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LOG NO:	MAR 10 1995	U
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ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

KURTIS PROPERTY

(BLUEHAWK Claim)

VERNON MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Latitude: 49° 59'N
Longitude: 119° 31'W

NTS:82E/13E

Owner: John Devlin
RR#1, Lynwood Court, C9
Sechelt, BC V0N 3A0

Operator: Pinewood Resources Ltd.
630-800 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC, V6C 2V6

Consultant: F. Marshall Smith Consulting Inc.
6580 Mayflower Drive
Richmond, BC, V7C 3X6

Author: F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.

Date:

December 18, 1994

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

23,811

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INTRODUCTION

The Kurtis property consists of 1 modified grid mineral claim (Bluehawk, 322783), comprising 20 units, situated within the Thompson Plateau, BC. The property is originally thought to have been located in the early 1930's and limited production of 5 tons was obtained from the property in 1935.

A geophysical survey was carried out on the property in early 1988 and led to a diamond drilling program in 1989 that is described in H.S. Macfarlane's report of 1990. The veins in the area of the previous production were drill tested in 1993. The 1993 work was never filed on the property. This report describes the diamond drilling, includes logs of drilling and the survey work to tie the trenching, underground and diamond drilling. Only the costs to assemble the work, logging of drill holes and autocad preparation of data is claimed by this report.

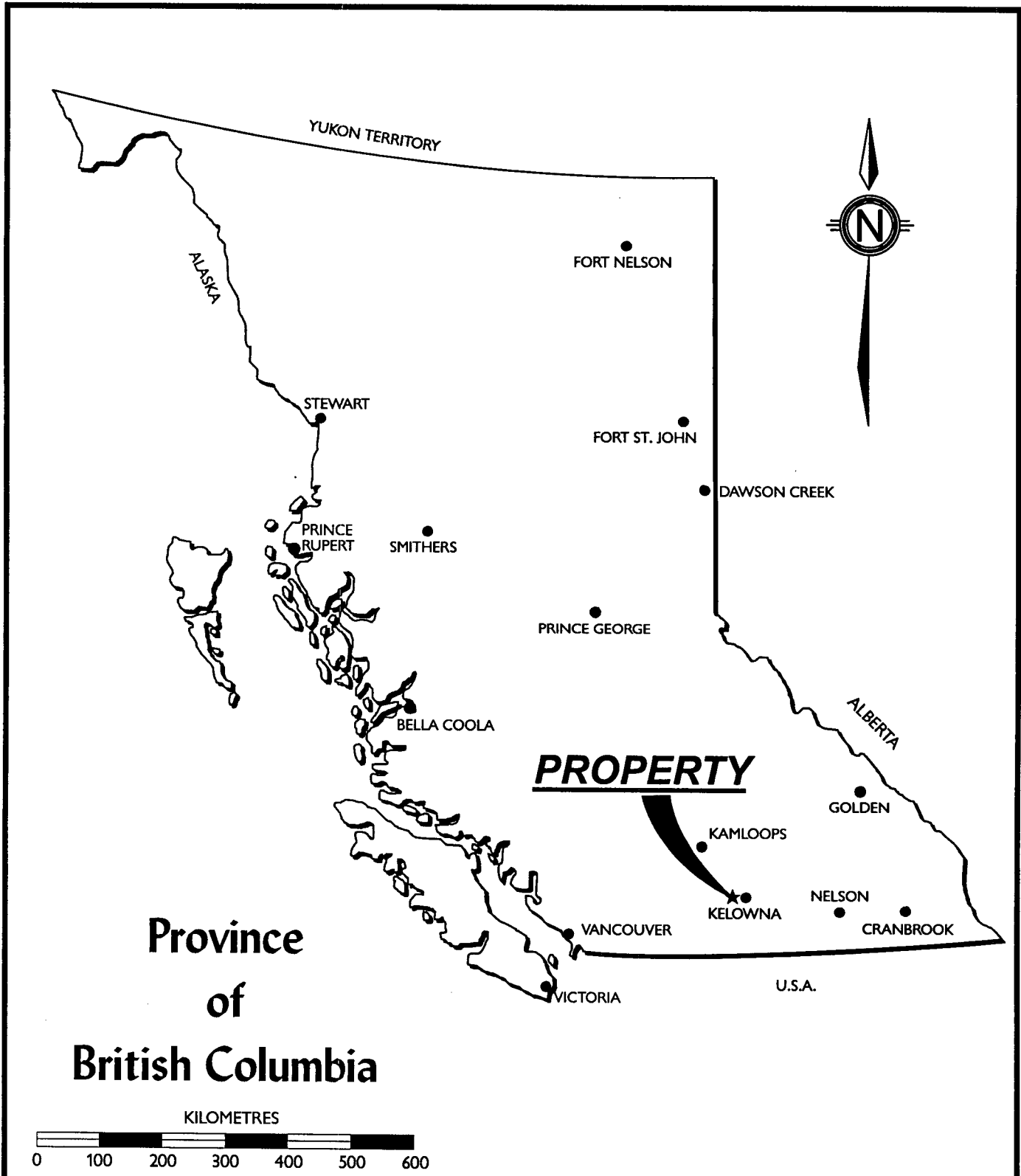
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Kurtis property is located in south central British Columbia in the Vernon Mining Division. The property is located at 049°59'N latitude and 119°31'W longitude, approximately 11 kilometres north of the town of Kelowna, BC, on the west side of Okanagan Lake, (fig. 1). The topographic map sheet is the Peachland sheet, NTS 82 E/13. Access to the property may be obtained from Kelowna over Highway 97 South across Okanagan Lake. The Westside Road is taken north, for 14 kilometres, to the Bear Lake Road turnoff. From there this well-maintained gravel forestry access road is taken for 3 kilometres west. The Blue Grouse Mountain road, a 2 and 4 wheel drive road, is then taken north for 6.5 kilometres to the centre of the property. The total distance from Kelowna to the property, by road, is thus 23.5 kilometres.

The closest full service town to the property is Kelowna situated at the junction of Highway 33 and 97. Accommodation and supply facilities together with a major airport are all available. Kelowna to the drill site took about 35 minutes by road. Only on very rainy days were 4x4 vehicles required for access. The Blue Grouse Mountain road usually washes out in early spring on steeper hills near the south end.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The property lies within the Thompson Plateau physiographic region, part of the Interior Plateau. Elevations on the property vary from 580 to 1,220 metres giving a relief of 640 metres. The east half of the property, immediately west of Okanagan Lake, is moderately steep. The west side of the property is more subdued. The southern part of the property is drained by Jennie Creek, an easterly flowing tributary of Okanagan Lake.



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LOCATION MAP
 KURTIS PROPERTY
 JENNY CREEK AREA, KELOWNA, B.C.
 Vernon Mining Division

Technical Work By:	F. Marshall Smith	Scale:	As shown
Drawn by:	J. A. Devlin	Date:	July, 1994
		Figure No.:	1

The property lies within the Interior Douglas Fir biogeoclimatic zone that is characterized by low precipitation, hot summers and cool winters. Snow generally starts to accumulate on the property in November and has melted by late April.

Selective logging has taken place over the property, probably 20 to 40 years ago. Scattered ponderosa pine and light underbrush characterize the drier eastern part of the property. Larch, fir, birch and aspen are common in the western part of the property.

CLAIM INFORMATION

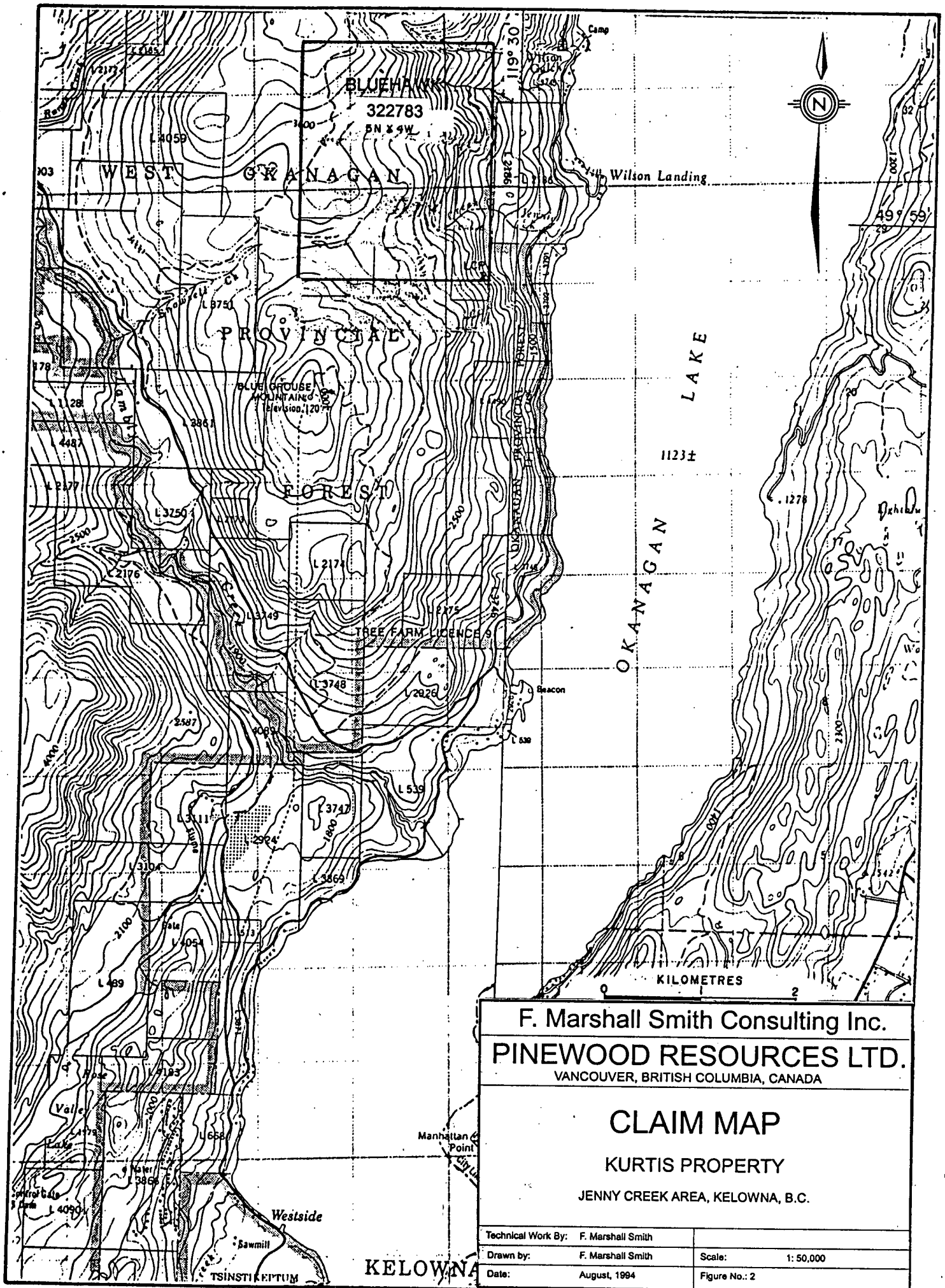
The Bluehawk claim, record number 322783 was located to cover the area of Kurtis, Kurtis 2 and Bluehawk claim. The older metric claims covered the area of diamond drilling in July of 1993. Bluehawk was located after the old claims had been allowed to lapse. There is now one 20 unit claim instead of a series of overlapping metric units.

The Bluehawk claim is owned by John Devlin and is being held in trust for Pinewood Resources Ltd., 630-800 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 2V6.

HISTORY

Placer gold was discovered in the Okanagan in the 1860-70's east of Vernon in the Cherry Creek and Monashee Creek area. Cairnes (1931) reports that placer mining was carried out on Whiteman, Naswhito and Equesis Creeks, prominent valleys 25-33 kilometres north of the property, draining easterly into Okanagan Lake. These operations were chiefly concerned with recent stream gravel and although hydraulic leases are reported to have been acquired there is no record of operations of this sort. The focus of the mining activities changed in the 1890's towards lode mining when a number of gold bearing quartz veins were discovered west of Okanagan Lake.

In 1921 the White Elephant claim was staked, approximately 19 kilometres to the north of the Kurtis property. The mine located on this claim produced a total of 5,300 tons of ore during the years 1922-35. A total of 2,030 ounces of gold and 306 ounces of silver was obtained giving a grade of 0.38 ounces per ton of gold recovered. Production from the mine was from a body of vitreous, highly fractured, white quartz, about 18 metres long and 15 metres wide, striking a few degrees east of north and dipping 50° west. The quartz body is surrounded by granite, which may be part of the Valhalla Intrusions of Late Jurassic age. The granite and the mineral deposit are intersected by a narrow, low dipping, dark dyke, thought to be of Tertiary age, related to the volcanic rocks (Kamloops Group) which overlie the granite unconformably, Cairnes (1931). Pyrrhotite, pyrite, tetradymite (a bismuth telluride), chalcopyrite and possibly free gold is reported to be present. Scheelite (a tungsten mineral) was reported to be associated with the quartz at surface.



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CLAIM MAP
 KURTIS PROPERTY
 JENNY CREEK AREA, KELOWNA, B.C.

Technical Work By:	F. Marshall Smith	
Drawn by:	F. Marshall Smith	Scale: 1:50,000
Date:	August, 1994	Figure No.: 2

The Kurtis property covers old trenches and underground workings of the Blue Hawk Mine, reported in the BC Minister of Mines Reports for 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1938. Several quartz veins ranging from narrow fracture fillings to veins four feet wide were explored by the Blue Hawk Syndicate in 1933.

In 1935 a total of 5 tons of ore at a grade of 1.0 ounces per ton (31 grams per tonne) gold and 3.6 ounces per ton (112 grams per tonne) silver was shipped from the property, Meyers and Taylor (1989). This production was apparently obtained from the Blue Hawk adit, which consists of about 300 feet of underground workings.

From 1965 through 1986, the mine and surrounding area have been held by two separate groups. The first was Dawood Mines, from 1965 to 1980, and the second was fronted by N. C. Lenard, P.Eng., during the period 1980-1986.

Work done by Dawood Mines consisted of trenching, linecutting and grid preparation. Geological mapping, geochemical soil sampling and a magnetometer survey were also completed in 1969, 1972 and 1974. Minor scaling of the main adit walls and roof was also undertaken.

Dawood's geochemical surveys indicated a number of areas anomalous in mercury, copper, silver and gold. Several of the anomalies coincided with the previously known showings but a definite correlation was not obtained.

Lenard's work consisted of further geochemical and geophysical work at various "sites" and further stripping of veins, as well as some reconnaissance mapping. Lenard did not identify any significant additional anomalies.

Both these groups located high grade gold mineralization in quartz veins in a diorite and at contact of the diorite with metasediments. There is consensus in their reports, however, that the mineralization is "spotty" and discontinuous.

In late 1987 and early 1988 P. Dasler, P.Eng. supervised a programme of backhoe trenching, mapping and sampling. A total of approximately 600 metres of trenches was excavated and 130 samples were taken and analyzed for gold and silver, Dasler (1989). An induced polarization Resistivity survey was also carried out over 14 northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest trending lines on the property in early 1988, Mark and Cruickshank (1988).

A number of high grade gold and silver grab and channel samples were obtained during this programme: a 0.1 metre channel sample with a value of 4.529 ounces per ton gold and 12.4 ounces per ton silver was obtained from Trench 1, a grab sample with a value of 2.010 ounces per ton gold and 11.80 ounces per ton silver was obtained from a trench approximately 100 metres west-north-west of Trench 1 and a grab sample with a value of 1.501 ounces per ton gold and 0.51 ounces per ton silver was collected from Old Trench 5. These trenches are all in the area of the old workings.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Kurtis property lies within the Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera. The portion of the belt in the area of the Bluehawk claim is characterized by volcanic rocks, argillaceous and calcareous sediments, and intrusive rocks of Triassic to Early Eocene age, Okulitch (1979), Templeman-Kluit (1989).

The oldest rocks in the area are the upper Triassic sedimentary and massive volcanics that underlie the Kurtis group. The northern portion of the claim is underlain by Nicola type suite of andesites and volcano-wackes derived from andesite volcanics. This unit is also of upper Triassic age. The sedimentary unit to the south and west of the drilling used to be referred to as the "Thompson Assemblage" (Okulitch) but is unnamed by Templeman-Kluit.

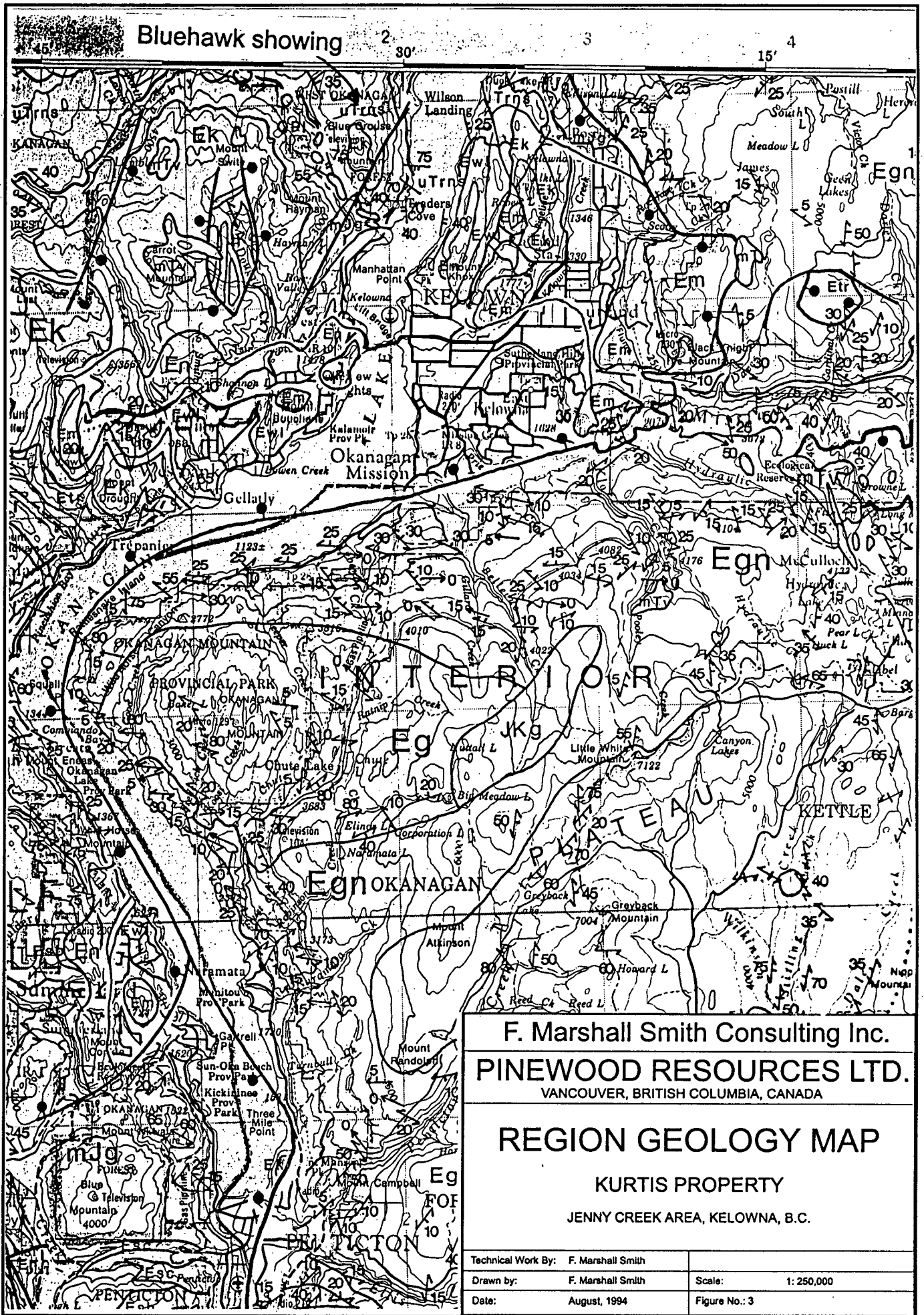
The Thompson Assemblage (originally classified as the Cache Creek Group in this area) usually consists of argillaceous sediments, volcanoclastic rocks and limestone pods. Fossils of Carboniferous and Permian ages have been obtained from these sediments, together with Late Triassic fossils. Rocks of the Thompson Assemblage have undergone deformation, some of which may have preceded deposition of the Triassic sediments.

Mesozoic granitic rocks are exposed in the area and intrude all the older rocks. These "Valhalla" and "Nelson"-type plutonic rocks range in composition from leucocratic granite to gabbro but granodiorite, quartz monzonite, quartz diorite and granite are the most common. Emplacement of these rocks was syn and post-tectonic. Most granodioritic to quartz dioritic plutons are massive, discordant bodies and are clearly post-tectonic in age but some are foliated and sheared and have participated in at least late stages of regional deformation or have themselves caused some deformation. Field relationships support the premise that the quartz diorite ("Nelson"), which is often sheared or foliated, is older than the granodiorite ("Valhalla"), which is massive, Okulitch (1979).

A period of block faulting and regional uplift followed Mesozoic orogenic events. Movement on numerous northerly trending faults appears to have displaced units throughout the area.

Tertiary volcanic rocks occur as a dissected and faulted blanket of variable thickness over the area. Numerous small northerly trending and steeply dipping dykes are presumed to be feeders to the flow blanket. Andesite, basalt, dacite and trachyte flows and related breccia, tuff and agglomerate form much of this Tertiary, Eocene to Oligocene, Kamloops Group. This Group attains a thickness of 1,000 metres north of Vernon.

There are small patches of Eocene age Kitley Lake formation volcanics and agglomerates to the south of the property on Blue Grouse Mountain. None of the younger suite of rocks is evident on the property.



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REGION GEOLOGY MAP
 KURTIS PROPERTY
 JENNY CREEK AREA, KELOWNA, B.C.

Technical Work By:	F. Marshall Smith	
Drawn by:	F. Marshall Smith	Scale: 1: 250,000
Date:	August, 1994	Figure No.: 3

Geological Legend for Region Geology Map

The following unit descriptions are from D.J. Tempelman-Kluit, GSC Open File 1969
Only those rock units within the district of the Bluehawk are described.

PLEISTOCENE

QPI Lambly Creek Basalt: Rusty weathering black basalt, with hornblende, biotite and pyroxene phenocrysts to 5 mm in an aphanitic black matrix: occurs as columnar jointed flows, a few metres thick above Mesozoic strata, K/Ar age of 0.762 Ma determined by Church, 1981

MIOCENE

mTv Plateau Basalt: Andesite and basalt with augite and hornblende phenocrysts to 5 mm in a black aphanitic matrix: forms massive flows to 20 metres thick: locally underlain by poorly sorted boulder conglomerate and pebbly sandstone: K/Ar cooling ages of 2.9 and 14.9 Ma: includes Daves Creek Basalt (14.9 Ma) and Carrot Mountain alkali basalt (11.8 Ma).

EOCENE

Em Marama Formation: Medium brownish grey, flow banded dacite with subhedral plagioclase, hornblende and biotite phenocrysts to 5 mm in an aphanitic ground: forms the top of Black Knight Mountain, Mount Boucherie, Aeneas Butte, Mount Law.

En Marama Formation - Nimpit Lake Member: Recessive, reddish weathering, amygdaloidal, trachyandesite with minor intercalated pyroclastic deposits includes undifferentiated intrusive equivalents.

Ek Kitley Lake Formation: Massive, yellowish to buff, trachyte to trachyandesite; plagioclase and biotite glomerophenocrysts to 3 cm (10% of the rock) in a finely crystalline groundmass: includes ash flow tuff and minor mudstone: includes undifferentiated intrusive equivalents. Church determined K/Ar ages between 52.9 Ma (biotite) and 44.2 Ma (whole rocks).

CRETACEOUS and/or JURASSIC

JKg Okanagan Batholith: Massive, light grey weathering, medium to coarse grained, equigranular to porphyritic, unfoliated to weakly foliated, fresh biotite granodiorite and granite includes undifferentiated granodiorite of the Nelson suite: age poorly constrained.

MIDDLE JURASSIC

mJg Nelson Plutonic Rocks: Massive, generally moderately foliated, medium grey weathering, medium- to coarse-grained, equigranular, hornblende biotite granodiorite, quartz diorite, and granite: includes undifferentiated biotite granite of the Valhalla suite: age poorly constrained.

UPPER TRIASSIC and/or LOWER JURASSIC

uTrns Rossland and Nicola Groups: Rusty weathering, black pyritic slate, phyllite and argillite, locally silicified or "cherty": minor quartzite: minor interbedded argillaceous limestone: includes undifferentiated greenstone lenses.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Kurtis property has its main area of economic interest centered within a melanocratic diorite plug. The diorite has intruded the Thompson Assemblage (uTrns of Templeman-Kluit) metasediments and volcanics. The diorite is strongly chloritized in many of the showings and foliation and fracturing is well developed in more than one direction. These factors, together with the multi-directional shearing and silicification, locally make distinction between the diorite, and the similarly altered cherts and quartzites of the volcano-sediments, difficult.

Much of the property is overlain with a thin layer of glacial till which thickens considerably (in excess of 6 metres) within the confines of the Jennie Creek depression. The diorite may have a concordant sill-like nature, although there may be a number of sills involved. The geophysical Resistivity survey carried out in 1988 indicates that there may be a number of small diorite plugs on the claim group.

To the east of the main showings more obvious sediments and volcanoclastic rocks are in outcrop. South of Jennie Creek, a distinctive hornblende-biotite granodiorite outcrops on cliffs facing Okanagan Lake. This is probably part of the large Mesozoic batholith, which; on a regional scale, outcrops mainly to the north of the property.

The diorite unit may also represent the volcanic neck of one of the feeders for the volcanic suite in the district. The contact relation with the sedimentary units are consumptive on the west and sharp on the east.

Almost all of the quartz veins carrying gold occur within the diorite plug or sill cluster. There are many small veins in the cherty sedimentary units to the north of the diorite but only rarely do assays of this quartz carry gold. All quartz veins within the diorite carry some gold values but the grade is particularly spotty and unpredictable. Veins range from a few centimetres to 3 metres thick and have strikes of 20 to 50 metres.

All veins intersected in the drilling have alteration envelopes including those cut in the cherty sedimentary unit north of the diorite. The alteration is evident in trenching also but is very easy to note in drilled sections.

Alteration of the diorite consists of pervasive bleaching as sericitization and pyritization. Iron silicates are altered to a sericite and pyrite mixture with gradation envelope to epidote, hematite staining and calcification of the diorite.

DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAMME

Diamond drilling commenced on July 7, 1993. The initial targets were the up and down dip extensions of the underground vein in the western portion of the tunnel and the southern extension of the high grade vein in trench 1. The drill pins were sited where there was no

disturbance required for the pad as the environmental requirements had just changed before our application and ground disturbance permits were very tardy with the new regulations.

We acquired water for the drill programme from a small lake about 400 metres north of Jennie Lake. There is a network of narrow old logging roads connecting the water source to the diamond drill area. The early summer of 1993 was very dry in the Okanagan area resulting in Jennie lake being dry. The water line was about 4200 feet long with no problems in water for drilling.

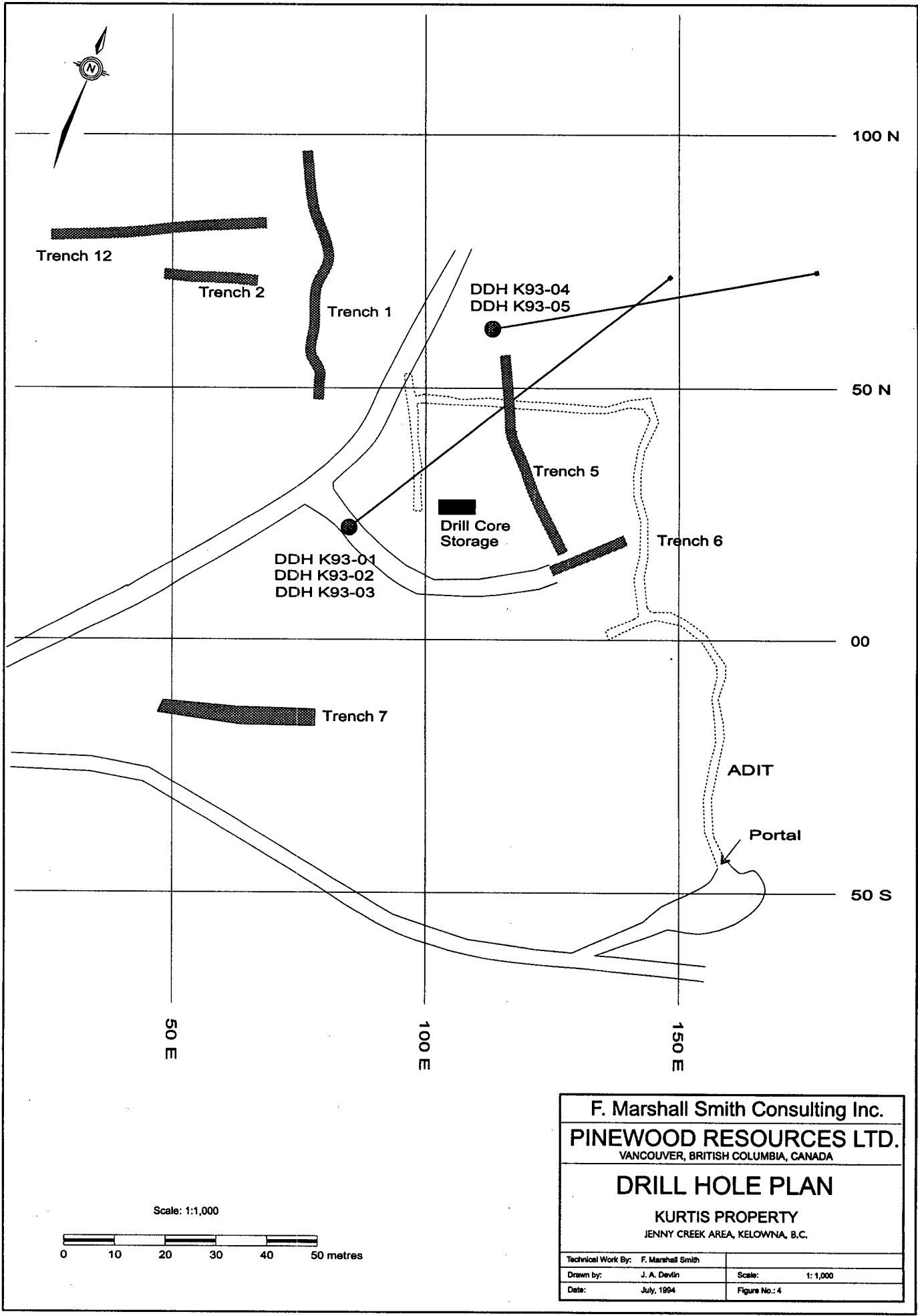
Core recovery was good to excellent with only minor losses to one misslatch and fractured ground. Core was stored in standard NQ boxes, logged, samples split for assay of veins and some wallrock. The boxes were stacked on logs strapped with steel bands into drill holes and then all together. The final strapping was over tarping to protect the boxes from weathering for a few years. The core was piled close the ground in an area not obvious from the roadside about 70 metres away as noted on the Drill Hole Plan (Fig. 4).

The geology determined from the diamond drilling was similar to the surface but the alteration envelopes about the veins was much easier to recognize. The principal units intersected in the drilling were andesitic sediments to cherty sediments, diorite and quartz veins.

The andesite to andesitic sedimentary rock dark green to blackish green in fresh sections and blue grey to grey-green in highly altered portions. Western portions are mixed - in part - with diorite suggesting an extrusive nature to the diorite. Some of the andesite appears to be inclusions in diorite and there are clasts of diorite in andesite in the same area. The western andesite is more volcano-sedimentary in nature with the eastern more sediment derived from the erosion of andesites. The western member in the tops of holes K93-01, 2 & 3 is highly altered with original composition and derivation less clear than the eastern unit on the east side of the diorite zone.

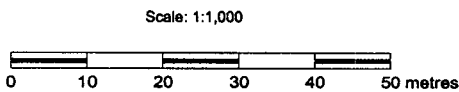
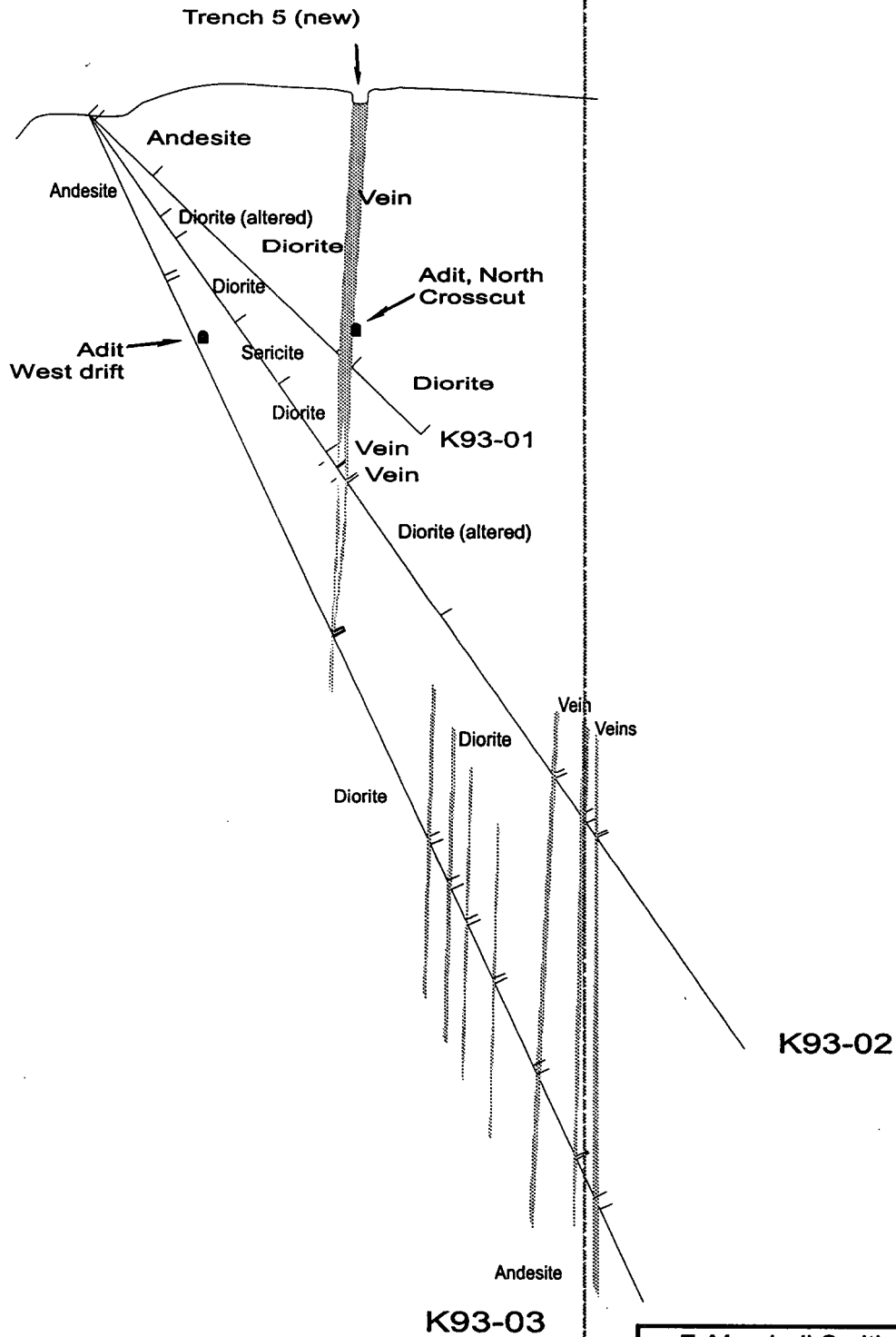
The diorite is dark green equigranular feldspar and hornblende but quartz lean with minor pyrite. The unit gradational shifts from non crystalline andesite to salt & pepper diorite down hole (i.e. to the northeast). Diorite has inclusions of andesite or fine grained portions scattered in blebs, patches and one half metre intervals on the west and a sharp contact on the east. The eastern contact is best noted in K93-04 where there are two narrow bands of sedimentary volcanics occur in dioritic material before the main change to sediments. The sedimentary unit east of the diorite is very lean in volcanic members after a few metres of core.

The eastern volcano-sedimentary unit is rich in cherty bands and biotite with chlorite portions diminishing downward in the drilling. This colour shift may be due to alteration from veins to the northeast but there is no propylitic envelope before the light coloured zone. Unlike the alteration envelopes around other veins the hematite and epidote rich zones are lacking in the volcano-sedimentary unit.

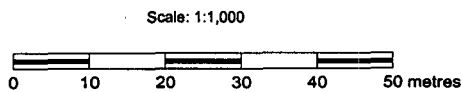
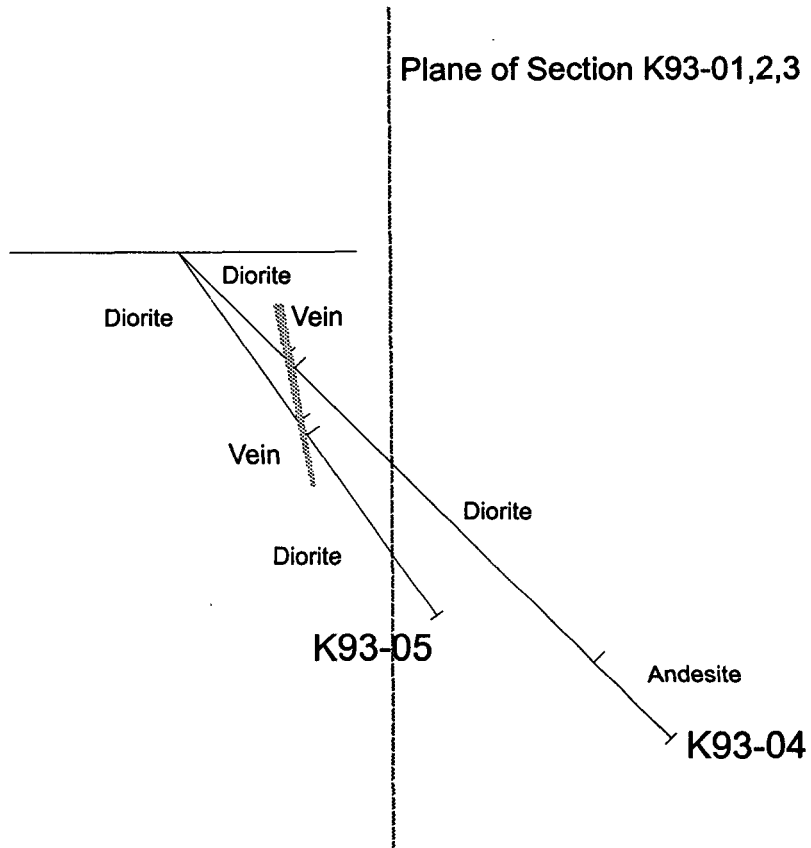


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DRILL HOLE PLAN	
KURTIS PROPERTY	
JENNY CREEK AREA, KELOWNA, B.C.	
Technical Work By:	F. Marshall Smith
Drawn by:	J. A. Devlin
Date:	July, 1994
Scale:	1:1,000
Figure No.:	4

Plane of Section DDH K93-4, 5



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DDH K93-01, K93-02, K93-03	
KURTIS PROPERTY	
JENNY CREEK AREA, KELOWNA, B.C.	
Technical Work By:	F. Marshall Smith
Drawn by:	J. A. Devlin
Date:	July, 1994
Scale:	1: 1,000
Figure No.:	5



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DDH K93-04, K93-05	
KURTIS PROPERTY	
JENNY CREEK AREA, KELOWNA, B.C.	
Technical Work By: F. Marshall Smith	
Drawn by: J. A. Devlin	Scale: 1:1,000
Date: July, 1994	Figure No.: 6

All veins intersected in the drilling occur only in diorite. The veins are usually white to milky white quartz with bluish gray mottling especially in sulfide rich sections. Veins are of at least two stages of filling with the early stage very coarse quartz growth and no cavities. The early filling lacks pyrite or has a few scattered coarse pyrite cubes that are well formed and yellowish. This filling is shattered and re-healed by a finer, banded or more mottled yellowish-grey quartz filling with much more pyrite and minor chalcopyrite and rare pyrrhotite in vein selvages and adjacent wallrock. Mariposite, yellowish zeolite and pale green diopside are visible on vein selvages also.

Alteration around the veins consists of an outer shell of reddish brown paints on joint faces of hematite with epidote after mafic minerals on the next inner zone. A grey-green to blue grey sericite-chlorite zone is proximal to the veins. Most alteration is less than 3 metres wide with some zones as narrow as one half metre. Pyrite in any of the units in the outer shells appears to be unaffected and usually whitish small cubes internal to diorite. Paintings of pyrite as yellow-white clusters of cubes on joint faces is common in the epidote to chlorite alteration zone. Pyritization of iron silicates is common in blue grey sericite rich zones with most of the pyrite yellowish and fine grained. In the immediate selvedge (one half metre) of stage 2 quartz veins (fine grained banded quartz) there is replacement of pyrite by pyrrhotite in the wall rock. The amount of sulfides does not appear to be affected ~ only the iron content on the minerals.

There is one intersection of aplite dyke in K93-03 (171.8m to 175.9m) that has 10% pyrite and a texture and mineral association similar to the stage 2 veins encountered in other drill holes in this drilling. The aplite appears to be much younger than all units and may be the "heat engine" for the alteration and veining in the area. It would be very significant if this aplite were of the same age as the Kitley Lake formation Eocene age volcanics in the area.

Assays were done at Chemex Labs Ltd. and results entered onto the diamond drill log sheets. None of the assays returned significant gold values.

No further work is recommended on the property. None of the veins have economical grades over mineable widths and there is no continuity of grade along strike from any of the significant assays. The gold in the veins may be associated with late aplitic dykes and not of the early mesothermal gold quartz veins like at Kalamalka near Vernon.

STATEMENT of COSTS

The following is a true statement of the costs and expenses to carry out the new work described in this report. The Company planned to drop the property but were obliged to maintain ownership. No report was planned in 1993 so as to keep costs to a minimum. The following costs were expensed in the period from December 1993 to November 3, 1994.

The following are the details of costs:

John Devlin 19 hours at \$53.5/hr Dec. 11-18/93	\$1,016.50
Autocad and Coral draw work December 1993 to July 1994	
F. Marshall Smith report & compilation 3.5 days @ \$428	\$1,498.00
Report constructed July 10-15, 1994, detail logs completed November 3, 1994	
Report materials	\$22.47
Total	\$2536.97



F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.
December 18, 1994

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, F. Marshall Smith, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist and geochemist with offices at 6580 Mayflower Drive, Richmond, British Columbia.
2. I am a graduate at the University of Toronto with a degree of B.Sc., Honors Geology.
3. I am a member in good standing of the Geological Association of Canada
4. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1967.
6. I have no interest in the property or shares of Pinewood Resources Inc. or in any of the companies with contiguous property to the Bluehawk mineral claim, Kelowna area, BC.



F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.
December 18, 1994

Appendix A

Diamond Drill Logs with assays

F. Marshall Smith Consulting Inc.

Drill Hole Record

Property KURTIS Location Trench 5 (new) Div/Dist Vernon Mining Division Claim Bluehawk/Kurtis Length 67.06m
 Start JULY 9, 1993 End July 11, 1993 Core Size NQ Bearing N32°E Elevation _____
 % Recov _____ Dip -44° Dip Test _____ Horizontal _____ Vertical _____
 Coords _____ Objective Vein in underground & floor of Trench 5 about 100° northeast

Depth		Description	Recovery		Depth		Sample %	Sam	Length	Au ppb	Ag		
From	To		Run	%	From	To							
0	1.22	Overburden											
1.22	12.95	Andesite - calcite veined with epidote paints & replacement in patches - dark greenish black to dark green - mottled, banded 2.3 - 3.5 50% recovery - pebbles left 3.5 - 7.0 many calcite stringers - hornblende & epidote spots increasing 1.2 - 7.0 iron stain is yellow to yellow orange mottle of hornblende or pyroxenes increases from 9 - 12.5 diorite like texture to 50% of unit but probably alteration due to diorite down hole. - jointing normal to 45 deg. to core axis most common - epidote and calcite random.											
12.95	49.99	Diorite - dark green equigranular quartz lean or <1% minor pyrite, gradational shift from non crystalline andesite to salt & pepper diorite from 12.95 to 18.90. Diorite has inclusions of andesite or fine grained portions scattered in blebs, patches and .5 m intervals. Calcite (zeolites in part?) veinlets common, often parallel to core axis or low angle to CA. Hematite common on joints 15.0 to 17.5m and 27 m to end of interval. Chloritized rock in general probably sericitized also in part. Some portions are hard others soft but all cores well. Jointing random, possibly 30 deg to CA most common about 5 joints/metre. Faulting - broken ground - 12.75, 15.8 - 15.85, 17.0 - 17.5, 21.9, 23.5 - 23.8, 42.2 (core loss) Chlorite and dark sericite increase to bottom of interval 48.0 - 49.99 altered to amorphous dark green black diorite											
49.99	53.04	Vein and fault - broken ground - extremely heavy chlorite & sericite, joints greasy, rock black to dark green amorphous, fractures and jointing often subparallel to CA - low angle chlorite seams and shearing common - pyrite common but patchy - quartz white to light grey banded to amorphous banding chlorite/green sericite Quartz vein with pyrite - 50.55m parallel to CA for 15 cm	1.06	64	49.99	51.05	64	54870	11.06	10			
			0.92	74	51.05	51.97	74	54870	20.92	<5			
			1.07	61	51.97	53.04	61	54870	31.07	15			
53.04	67.06	Diorite - chloritized to 58.5- quartz vein about 2.5 cm at 54.35m - broken ground faults; 55.78, 57.0 mottled hornblende & chlorite rich quartz lean diorite - fractures at 45 deg to CA most common and more than 5 per metre - inclusion of banded schist/gneiss from 66.3 to 66.8 m and 67.0 to 67.06m											
	67.06	END OF HOLE											

Client: Pinewood Resources Ltd.
 Drilling Company: Beapre Diamond Drilling

Logged By: F. M. Smith
 Date: July 9/93

Hole No: K93-01
 Page: 1 of 1

F. Marshall Smith Consulting Inc.

Drill Hole Record

Property KURTIS Location Trench 5 (new) Div/Dist Vernon Mining Division Claim Bluehawk/Kurtis Length 201.17m
 Start JULY 11, 1993 End July 16, 1993 Core Size NQ Bearing N32°E Elevation _____
 % Recov _____ Dip -60° Dip Test _____ Horizontal _____ Vertical _____
 Coords _____ Objective Vein in underground & floor of Trench 5 about 100' (30m) northeast

Depth		Description	Recovery		Depth		Sample %	Sample	Length metres	Au ppb	Ag		
From	To		Run	%	From	To							
0	1	Overburden											
1	18.0	Andesite - altered to chlorite epidote rich rock with quartz & calcite veinlets throughout - fracturing and broken ground to 2.0m & with rusty selvages to 6m. 7.0 - 12.0 subunit of agglomerate or brecciated andesite volcanic 12.0 - 13.3 spotted porphyry to fine breccia 13.3 - 18.0 dyke or diorite flow - crystalline with rounded clasts or corroded hornblende - lots of epidote in bands, splashes & disseminated - hematite on fractures 10.5 - 18m											
18.0	22.0	Sericite rich grey zone with quartz vein at 18.6 (3cm) with lots of pyrite - fault mud seam at 19.3m for 5.0cm	1.36	89	18.29	19.81	89	548704	1.52	<5			
22.0	37.0	Diorite mixed with bands or large inclusions of andesite 22.0 - 31.4 hematite alteration zone 27 - 35 epidote bands, spots & splashes with lots of black to dark green chlorite - diorite is hornblende (?pyroxene) rich feldspar lean with no visible quartz.											
37.0	48.0	Sericite (blue grey) zone after diorite - considerable pyrite in spots, splashes occasional but probably less than 1% overall - splashes of quartz at 38.2, 38.3, 42.4 - 43.89; black alteration boarder on many veinlets especially at 47.0 - MISSLATCH - 43.89	1.48	97	38.10	39.62	97	548705	1.52	<5			
			0.99	81	41.15	42.37	81	548706	1.22	<5			
48.0	60.0	Diorite - salt & pepper black to dark green - bands & splashes of epidote - fine grained sections (inclusions?) - some white quartz or calcite veinlets with fresh boarders especially 55 and 56.5m fracture or fault zone 56.7, 58 - 58.3 - alteration increasing with more sericite & chlorite 57 -> 60m											
60.0	89.0	Sericitized & chloritized diorite (?) may be altered andesite in part - sericite/chlorite dark green to black, alteration is spotty but predominant from 60 to 64.5m - vein 62.6 for 5cm - white quartz with pyrite and black chlorite, contacts at 45 deg to CA - veins 65 - 65.4, white quartz with pyrite, black chlorite at about 30 degrees to CA - broken ground at 60.5 to 61.6, 62.6, 63., 65.3 - 65.8, 66.6 - 67.5 - splashes of intense bleaching, black mottling, green serpentine or wollastonite or soft chlorite in fine grained andesite(?)/diorite(?) - highly altered to sericite. Some bands of relatively fresh diorite and some bands appear to be andesite - massive with no visible crystals - alteration patches 73.1 - 74, 76.4 - 76.6, epidote bands at 70.5 - pegmatitic zone 85.1 - 85.3	0.24	92	62.40	62.64	100	548707	0.24	<5			
			0.75	83	64.63	65.38	100	548708	0.75	<5			
			1.00	100	65.38	66.38	100	548709	1.00	<5			
89.0	135.7	Diorite or andesite altered in part to diorite - hematite common 90 to 100m, some alteration bands especially at 96.7, 108.0 - 108.4. Aplite dykes common 120.0 to 121 each 2 to 3cm and normal to CA. Alteration increases from 130.76 to 135.7 - sericite more common, epidote less common to nil by end of interval broken ground 115 - 116, 123.44. CHALCOPYRITE and PYRRHOTITE common at 135.7 in spots.											

Client: Pinewood Resources Ltd.
 Drilling Company: Beaupre Diamond Drilling

Logged By: F. M. Smith
 Date: July 12/93

Hole No: K93-02
 Page: 1 of 2

Depth		Description	Recovery		Depth		Sample Recovery	Sample Number	Length	Au ppb	Ag		
From	To		Run	%	From	To							
135.7	137.4	Vein - white quartz with much pyrite (1 to 5%) in splashes and bands - solid quartz 135.8 to 136.3, mixed wallrock with quartz 136.3 to 137.0 some older quartz as reddish brown coloured fill at 137.4 - not clear	1.00	100	135.64	136.64	100	548710	1.00	565			
		what is the contact angle - some angles at 30 deg to CA (base) but top is about 17 deg to CA - chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite in spots in hangingwall not in footwall (downhole)	1.00	100	136.64	137.64	100	548711	1.00	35			
137.4	150.88	Diorite, altered 137.4 -> 141.73 - salt & pepper (fresher areas) 141.7 -> 148.8; alteration increases to chlorite & sericite rich grey green phase 149 -> 150.88											
150.88	151.8	Vein, mixed with altered wallrock, with silica flooded wallrock, 5 to 7% pyrite in very fine grained and disseminated alteration, also black mineral with pyrite (very fine pyrite? or sphalerite?) - clasts of quartz to 2cm in siliceous and soft groundmass, pyrite in quartz clasts and in groundmass, silica in general is fine grained crystalline but not evidently banded, a rubble debris fault zone with fine silica & pyrite, fault at 151.8m some mariposite visible when split.	1.37	100	150.88	152.25	100	548712	1.37	15			
151.8	154.37	Diorite, highly altered, epidote-chlorite-sericite alteration increasing to base and to top of interval.											
154.37	158.5	Vein, similar to above, fine grained pyritic with more of unusual black fine grained mineral with pyrite, top about 60 deg to CA, bottom at 45 deg to CA, much intermixed brecciated wallrock with clast of quartz vein, pyrite less common to about 1 to 3%	1.23	100	154.07	155.30	100	548713	1.23	<5			
			1.26	100	155.30	157.04	100	548714	1.26	<5			
158.5	160.79	Diorite with much pyrite - fresher, lots of chlorite but less sericite - pyrite to 15% but average of 1 to 2%											
160.79	162.8	Vein - stage 1 is 5 to 10 degrees or parallel to CA - banded black/white with lots of fine pyrite, 5 to 10% for about 25% of interval - stage 2 quartz is brecciated and healed by fine quartz with large frags of highly altered wallrock, looks like granite with large feldspars (1cm to 2.5 cm) and 5 to 20% pyrite after mafics (?). Wallrock clasts form +20% of interval breccia mainly quartz but many light green (mariposite?) patches along selvages. Pyrite more than one type - no visible pyrrhotite or chalcopyrite in area of vein - see unit following - wallrock vein mixture is low angle (10 deg to CA) alteration to sericite & chlorite pervasive.	2.37	100	160.79	163.12	100	548716	2.37	<5			
162.8	201.17	Andesite, variously altered, tuffaceous, banded, soft sediment slumping visible, cracked crystal tuff beds, brecciated, conglomeratic in part, generally siliceous, very little epidote, sericite alteration most common, bleaching to grey (greyish green) original (near base) dark greenish black with most of the epidote - 162.8 to 175 grey andesite, sericite altered, mottled, shattered - some thin quartz veinlets, dark green chlorite common; 175 to 178 reddish brown with mottled grey; 179 to 180.2 grey, note 179-180 looks like Aplite (?), 180.2 to 184.5 very dark red brown to green relatively fresh and unaltered; 184.5 to 192, 60% red brown, 40% grey in bands, mottled; soft sediment slumping of black bed in grey at 189.4m; feldspar porphyry 192.33 to 199 - white spots, 192.0 to 201.17 black to dark green 80%, dark grey 20% mottled											
	201.17	END OF HOLE											

Client: Pinewood Resources Ltd.
 Drilling Company: Beaupre Diamond Drilling

Logged By: FM.Smith
 Date: July 19, 1993

Hole No: K93-02
 Page: 2 of 2

F. Marshall Smith Consulting Inc.

Drill Hole Record

Property KURTIS Location Trench 5 (new) Div/Dist Vamon Mining Division Claim Bluehawk/Kurtis Length 190.58m
 Start JULY 17, 1993 End July 20, 1993 Core Size NQ Bearing N32°E Elevation _____
 % Recov _____ Dip -70° Dip Test _____ Horizontal _____ Vertical _____
 Coords _____ Objective Vein in underground & floor of Trench 5 about 100° northeast

Depth		Description	Recovery		Depth		Sample %	Sample	Length	Au ppb	Ag		
From	To		Run	%	From	To							
0	1.83	Overburden & casing											
1.83	8.0	Andesite, altered with epidote seams, patches & blebs, thin quartz veinlets common at random directions on joints. Fractures have jarosite paints - faulting (broken ground) 4.0 to 7.92 - increasing epidote in last .2m											
8.0	25.91	Diorite, andesite inclusions as large clasts, light coloured pinkish section (dyke?) 13.8 to 13.82 - epidote common from 21.0 to 25 broken ground (faulting?) 9.0 - 9.5, 10.0 - 12.0, 14.0, 15.54, 18.14, 21.08 Quartz flooding with epidote from 24.8 to 25.2 - disseminated pyrite common in altered zone. 25.7 to 25.91 soft chlorite-sericite zone and faulting-shearing											
25.91	26.78	Quartz vein, very little pyrite, little alteration above or below, pyrite heavy in sericite-chlorite zone below interval. This quartz is generally white to grey white - bottom at 20 degrees to core axis and upper contact at about 15 degrees to CA, very fine white pyrite in bands near top of vein.	0.97	100	25.91	26.88	100	548717	0.97	<5			
26.78	116.35	Diorite, altered by vein above to 27.8m - salt and pepper texture, minor epidote & chlorite slips to 46.0m 46.0 to 49 hematite paints, epidote common 51.97 to 52.1 quartz vein, no pyrite, chlorite zone 50.29 to 51.97 and 52.1 to 52.5, hematite paints common from 52.5 to 56.0 - some sulfides at 52.5 look like pyrrolite. diorite changes to more mafic (less feldspars) about 64.3m - chloritized weakly - epidote common 69 to 70m two narrow quartz veins 83.2 (4cm) and 83.7 shear zone for 5cm with quartz - these veins look like the veins in K93-1 & 2 - more chlorite in this area but no major alteration. more chlorite & epidote (still weak) to 92.0 - very fresh 92.0 to 98.0 faulting 92.0 93.0, 98.0 99.0 - considerable chlorite 98.0 to 99.0 many more inclusions and changes in character (feldspar rich shards) from 99 to 106m - hematite on joints from 101 to 102, epidote from 99 to 103 as patches, knots & blebs change to dark green colour about 107, with epidote zone 107 to 107.75, 111 to 114 chlorite rich and softer from 113 to 114 faulting 113, 114.0 to 114.45, dyke (pink) 115.5 for 5cm.											
116.35	117.5	Vein mixed with chloritized diorite, dark green (bluish) fairly soft, pyrite common in walls and vein. Quartz is about 10% of interval except 117.35 to 117.5 where quartz is about 80% - angles about 45 degrees to CA	1.10	100	116.51	117.61	100	548718	1.10	<5			
117.35	123.3	Diorite, dark green, chloritized with no epidote, mottled with brown black mica											
123.3	124.63	Quartz vein mixed with wallrock with quartz as 20% of interval and contacts at 20 degrees to CA	1.37	100	123.26	124.63	100	548719	1.37	<5			
124.63	150.5	Diorite, dark green chlorite altered, some mottled black mica? - epidote rare, sericite rare and in patches at 131.2, vein from 129.54 to 130.0 about 20% of interval quartz - rest wallrock - quartz and immediate											

Client: Pinewood Resources Ltd. Logged By: F. M. Smith Hole No: K93-03
 Drilling Company: Beaupre Diamond Drilling Date: July 17/93 Page: 1 of 2

Depth		Description	Recovery		Depth		Sample %	Sample Number	Length	Au ppb	Ag		
From	To		Run	%	From	To							
		[diomite continued] wallrock is pale green, mottled with black bands - vein is about 30 degrees to CA - bleached sections 146.5 to 146.7 and 149 to 150.	0.83	100	129.54	130.37	100	548720	0.83	<5			
150.5	167.34	Andesite, extremely altered to 154, many thin veinlets, andesite is reddish (light) purple or blue grey mottled mixture in bands and cross-cutting banding faults 156.0 to 156.2, 162.0 to 162.3, 165 vein (barren looking with little alteration selvage) 152.71 to 154.14	1.43	100	152.71	154.14	100	548722	1.43	<5			
167.34	167.7	Vein - mottled quartz with much altered wallrock, NOT much pyrite (about 1% or less) white quartz or mixture of yellow green wallrock and white quartz for interval - contact may be normal to CA.	0.76	100	167.22	167.98	100	548723	0.76	<5			
167.7	171.8	Andesite, dark red/purple brown to dark grey green, contorted, shattered with many veinlets of quartz & calcite.											
171.8	175.9	Aplite dyke, highly altered, very rich in pyrite (+10%) many quartz veinlets and multiple banded quartz (like the deepest vein in K93-2) - Aplite is rich in feldspar laths at base, some laths altered to pale green colour - interval is a creamy yellow green overall and the whole interval is highly shattered.	1.58	100	173.83	175.41	100	548724	1.58	<5			
175.9	190.58	Andesite as above - starts off dark green to black then by 179m is pale green to grey with reddish or purple brown to base of section - epidote seams common 188.2 to 188.5											
	190.58	END OF HOLE											

Client: Pinewood Resources Ltd.
 Drilling Company: Beaupre Diamond Drilling

Logged By: F.M.Smith
 Date: July 20, 1993

Hole No: K93-03
 Page: 2 of 2

F. Marshall Smith Consulting Inc.

Drill Hole Record

Property KURTIS Location Trench 5 (new), west end Div/Dist Vernon Mining Division Claim Bluehawk/Kurtis Length 91.74m
 Start July 21, 1993 End July 23, 1993 Core Size NQ Bearing N60°E Elevation _____
 % Recov _____ Dip -45° Dip Test _____ Horizontal _____ Vertical _____
 Coords _____ Objective Vein at diorite/andesite (sediment) boundary

Depth		Description	Recovery		Depth		Sample %	Sample	Length	Au ppb	Ag		
From	To		Run	%	From	To							
0	1.83	Overburden & casing											
3.05	19.70	Diorite, altered dark green, epidote rich at start, patches of sericite common in middle of interval, inclusions of andesite common throughout. Quartz blebs & knots rear but much more frequent than usual in other holes - epidote 3.05 to 6.5, blebs, splashes, patches and knots - quartz and debris of vein 7.0 to 7.3 - sericite rich from 7.6 to 19.7, silica flooded in part (15.4 to 19.3) - pyrrhotite common to 10% from 19.2 to 19.7; pyrite is +15% in splashes and disseminated											
19.7	21.65	Vein, white bull quartz with pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite (rare) at start and end 19.6 to 19.7 fault breccia, soft chlorite, sericite in grey black zone mixed wallrock with quartz 19.7 to 20.0 and 29.4 to 29.5, base and top (?) normal to CA pyrrhotite rich at base	1.00	100	19.70	20.70	100	548725	1.00	60			
			0.95	100	20.70	21.65	100	548726	0.95	20			
21.65	77.3	Diorite, silica flooded, sericite rich with veinlets of quartz common, epidote diffuse, pyrite very common to 5% pyrrhotite rich in first 5m of vein contact, pyrite +10% (occasional to 20%) as splashes of fine yellow-white crystals with coarser cubes on joints and paints of pyrite on joints or in veinlets - veinlets and silica flood 25 to 30m. Veins about 10cm to 5cm with epidote and little pyrite about parallel to CA from 33 to 35m - brecciated, wavy, some epidote at top, chlorite and sericite at base. dark green diorite ends about 36m - black green sericite & chlorite altered diorite to about 41.0m then back to dark green mottled less quartz veinlets, much more seams and paints of chlorite, biotite and pyrite, pyrite yellowish but light fine cubes rarely coarse cubes (to 1.5cm) Epidote paints and splashes, seams start about 47.0, much black silicate (chlorite), lots of pyrite disseminated and on veinlets and joints. Epidote rich section ends about 53m. Diorite is weakly altered (chloritized) 53 to 62m and quite fresh from 62 to 66.2. Diorite has many assimilated xenoliths from 66.2 to 77.3. Vein from 70.8 to 70.9 with minor pyrite and very narrow alteration to sericite (<.5m) on both sides. Contact with basal andesite (sedimentary equivalent?) is about 30 degrees to CA but may be much flatter. There is a patch of similar andesite at 76 to 76.5 and this is about parallel band both this inclusion and the andesite following 77.3 have layers of epidote, parallel bands of silica and stretched (flazered?) feldspars, pyrite and black bands close to parallel to the wavy contact.											
77.3	91.74	Andesite tuffs - mottled red purple brown, grey-green siliceous, biotite brown, sericite rich grey with +5% pyrite, no pyrrhotite or chalcopyrite, pyrite as blebs & patches throughout - rock shattered and altered on small random breaks - fractures with heal veins have random orientations about 2 to 5 cm apart throughout 90% of unit is grey with greenish grey alteration along breaks - no significant quartz veins in section faulting (mere fracturing and rubble) - 80.47, 86.8,89.4											
	91.74	END OF HOLE											

Client: Pinewood Resources Ltd. Logged By: F. M. Smith Hole No: K93-04
 Drilling Company: Beaupre Diamond Drilling Date: July 22/93 Page: 1 of 1

F. Marshall Smith Consulting Inc.

Drill Hole Record

Property KURTIS Location Trench 5 (new), west end Div/Dist Vernon Mining Division Claim Bluehawk/Kurtis Length 59.13m
 Start July 23, 1993 End July 24, 1993 Core Size NQ Bearing N60°E Elevation _____
 % Recov _____ Dip -55° Dip Test _____ Horizontal _____ Vertical _____
 Coords _____ Objective Vein at diorite/andesite (sediment) boundary

Depth		Description	Recovery		From	To	Sample % Recover	Sample	Length				
From	To		Run	%									
0	3.0	Overburden											
3.0	27.38	Diorite, relatively fresh salt & pepper texture, chlorite after hornblende but no chloritization of rest of silicates, veins slight, no major epidote, black chlorite on joints increasing to depth broken & weathered to bottom of interval, fault 6.0 to 6.4: 6.5 diorite brecciated appearance, probably spotty alteration by chlorite continues to 7.8, small quartz vein at 7.8 for 3cm, broken to shards diorite bluish with black chlorite 7.8 to 16.31 epidote increasing to base of subunit epidote rich zone 12.5 to 25.8, diorite much harder and sericite rich 16.31 to 27.38 veins with lots of sulfides at 18.6, 19.5, 21.9 - pyrite to 15%, considerable baking, epidote and sericite with chlorite; some (but less than K93-04) pyrrhotite, no visible chalcopyrite at bottom											
27.38	29.47	Vein, white quartz predominates, some wallrock inclusions at start and end, sulfides RARE through most, two pyrites at start (yellow white patches & white paints and veinlets) - lots of pale purple mineral in 1 cm square patches and with pyrite (?fluorite) - contacts indistinct but could be normal or about 45 degrees to CA, pyrite less than 1% for interval.	1.00	100	27.38	28.38	100	548727	1.00	<5			
			1.09	100	28.38	29.47	100	548728	1.09	320			
29.47	59.13	Diorite, altered, chlorite rich but salt & pepper appearance, not as baked as in K93-04, lots of biotite after mafics ? or garnet?, brown fine grained in patches to 32.0 epidote rich 32.2 to 33, 39 to 45, weak by 58.0m biotite rich 42.2 to 44 faults (broken ground) 40, 48.3, 48.7, 53 to 53.3, 53.6, 54.5 finer grained 45 to end, some mottled sections with black chlorite											
	59.13	END OF HOLE											

Client: Pinewood Resources Ltd.
 Drilling Company: Beaupre Diamond Drilling

Logged By: F. M. Smith
 Date: July 24/93

Hole No: K93-05
 Page: 1 of 1