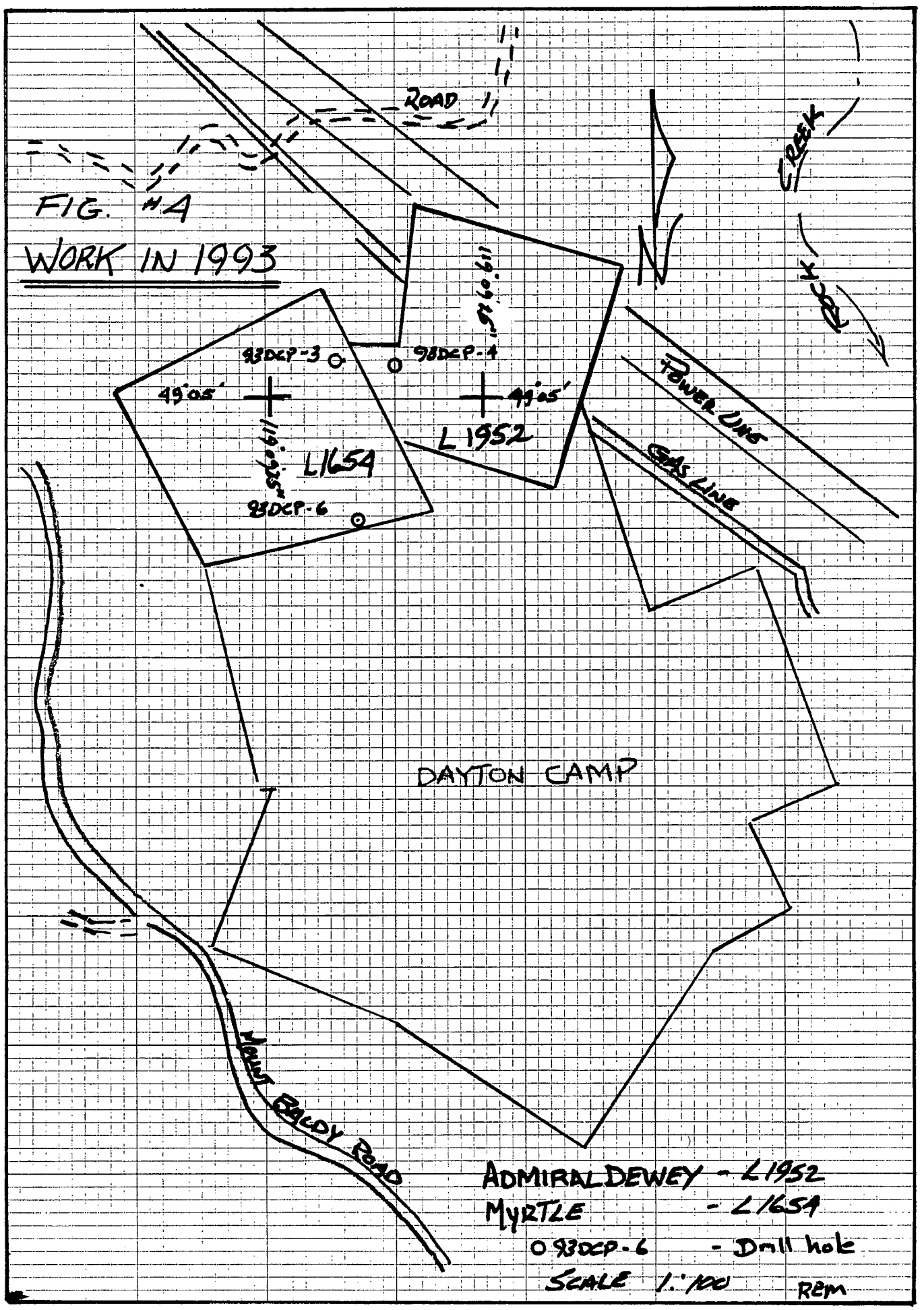
The 1990 Crownex grid and anomalous field data points related to geochemical gold values and ground magnetometry were re-established and selected areas were tested with three Rotary Percussion drill holes. (Figure #4)

2.0 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

2.1 GENERAL GEOLOGY

Permo-triassic Anarchist Group rocks comprised of Amphibolite, greenstone, quartz-chlorite schist, quartz-biotite schist, minor serpentinite and thin bedded to massive limestones occur throughout most of the general area. Knob Hill Group rocks mainly chert, greenstone and marble, are found south of Rock Creek and north of Buckhorn Mountain in Washington state. (Figure #5)

Kobau group rocks, similar in age to the Anarchist



group, are found west and south the survey block where they are mainly comprised of amphibolite, greenschist, quartzite, chert, greenstone, and minor marble.

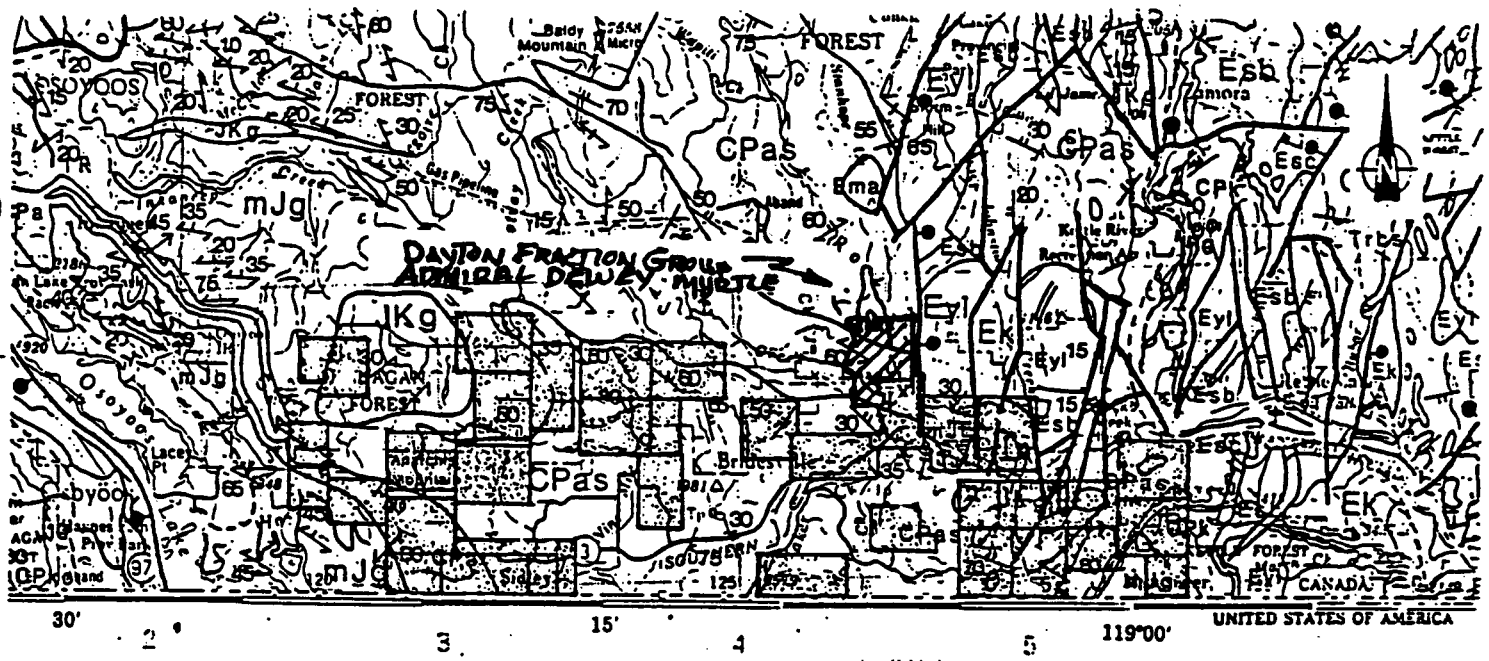
Nelson plutonic rocks of cretaceous Jurassic age consisting of: massive hornblende-biotite granodiorite, quartz diorite and granite, intrude the eugeosynclinal Anarchist Formation.

Smaller plugs, dikes, and sills? of biotite granodiorite, diorite and granite, of Jurassic to Cretaceous age belonging to the Okanogan batholith, are found to the south, northeast, and northwest of the Admiral Dewey and Myrtle claims.

Eocene age rocks of the Yellow Lake and Kitley Lake formation are found trending north-south on the east side of Jolly Creek and can, in part, be traced to the south near the International border. These Tertiary rocks are composed of phonolite, trachyandesite, trachyte, and a sequence of cobble conglomerate and minor sands.

Tight folds were noted in the metasedimentary-metavolcanic sequence along with strong north-east and north trending faults. In between the northerly trending fault zones, minor east-west faulting has occurred. Phyllitic to mylonitic fabrics as well as some breccia zones were proximal to most of the predominate faulting.

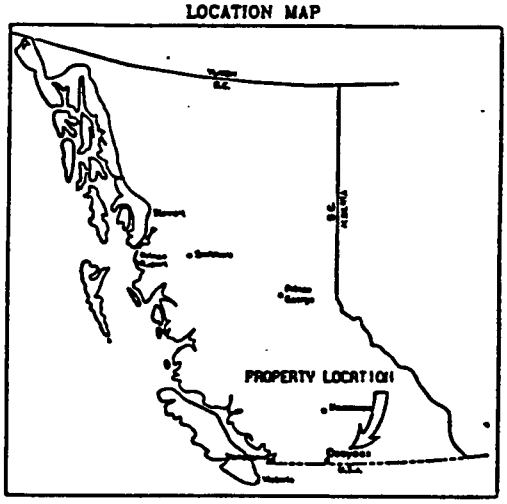
Propylitic alteration is common in the greenstone-diorite contact areas. Skarnification is evident at Dayton Camp near the contacts between granodiorite and lime rich



Scale 1:250 000 - Échelle 1/250 000

Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15 20 Kilomètre

LOCATION MAP



DAYTON GROUP AREA
ADMIRAL DEWEY & MYRTLE CLAIMS

DESCRIPTION	DATE	DRAFTED	DATE
REVISED	DATE	REVISED	DATE

GEOLOGY REGIONAL
FIGURE - 5

DATE 10/94 SCALE DWG NO.

rocks specifically at the LeRoi-War Eagle workings. Massive silicification was observed south of Dayton Camp near the Old Nik prospect where sulfides occur in metaquartzite and/or metachert and/or siliceously replaced metasedimentary beds. Extensive quartz veining and bleaching along with the introduction of magnesite was traced in a general north-south direction along the high ridge area south of Dayton Camp. Hornfelsic development occurs near granodiorite contacts with fine grained clastics? and/or greenstones at Dayton Camp. Epidote in the Osoyoos granodiorite pluton to the west is common and sanded dolomite with a strong hydrogen sulfide odor was found to outcrop in an east-west belt, south of the Dayton Camp Group near the International boundary.

Pyrite and/or base metal and/or precious metal in quartz veins, mineralized calcite veins, shear zones and breccias are common. Nickel rich pyrrhotite with pyrite and chalcopyrite and possible trace amounts of pentlandite are found with massive silicification, (replacement?), metachert, metaquartzite? outcrops in the Old Nik claim and Anarchist Summit areas. Pyrite with calcite and epidote veining along with disseminated magnetite is common in the chloritic greenstones and meta-andesites throughout the general area. Massive garnet, epidote, pyrrhotite and magnetite skarn at the Le Roi- War Eagle claim in the Dayton Camp, is associated with metasomatic contact aureoles that usually carry anomalous copper and gold

values. Magnetite is commonly disseminated in the serpentinite as is pyrite and pyrrhotite in the greenstone, neither of which appears to carry interesting gold mineralization but both of which occur locally within the general area.

2.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY

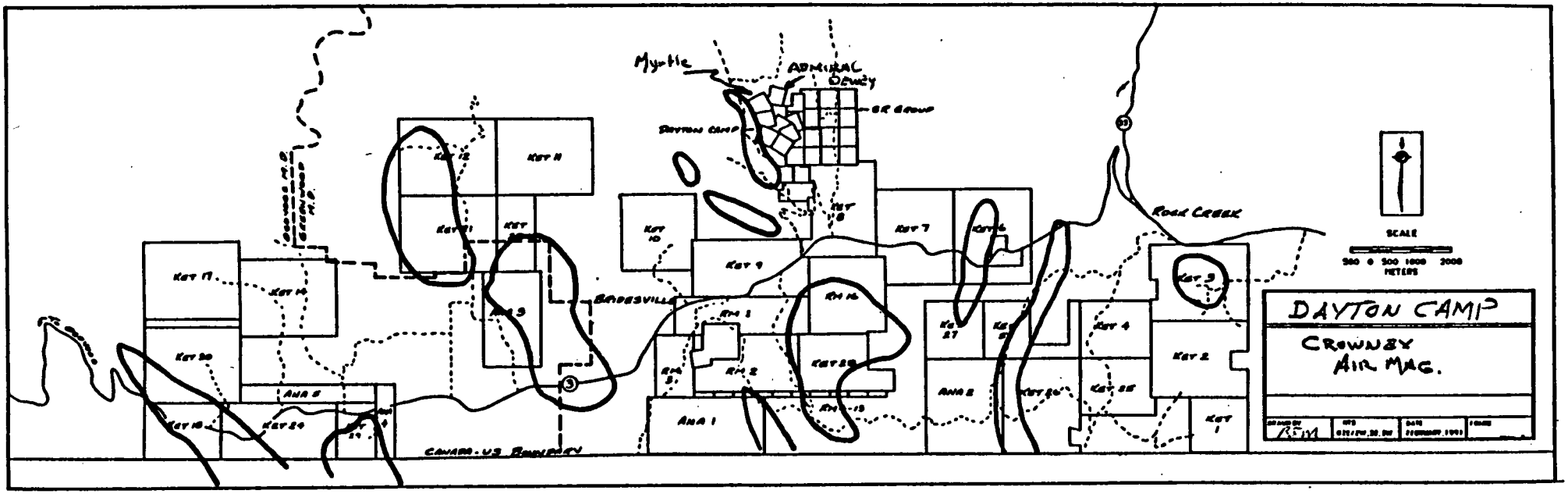
Geology of the property taken from grid line observations, consists of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Permian Anarchist Formation and intrusive rocks of the Jurassic-Cretaceous Nelson batholith and Tertiary Coryell intrusive and Eocene coarse sediments are prominent along the eastern edge of the property.

Propylitic Greenstone hosting diorite and feldspar porphyry intrusives, calcite veins, mineralized quartz veins, zones of disseminated pyrite, and thin beds of metasediments that include chert pebble conglomerates, metaquartzite, and metasiltstones are found within the Admiral Dewey and Myrtle claim boundaries. Rocks of the metasediment package increase in abundance to the north east, strike north west, and dip to the north east.

Government airborne magnetic maps and ground magnetic readings show a northwest trending mag high along the west side of the claims.(Figure #6) Anomalous ground magnetics appear to be associated with disseminated magnetite in intrusive rocks, mainly granodiorite and diorite. Within the greenstones most of the high readings

ADMIRAL DEWEY - MYRTLE CLAIMS

FIGURE - 6



GENERAL LOCATION OF AIRBORNE MAGNETIC ANOMALIES

are related to a mix of pyrite and pyrrhotite and/or chalcopyrite with minor magnetite along shear zones and diorite-greenstone contacts.

2.3 1993 ROTARY PERCUSSION DRILL PROGRAM

Collar locations for Rotary Percussion drill holes on the Admiral Dewey and Myrtle claims are shown on Figure #7. (in pocket) Pertinent drill hole data is listed in the following table:

ADMIRAL DEWEY - MYRTLE DRILL HOLES

HOLE NUMBER	ANGLE	DEPTH FEET	*ANOMALOUS GOLD INTERCEPT Ftg.	Ft/ppb
93DCP3	-90	150		
93DCP4	-90	200	25-30	5/160
			80-85	5/110
			90-95	5/190
			100-105	5/280
			115-120	5/140
			150-160	10/190
			180-200	20/168
93DCP5	-90	50	5-10	5/110
			25-30	5/120
			35-40	10/203

*ANOMALOUS GOLD INTERCEPT is defined as any gold assay greater that 99 ppb.

The Rotary Percussion drill was capable of drilling vertical holes only and because of an undersized air

compressor was limited to about 200 feet of vertical capability. Both of these limitations have since been solved.

3.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Drill hole 93DCP #3 was drilled to test a soil geochem gold anomaly that was projected to occur at the contact between a propylitically altered diorite and porphyritic andesite.

Drill cuttings indicate that the geologic concept was correct but gold values were low, never reaching the arbitrary anomalous value of 100 ppb. In general alteration was not very extensive nor was there intense sulfide mineralization.

Drill hole 93DCP #4 was drilled to test a copper-gold siliceous breccia in pebble conglomerate cut by a small quartz vein?. Anomalous gold values (>99ppb) are related to intrusive-metasediment contact, quartz veining, intrusive-intrusive contact and structural zones. The high value of 280 ppb occurs at the upper contact of a biotite syenite and an altered feldspar porphyry that cuts the pebble conglomerate. The second highest gold value of 275 ppb was intersected at the lower contact of the Syenite with the feldspar porphyry.

Drill hole 93DCP #6 was drilled to test a diorite body with elevated gold values on surface. The intrusive is located along the eastern edge of a projected north west mineralized trend. All but the first and last five feet

were anomalous (>99 ppb). The elevated values transects the diorite andesite contact at 50 feet.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 CONCLUSION

The drill program was successful in finding elevated gold values down hole which in part explains the anomalous gold from surface sampling. However, this was not successful in finding economic gold values.

4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the general observation that strong alteration and intense sulfide mineralization have a good chance of being associated with better gold values, an Induced Polarization survey is recommended as the next step in developing drill targets.

Submitted by

R.E. Miller P. Geo.

APPENDIX A

Statement of Qualifications

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I ROBERT E. MILLER, of Spokane, Washington U.S.A., DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. THAT I am a geologist with Greenwood Gold Inc. with a business address of 367 Gold Street, Greenwood, British Columbia. VOH 1JO.
2. THAT I am a graduate from Brigham Young University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geological Engineering (1969).
3. THAT I have practised my profession continuously since graduation.
4. THAT I personally conducted the 1993 exploration program discussed in this report.

DATED this 12th day of March, 1994.

Robert E. Miller

Robert E. Miller P. Geo.
Geological Engineer

APPENDIX B

Statement of Expenditures

ADMIRAL DEWEY - MYRTLE CLAIMS
EXPENDITURES

Manpower	
Bob Miller 5 man days $200.00 x 2	$1000.00
Kim Anschetz 5 man days $110.00 x 5	$ 550.00
Stan Ruzicka 2 man days $150.00 x 2	$ 300.00
Derek Ruzicka 2 man days $100.00 x 2	$ 200.00
Vehicle - 2 4x4 pick-ups 5 days @ $65.00/day x 2	$ 650.00
Drilling	
$15.00 per foot x 400 Trays, sample bags, shipping Assays	$6000.00
Office	
Report preparation	$ 300.00
Report typing 14 hours x $11.00	$ 154.00
Total	$9154.00

APPENDIX C

References

REFERENCES

Basil, Chris. 1990 Airborne Magnetic and VLF-EM Survey Report on the Ket 1-22 and Ket 24-32 Mineral Claims, Assessment Report for Crown Resources Corp..

Miller, Bob. 1990 Geologic Report on the Dayton Fraction, GVS 32, Gem 1-3, Gem Fraction, SR 1-10 and SR 11-14. Assessment for Crown Resources Corp..

Miller, Bob and Kushner, W.R.. 1990 Summary Report on the Homestake and Daisy Fraction Claims, Assessment Report for Crown Resources Corp..

Open File: Mineral Occurances; Penticton. West of Sixth Meridian, British Columbia. Map 2 of 6, scale 1:250,000.

Templeman-Kluit, D.J.. (1989) Geology, Penticton, British Columbia. Geolgical Survey of Canada. Map 1736A, Scale 1:250,000.

APPENDIX D

Certificate of Analysis
and
Analytical Procedures

ASSAY PROCEDURES

Gold FA-AA ppb

A 10 gram sample is fused with a neutral flux inquarted with 6 mg of Au-free silver and then cupelled.

Silver beads for AA finish are digested for 1/2 hour in 0.5 ml HNO_3, then 1.5 ml HCl is added and digested for 1 hour. The samples are cooled and made to a volume of 5 ml, homogenized and run on the AAS with background correction.

Detection limit: 5 ppb.

		AU(ppb)
65	-93 DCP #3- 0 - 5	90
66	-93 DCP #3- 5 - 10	80
67	-93 DCP #3- 10 - 15	40
68	-93 DCP #3- 15 - 20	50
69	-93 DCP #3- 20 - 25	30
70	-93 DCP #3- 25 - 30	25
71	-93 DCP #3- 30 - 35	45
72	-93 DCP #3- 35 - 40	60
73	-93 DCP #3- 40 - 45	35
74	-93 DCP #3- 45 - 50	45
75	-93 DCP #3- 50 - 55	15
76	-93 DCP #3- 55 - 60	20
77	-93 DCP #3- 60 - 65	10
78	-93 DCP #3- 65 - 70	35
79	-93 DCP #3- 70 - 75	35
80	-93 DCP #3- 75 - 80	40
81	-93 DCP #3- 80 - 85	20
82	-93 DCP #3- 85 - 90	40
83	-93 DCP #3- 90 - 95	25
84	-93 DCP #3- 95 - 100	30
85	-93 DCP #3- 100- 105	30
86	-93 DCP #3- 105- 110	40
87	-93 DCP #3- 110- 115	15
88	-93 DCP #3- 115- 120	25
89	-93 DCP #3- 120- 125	20
90	-93 DCP #3- 125- 130	80
91	-93 DCP #3- 130- 135	30
92	-93 DCP #3- 135- 140	60
93	-93 DCP #3- 140- 145	25
94	-93 DCP #3- 145- 150	20

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
FRANK J. PEZZOTTI, A.Sc.T.
B.C. Certified Assayer

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: 101 CORE SAMPLES RECEIVED JULY 8, 1993
PROJECT #: 41-DAYTON

ET#	DESCRIPTION	Au (ppb)
1	- 93 DCP #4 0 - 5	20
2	- 93 DCP #4 5 - 10	10
3	- 93 DCP #4 10 - 15	10
4	- 93 DCP #4 15 - 20	20
5	- 93 DCP #4 20 - 25	20
6	- 93 DCP #4 25 - 30	160
7	- 93 DCP #4 30 - 35	45
8	- 93 DCP #4 35 - 40	30
9	- 93 DCP #4 40 - 45	10
10	- 93 DCP #4 45 - 50	55
11	- 93 DCP #4 50 - 55	75
12	- 93 DCP #4 55 - 60	50
13	- 93 DCP #4 60 - 65	95
14	- 93 DCP #4 65 - 70	40
15	- 93 DCP #4 70 - 75	40
16	- 93 DCP #4 75 - 80	80
17	- 93 DCP #4 80 - 85	110
18	- 93 DCP #4 85 - 90	35
19	- 93 DCP #4 90 - 95	190
20	- 93 DCP #4 95 - 100	60
21	- 93 DCP #4 100 - 105	280
22	- 93 DCP #4 105 - 110	70
23	- 93 DCP #4 110 - 115	65
24	- 93 DCP #4 115 - 120	140
25	- 93 DCP #4 120 - 125	35
26	- 93 DCP #4 125 - 130	40
27	- 93 DCP #4 130 - 135	60
28	- 93 DCP #4 135 - 140	65
29	- 93 DCP #4 140 - 145	45
30	- 93 DCP #4 145 - 150	85
31	- 93 DCP #4 150 - 155	155
32	- 93 DCP #4 155 - 160	225
33	- 93 DCP #4 160 - 165	80
34	- 93 DCP #4 165 - 170	30
35	- 93 DCP #4 170 - 175	80
36	- 93 DCP #4 175 - 180	90
37	- 93 DCP #4 180 - 185	110
38	- 93 DCP #4 185 - 190	120
39	- 93 DCP #4 190 - 195	275
40	- 93 DCP #4 195 - 200	165

ET#	DESCRIPTION	Au (ppb)
51	- 93 DCP #6 0 - 5	60
52	- 93 DCP #6 5 - 10	185
53	- 93 DCP #6 10 - 15	210
54	- 93 DCP #6 15 - 20	220
55	- 93 DCP #6 20 - 25	260
56	- 93 DCP #6 25 - 30	130
57	- 93 DCP #6 30 - 35	125
58	- 93 DCP #6 35 - 40	155
59	- 93 DCP #6 40 - 45	150
60	- 93 DCP #6 45 - 50	160
61	- 93 DCP #6 50 - 55	145
62	- 93 DCP #6 55 - 60	125
63	- 93 DCP #6 60 - 65	195
64	- 93 DCP #6 65 - 70	80

APPENDIX E

Field Drill Logs

PROJECT: DAYTON DRILL HOLE # 93DCP#3

LOCATION Dayton Camp

N
E
ELEV

SUMMARY COMMENTS

Admiral Dewey
Myrtle

Total Depth 150'
Angle Verticle
Bearing
Hole Diam. 4½
Logged by
Date Logged
Date Drilled

DEPTH	CODE	PROTOLITH	ALT	STRUCTURE	% MAG	% PO	% Py / CuPy	% Bi / CoS	% Other	% Fe Ox	% Ept / Zoisite	% Gnt	% Calc vn / Calc dissem	% Px-Cpx	% Amph	COMMENTS	COLOR	Au
05		X X X X	Propylitic													Phaneritic Granodiorite		90
10		X X X X																80
15		X X ✓ ✓														dioritic		40
20		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓														Fn xlline to cr Pheno Andesite		50
25		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓																30
30		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓																25
35		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓			Tr								✓					45
40		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓			Tr								✓					60
45		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓																35
50		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓																45
55		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓					Tr				Tr					wkly Skarned		15
60		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓					Tr				Tr							20
65		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓			1.0		0.5				0.5							10
70	△ ▽	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓			1.0		0.5				0.5							35
75	△ △ ▷	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓		bx	Tr		Tr+				Tr+					Minor Rhyolite ?		35
80	△ ▽	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓			Tr		Tr+				Tr+							40
85		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓			Tr	Tr	Tr				Tr							20
90		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓			Tr	Tr	Tr				Tr							40
95	XX	✓ X X ✓ ✓			Tr											feldspar Porphyry dike.		25
100		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓			Tr													30

PROJECT: _____ DRILL HOLE # 93DCP #3

LOCATION _____
N _____
E _____
ELEV _____

SUMMARY COMMENTS

Total Depth 1501
Angle _____
Bearing _____
Hole Diam. _____
Logged by _____
Date Logged _____
Date Drilled _____

DEPTH	CODE	PROTO LITH	ALT	STRUCTURE	% MAG	% PO	% Py / CuPy	% Bi / CoS	% Other	% Fe Ox	% Ept / Zoist	% Gnt	% Calc vn / Calc disser	% Px-Cpx	% Amph	COLOR - COMMENTS	Au
105		v v x x			Tr											Andesite feldspar Porphyry	30
110		x x x x			Tr												40
115		x x x x			Tr+	Tr	Tr				Tr+		✓			wkly Skarned	15
120		x x x x			Tr+	Tr	Tr				Tr+		✓				25
125		x x v v		≡	0.5	Tr	1.0				Tr	Tr?	✓			Sheared parting; volcanic?	20
130		v v x x		≡		Tr	1.0				Tr		✓				80
135		+ + + +				Tr+	Tr/Tr						✓			Hornblende (biotite?) Syenite	30
140		+ + + +				Tr+	Tr/Tr						✓				60
145		+ + + +					Tr										25
150		+ + + +					Tr										20
55			EOH														
60																	
65																	
70																	
75																	
80																	
85																	
90																	
95																	
00																	

Hand Lense

PROJECT: DAYTON DRILL HOLE # 93DCP-4

LOCATION DAYTON CAMP
N
E
ELEV

SUMMARY COMMENTS
ADMIRAL DEWEY
MYRTLE
(Copper Pit)

Total Depth 200'
Angle Vertical
Bearing
Hole Diam. 4½"
Logged by
Date Logged
Date Drilled

DEPTH	CODE	PROTO LITH	ALT	STRUCTURE	% MAG	% PO	% Py / CuPy	% Bi / CoS	% Other	% Fe Ox	% Ept / Zoist	% Gnt	% Calc vn / Calc disser	% Px-Cpx	% Amph	COLOR COMMENTS	Au
05																Conglomerate	20
10																	10
15																	10
20			qtz VN	bx												bx. Congl	20
25			qtz VN				Tr+										20
30							Tr+										160
35							Tr / Tr										45
40							Tr / Tr										30
45							Tr										10
50							Tr										55
55							Tr++										75
60			f?				Tr++										50
65			brittle fault				Tr									Rhyolite? fault?	95
70							Tr										40
75			qtz VN				0.5 / Tr+										40
80			qtz VN				0.5 / Tr+										80
85		X		Silic			Tr++									hornfels feldspar porphy altered Contact	110
90		X X					Tr++									difficult to pick contact	35
95		X X					0.5 / Tr									could still be Congl.?	190
100		X X					0.5 / Tr										60

PROJECT: _____ DRILL HOLE # 93DCP-4

LOCATION _____
N _____
E _____
ELEV _____

SUMMARY COMMENTS

Total Depth _____
Angle _____
Bearing _____
Hole Diam. _____
Logged by _____
Date Logged _____
Date Drilled _____

DEPTH	CODE	PROTO LITH	ALT	STRUCTURE	% MAG	% PO	% Py / CuPy	% Bi / CoS	% Other	% Fe Ox	% Ept / Zoist	% Gnt	% Calc vn / Calc disser	% Px-Cpx	% Amph	COLOR COMMENTS	Au
105		+ + + +					Tr									biotite Syenite	280
110		+ + + +					Tr									Mafic partings	70
115	~~~	+ + + +		Mylonitic			Tr										65
120	~~	+ + + +		Mylonitic			Tr										140
125		+ + + +			1.0		Tr				Tr					wkly Skarned	35
130		+ + + +			1.0		Tr				Tr						40
135		+ + + +															60
140		+ + + +															65
145		+ + + +					Tr+										45
150		+ + + +					Tr++										85
155		+ + + +					Tr+ / Tr										155
160		+ + + +					Tr+ / Tr										225
165		+ + + +					Tr										80
170		+ + + +					Tr										30
175		X X X X				Tr	Tr									Phaneritic feldspar porphyry	80
180	~~ D ~~	X X X X		bx mylonitic		Tr	Tr										90
185	~~ D ~~	X X X X			0.5		Tr++										110
190	~~ D ~~	X X X X					Tr++										120
195	~~ D ~~	X X X X					Tr									w/ hornfels	275
200	~~ D ~~	X X X X		↓	↓		Tr									hornfels increasing	165

Hand lense

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PROJECT: DAYTON DRILL HOLE # 930CP-6

LOCATION DAYTON CAMP SUMMARY COMMENTS
N
E
ELEV
ADMIRAL DEWEY
MYRTLE

Total Depth 70'
Angle Vertical
Bearing
Hole Diam. 4½"
Logged by
Date Logged
Date Drilled

DEPTH	CODE	PROTOLITH	ALT	STRUCTURE	% MAG	% PO	% Py / CuPy	% Bi / CoS	% Other	% Fe Ox	% Ept / Zoist	% Gnt	% Calc vn / Calc disser	% Px-Cpx	% Ampht	COLOR COMMENTS	Au
05		X X X X	ox		Tr		Tr									phaneritic diorite	60
10		X X X X					Tr										185
15		X X X X					Tr+										210
20		X X X X					Tr+										220
25		X X X X															260
30		X X X X														xll size decreasing	130
35		X X X X	Propylitic		1.0												125
40		X X X X			1.0												155
45		X X X X			Tr+												150
50		X X X X															160
55		V V V X														Sheared Volcanic? Andesite?	145
60		V V V X														lenses of Micro diorite?	125
65		V V V X			Tr												195
70		V V V X															80
75		E.O.H															
80																	
85																	
90																	
95																	
100