

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORTS
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**A DIAMOND DRILLING REPORT
ON THE
HUCKEAST GROUP OF MINERAL CLAIMS
HUCKLEBERRY PROPERTY**

RECEIVED GOVERNMENT AGENT SMITHERS
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TRANS # _____

Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia

NTS 93E/11

**Latitude 53°41' N
Longitude 127°10' W**

Owner/Operator

NEW CANAMIN RESOURCES LTD.

by

**Kelly L. ILLERBRUN, P.Eng.
Project Manager**

September 5, 1995

24,029

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

FILMED

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE NO.
LIST OF FIGURES	iii
INTRODUCTION	
- SUMMARY	1
- LOCATION, PHYSIOGRAPHY, ACCESS	1
- RESULTS	4
- CLAIM TENURE AND OWNERSHIP	8
GEOLOGY	
- REGIONAL GEOLOGY	9
- PROPERTY GEOLOGY	10
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	12
AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS	13
BIBLIOGRAPHY	14
APPENDIX I	
- HUCKLEBERRY PROJECT COST STATEMENT	
- STATEMENT OF WORK	
APPENDIX II	
- DIAMOND DRILL LOGS with ANALYTICAL RESULTS	

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 - Location Map

Figure 2 - Project Claim Map

Figure 3 - 1995 Drill Holes Used in Assessment

INTRODUCTION

SUMMARY

This report covers the drilling of five HQ wireline diamond drill holes on the Huckleberry Mountain property. The holes were drilled in 1995 during the period May 4 to May 15th. 24th. In total 2,990 feet (911.4 meters) of hole were bored. These holes and three others were drilled as part of a metallurgical testing program for the extraction of copper, molybdenum, silver and gold from the ore body. The holes included in this assessment report are all from the East zone and are as follows:

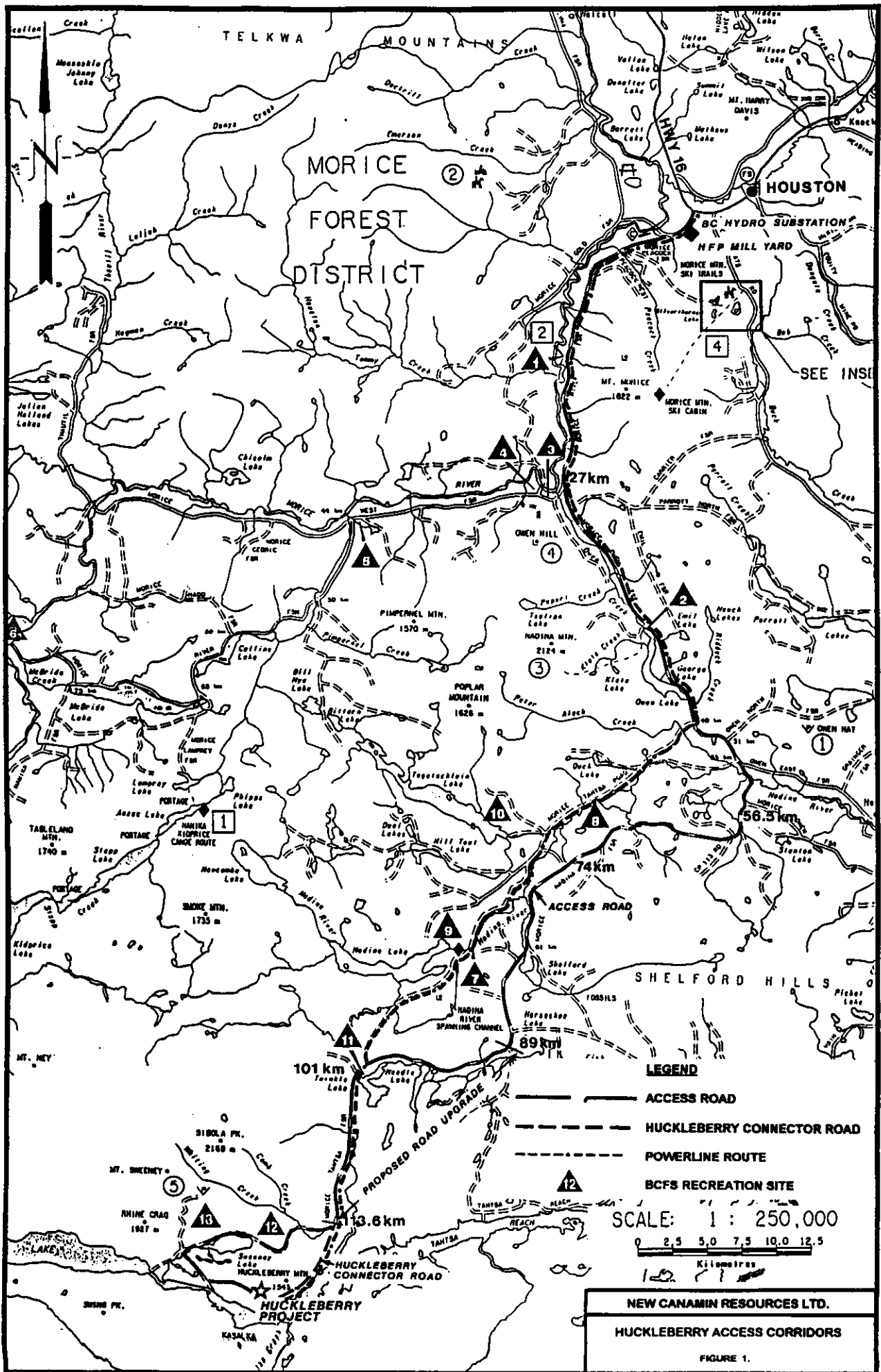
<u>Section</u>	<u>Drill Hole No.</u>
1633 W	95-239
1800 W	95-238
2066 W	95-237
2200 W	95-236
2233 W	95-235

The holes were located so as to intersect typical grade that would be expected in the first five years of mining and milling. Holes 95-235 through 95-238 were drilled primarily in hornfelsed volcanics with the bottom of hole 95-238 and all of 95-239 being drilled in porphyritic granodiorite intrusive rocks.

The holes were logged for geological and geotechnical information (drill logs included in appendix 1), assayed for copper, molybdenum, silver and gold in forty foot (12.2 meter) intervals and then composited for metallurgical testing.

LOCATION, PHYSIOGRAPHY, ACCESS

The Huckleberry property is situated approximately 87 kilometers south-southwest of Houston, B.C. (Figure 1). The claim group lies immediately to the north of Tahtsa Reach



and approximately 47 air kilometers north-northeast of Kemano, B.C. The NTS map sheet number is 93E/11 and the latitude and longitude are as follows:

Latitude: 53° 41'N

Longitude: 127 10'W

The property can be reached by a total of 130 km of gravel Forest Service Roads and 8 km of private gravel road. A route log for access to the property is as follows:

1. From Highway 16 approximately 4 km west of Houston turn south on the Morice River Forest Service Road.
2. Follow the Morice River, Morice-Owen, Morice-Nadina Roads to km 101.
3. Turn left onto the Morice-Tahtsa FSR and travel approximately 30 km to the Huckleberry Road (approximately 2 km west of Sweeney Lake).
5. Follow the Huckleberry Road to the Huckleberry camp approximately 8 km.

Tahtsa Reach has an elevation of about 853 meters above sea level and elevations on the property range up to 1,585 meters. The main mineralized areas of interest lie at about 1,040 meters elevation at surface.

The property lies at the north end of the Boundary Ranges of the Coast Mountains. Moderately steep mountain slopes, broad U-shaped valleys, large narrow northeast-trending lakes draining ice fields and glaciers to the west, are dominant physiographic features of the area. Slopes on the property are moderate. Glaciers have scoured the valley walls leaving a shallow overburden on the tops of the ridges and infilling the valleys with glacio-fluvial gravels and sandy clay. Between the lake level at 853 and about 1,100 meters, slopes are heavily covered with Sitka alder, mountain ash, willow, huckleberry, false azalea and gnarled spruce, sub-alpine fir and lodgepole pine. Above 1,100 meters, the vegetation is mainly sub-alpine to alpine growth.

Most of the drainages on the property are intermittent and all flow into Tahtsa Reach.
The campsite is established at the same location used by previous operators.

RESULTS

The drilling in this program confirmed the economic mineralization encountered previously by New Canamin Resources Ltd. Collar information for the drilling is summarized in table 1. Geological logs complete with assays are included in appendix 1.

Confirmation of the geological block model by direct comparison of assayed grades in the holes to the Kriged block estimates was also obtained. The details of the comparison are considered confidential and will not be discussed here.

Metallurgical testing of the core completed by International Metallurgical and Environmental in Kelowna and Lakefield Research in Lakefield, ON. confirmed the previous metallurgical recoveries for economic minerals. The metallurgical testing also determined the grindability and abrasiveness of the ore. Generalized results for the metallurgical testing are outlined as follows:

- All of the ore tested demonstrated very good metallurgical performance in terms of copper and molybdenum recoveries.
- The ores can be treated with a standard bulk flotation process followed by selective depression of copper to produce a separate copper and molybdenum concentrate.
- Re-grinding of the bulk copper-molybdenum concentrate is required to allow for the upgrading of the copper values. It is expected that all ores will produce concentrates of 27% copper.
- Molybdenum recoveries are very high and are approximately 98-99% of contained molybdenum in the clean bulk concentrate.

The current metallurgical testing coupled with previous testwork is being incorporated into the design of the process plant for the concentration of chalcopyrite and molybdenite at Huckleberry.

The predicted metallurgical performance of the East zone ore is as follows:

Product Stream	Assays					Distributions			
	Wt	Cu	Mo	Au	Ag	Cu	Mo	Au	Ag
	%	%	%	g/t	g/t	%	%	g/t	g/t
Copper Conc.	1.8	27	0.03	1.5	82.1	92.5	2.3	47.8	66.5
Moly Conc.	0.034	0.4	55	0.05	30	0.03	80.7	0.03	0.45
Final Tails	98.16	0.04	0.004	0.03	0.75	7.5	16.9	52.2	33.1
Feed Sample	100	0.53	0.023	0.056	2.22				

The tailings materials from the testwork were also subjected to Acid-Base Accounting studies to determine the potential for East zone tailings to generate acid rock drainage. The results are summarized in table 2

Table 1

Huckleberry Mines Ltd.
1995 Metallurgical Testing Program
Diamond Drill Hole Collar Information

Hole No.	Start Date	End Date	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Dip/Az	Length(m)	Length(ft)
95-235	4-May	6-May	14419.41	14216.60	1051.68	-90	179.8	590
95-236	6-May	9-May	14408.06	14320.40	1058.93	-65/205	195.1	640
95-237	9-May	11-May	14326.14	14360.38	1044.10	-75/205	182.9	600
95-238	11-May	14-May	14250.09	14607.44	1050.00	-60/205	179.8	590
95-239	14-May	15-May	14107.18	14727.53	1014.50	-90	173.7	570
Total	4-May	15-May	x	x	x	x	911.4	2990

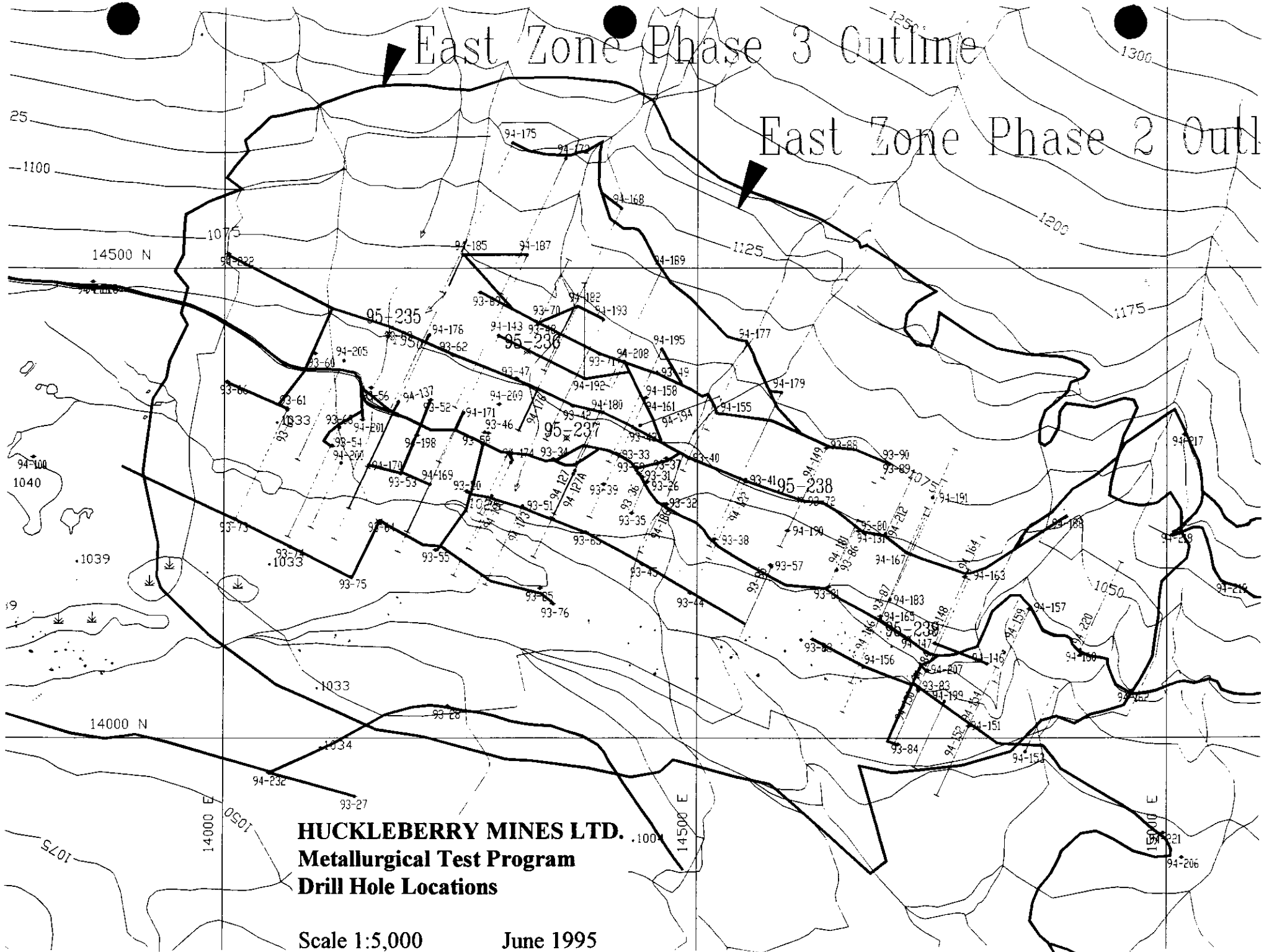


Table 2

Huckleberry Mines Ltd.
1995 Metallurgical Testing Program
Acid-Base Accounting - Final Tails

Drill Hole	Sample #	Head Grade	Total Sulphur	Sulphate Sulphur	Sulphide Sulphur	AP	NP	NNP	NPR
		% Cu	% S	% S	% S	kg/tonne CaCO ₃	kg/tonne CaCO ₃	kg/tonne CaCO ₃	NP/AP
95-235	comp 2	0.44	1.61	1.38	0.23	7.20	69.30	62.10	9.60
95-236	comp 3	0.55	1.58	0.52	1.06	33.10	41.40	8.30	1.20
95-236	comp 4	0.72	2.80	2.12	0.68	21.30	54.20	33.00	2.60
95-237	comp 5	0.51	0.71	0.44	0.27	8.40	64.40	56.00	7.60
95-237	comp 6	0.48	2.56	2.23	0.33	10.30	59.10	46.80	5.70
95-238	comp 7	0.37	0.26	0.15	0.11	3.40	35.20	31.80	10.20
95-238	comp 8	0.50	0.67	0.47	0.20	6.30	43.20	37.00	6.90
95-239	comp 9	0.91	0.32	0.29	0.03	0.90	25.50	24.60	27.20
95-239	comp 10	0.52	0.53	0.47	0.06	1.90	24.10	22.20	12.90

CLAIM TENURE AND OWNERSHIP

On July 11, 1994 New Canamin Resources Ltd. formally abandoned the Huckleberry Property mineral claims as provided for under the Mineral Tenure Act. The relocating claims were recorded July 19, 1994 and comprise the Huckleberry 1-11 mineral claims.

At this time a new mineral claim (Huckleberry 12) was staked and recorded. In addition, the WHITE mineral claim, located immediately east of the Huckleberry Property was staked and recorded on June 12, 1994.

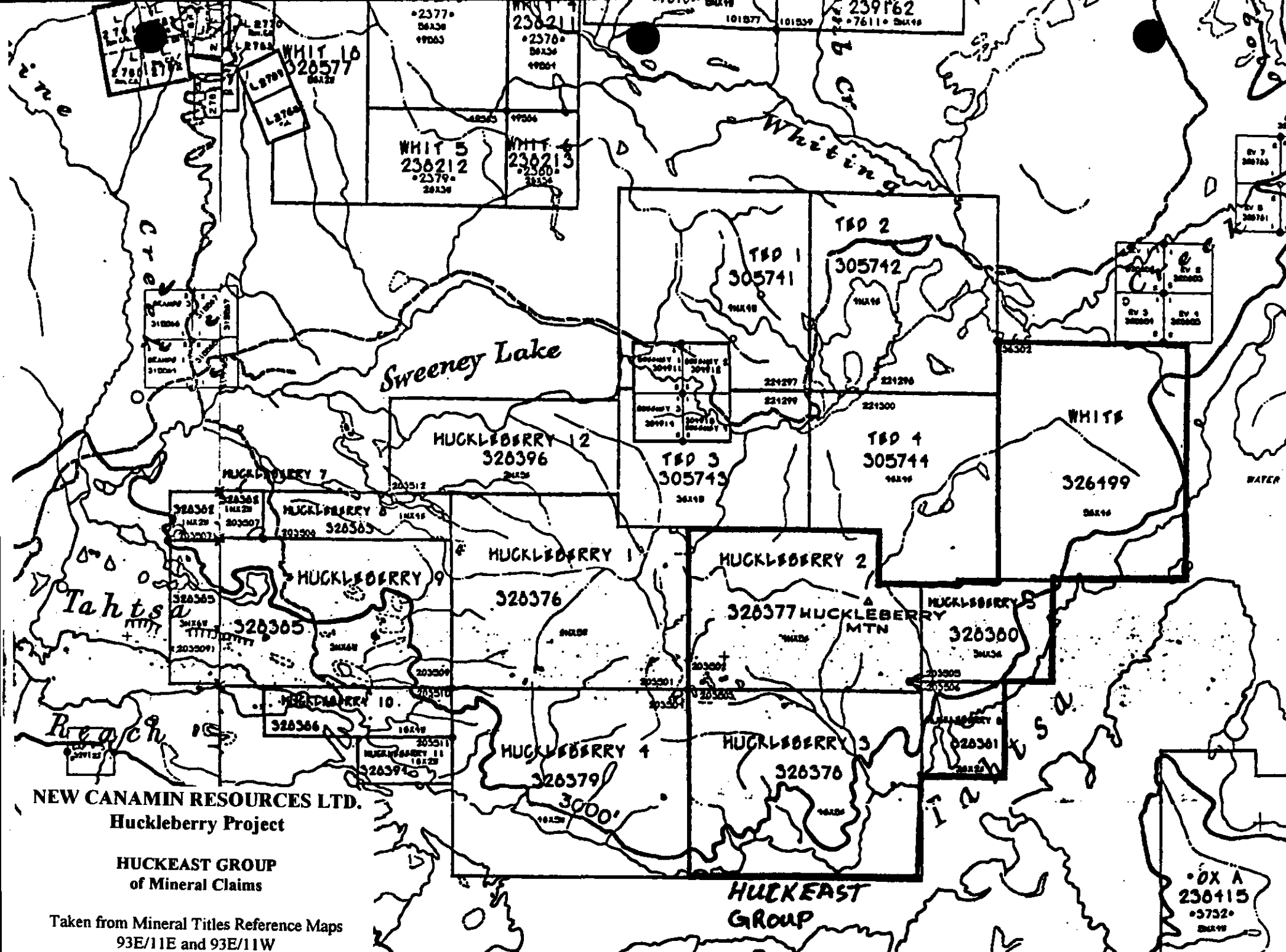
The claim status at the Huckleberry Property is shown in Table 3.

Table 3

HUCKLEBERRY MINES LTD. Mineral Claims Status

Claim Name	Tag No.	Tenure No.	Units	Recording Date	Expiry Date
Huckleberry 1	203510	328376	20	July 19, 1994	July 19, 2005
Huckleberry 2	203502	328377	20	July 19, 1994	July 19, 2005
Huckleberry 3	203503	328378	20	July 19, 1994	July 19, 2005
Huckleberry 4	203504	328379	20	July 19, 1994	July 19, 2005
Huckleberry 5	203505	328380	9	July 19, 1994	July 19, 2005
Huckleberry 6	203506	328381	4	July 19, 1994	July 19, 2005
Huckleberry 7	203507	328382	2	July 19, 1994	July 19, 2005
Huckleberry 8	203508	328383	4	July 19, 1994	July 19, 2005
Huckleberry 9	203509	328385	18	July 19, 1994	July 19, 2005
Huckleberry 10	203510	328386	4	July 19, 1994	July 19, 2005
Huckleberry 11	203511	328394	2	July 19, 1994	July 19, 2005
Huckleberry 12	203512	328396	10	July 19, 1994	July 19, 2005
White	36302	326499	20	June 12, 1994	June 12, 1995

Note: White claim will have June 12, 2005 expiry date after assessment work is applied.



NEW CANAMIN RESOURCES LTD.
Huckleberry Project

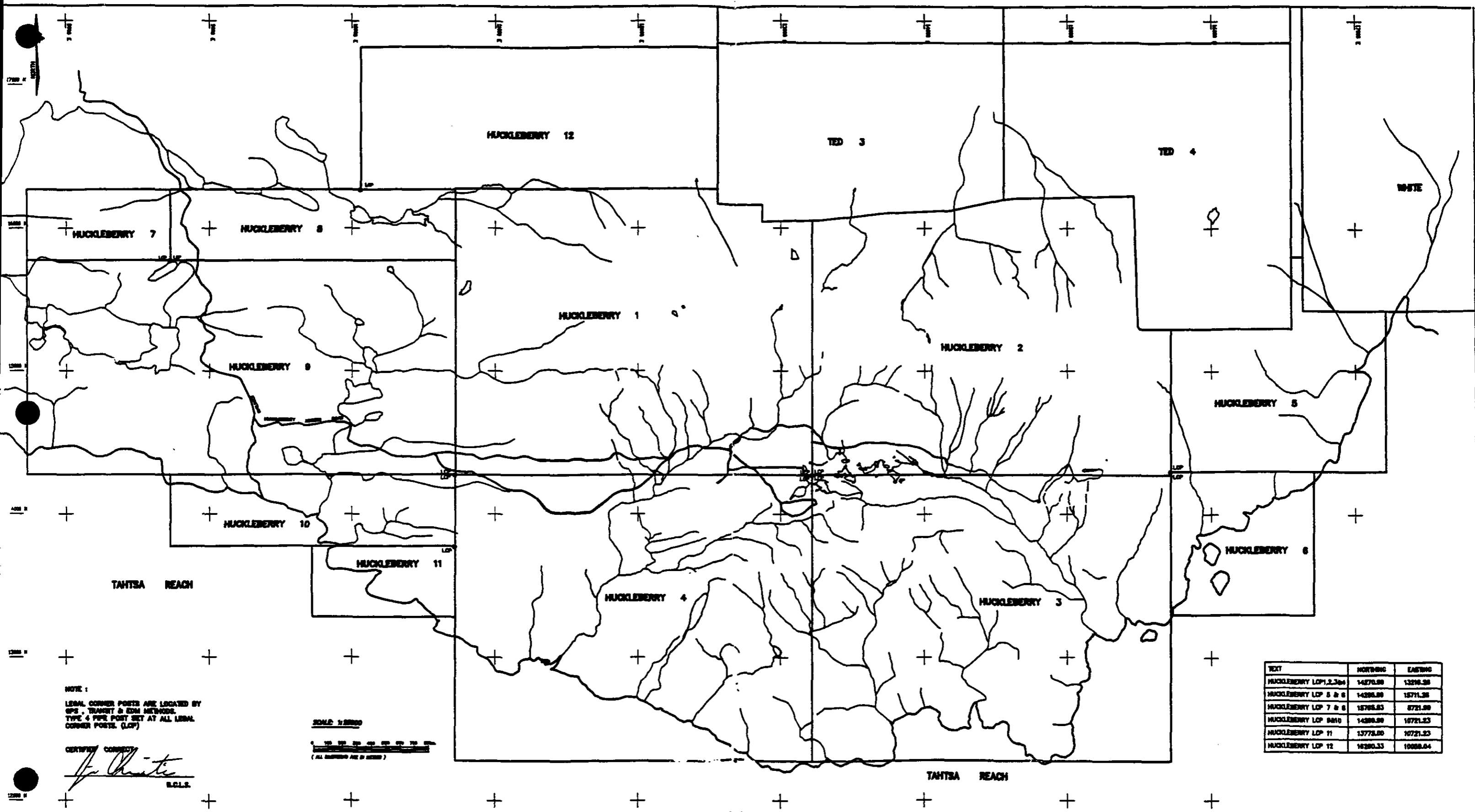
HUCKEAST GROUP
 of Mineral Claims

Taken from Mineral Titles Reference Maps
 93E/11E and 93E/11W

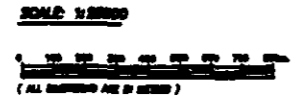
Fig 2.1

HUCKEAST GROUP

OX A
 236415
 5752
 28X98



NOTE:
 LEGAL CORNER POSTS ARE LOCATED BY
 GPS, TRAVEL & EDM METHODS.
 TYPE 4 PIPE POST SET AT ALL LEGAL
 CORNER POSTS (LCP)



TEXT	NORTHING	EASTING
HUCKLEBERRY LCP 1, 2, 3 & 4	14270.00	13200.00
HUCKLEBERRY LCP 5 & 6	14280.00	13711.25
HUCKLEBERRY LCP 7 & 8	13785.00	8721.00
HUCKLEBERRY LCP 9 & 10	14280.00	10721.25
HUCKLEBERRY LCP 11	13775.00	10721.25
HUCKLEBERRY LCP 12	14280.00	10000.00

CERTIFIED COPY
[Signature]
 S.C.L.S.

McELHANNEY CONSULTING SERVICES LTD.
 100-780 BEATTY ST., VANCOUVER, B.C. V2B 2K1 TEL: (604) 683-0821 FAX: (604) 683-4388



NEW CANAMIN RESOURCES LTD.
 LOCATION LINE SURVEY
 HUCKLEBERRY MINERAL CLAIMS JULY, 1994

Job No. 408-6-3	Designed by [Name]	Job No. 903-0000-4
	Drawn by [Name]	Date: 1/19/95
	Checked by [Name]	Date: 15 APR 1994
	Approved by [Name]	

Fig
 2.2

GEOLOGY

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Huckleberry Property is underlain by the middle Jurassic Hazelton Group, a complex group of sedimentary and volcanic rocks which comprise an island arc complex. The complex lies west of the successor Bowser Basin of the intermontane Tectonic Belt and east of the Coast Plutonic Complex. In the area of the Property the Hazelton rocks are in places unconformably overlain by sediments of the Bowser Group. The Hazelton Group is mainly an island arc complex of sub-aerial volcanics of differentiated andesitic to dacitic calc-alkaline composition with interbedded sedimentary facies. The Jurassic rocks are all capped by Skeena marine basin turbidites of Early Cretaceous Age, as well as late Cretaceous age felsic pyroclastics and even later basalt flows, both of the Kasalka Group.

Subsequent to the sedimentary and volcanic activity, the rocks have been complexly folded and faulted and intruded by a succession of small to medium sized intrusives whose ages range from Upper Cretaceous to Eocene. The Eocene Nanika intrusives are known to have porphyry showings, including the Berg copper deposit. However, of these many intrusives, the Late Cretaceous Bulkley hornblende-biotite diorites appear to contain the most important porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits of the district, including the Huckleberry, Whiting Creek and Ox Lake deposits.

The regional metamorphic grade is of the lower greenschist facies. The regional scale alteration assemblage consists of moderate chloritic alteration with trace to minor disseminated pyrite. This regional metamorphic event peaked during the mid-Cretaceous time (approximately 110-90 Ma). In the immediate vicinity of ore deposits and economic showings a pervasive alteration comprising silica-carbonate-sericite/clay-pyrite is common. This alteration appears to have preceded, accompanied, and followed, sulphide deposition probably along long-lived or reactivated channelways within the stratovolcano.

Commonly, accompanying the porphyry sulphide mineralization, are areas of intense to moderate biotization and albitization.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Huckleberry copper deposits are located in an aureole around small Cretaceous (82 My) hornblende-biotite porphyritic granodiorite stocks and dyke swarms that have intruded and hornfelsed volcanoclastic rocks of the Hazelton Group (Telkwa Formation). These are typically andesite tuffs (ash and crystal-lapilli) with local flows.

Pyrite, chalcopyrite and minor molybdenite with rare bornite mineralization is found in varying amounts in fractures, as disseminations and in crosscutting quartz veins. Ore grades are found both in the intrusive as well as in the volcanics, but the economic sulphide mineralization appears to decrease rapidly toward the centre of the intrusive bodies. The host volcanics are mineralized with chalcopyrite immediately adjacent to the intrusive stock. The economic copper mineralization occurs on the eastern margin of the Main zone stock and on the western margin of the East zone stock. A large, 1km north by 4km east, pyrite alteration haloe encompasses both deposits and has been identified by geological mapping. The style of mineralization is similar to the cordilleran refinement on the Lowell-Guilbert porphyry models. The shape and distribution of the intrusives in the area, both horizontally as well as vertically are not yet completely defined. There are at least two intrusive stocks exposed at surface (Main and East) as well as a number of porphyry dykes. It may well be that these smaller exposures come together with depth as a larger intrusive body. A small number of post mineral lamprophyre and aphanitic monzonite dykes cut through all the mineralized rocks. These late stage dykes do not seem to be too extensive or dilutive in the oregrade areas.

Both the East Zone and the Main Zone are extensively fractured and veined. The veins are either quartz (generally sulphide mineralized) or anhydrite, with variable amounts of calcite. Later gypsum fracture filling is typically ubiquitous in and around both zones. The

pattern of the fracturing indicates that there are steeply dipping sets of fractures at various azimuths. In the Main zone it appears that the fractures roughly parallel the arcuate contact of the stock. Fracturing in the East zone appears to be largely oriented at 115° azimuth indicating that a late stage NW-SE fault that is well defined on the south east side of the East zone deposit was likely present pre and sin-mineralization.

Jackson (1993) has noted that the porphyry alteration envelope is elongated in an east-west direction and at least 4 km in length. There is not enough exposure or drilling to map the alteration in detail, but an early clay-sericite event appears to have been followed by a biotite/magnetite/amphibole (accompanied by magnetite, hematite and pyrite) which grades to moderate chlorite with minor disseminated pyrite away from the intrusive "core". Strong biotite and albite alteration is noted patchily in the oregrade mineralized areas, in the groundmass of the host volcanics and in the veins associated with magnetite and chalcopyrite.

Jackson has also observed a very late stage overprint of quartz-sericite-clay on the potassic zone which is followed by the previously mentioned gypsum/anhydrite and carbonate veins.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

As author of this report, I wish to acknowledge the following:

- Peter Holbek who logged the core.
- Jeff Austin, International Metallurgical and Environmental who supervised the metallurgical testing program.

AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

I, Kelly Lynn Illerbrun of 1420 Driftwood Crescent, Smithers, BC, hereby certify the following to be true and correct:

I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, with the degree of Bachelor of Applied Science, Geological Engineering, in May 1987.

I have been employed in the mineral industry in British Columbia, prior to and after graduation, for ten years. I have held the following positions:

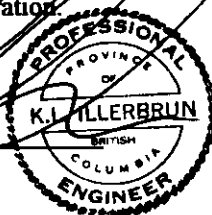
1985-1986	Engineering Assistant Westar Mining Ltd., Greenhills Operations Elkford, BC
1987-1989	Exploration & Mine Geologist Cheni Gold Mines Inc., Lawyers Operations Vancouver, BC
1989-1990	Underground Miner Cheni Gold Mines Inc., Lawyers Operations Vancouver, BC
1990	Exploration Geologist Gulf International Minerals Inc., Inel Project Vancouver, BC
1991-1992	Mine Engineer/Geologist Timmins Nickel Inc., Dome Mountain Operation Smithers, BC
1993-Present	Geological Engineer / Project Manager New Canamin Resources Ltd., Huckleberry Project Vancouver, BC

I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia as a Registered Professional Engineer.

I have been granted an option by New Canamin Resources Ltd., of North Vancouver, BC as an employee of the company to purchase 30,000 common shares of New Canamin. I also hold 1,000 common shares privately in New Canamin Resources Ltd. Other than the share purchase option with New Canamin, I hold no other interest, either direct or indirect, in the property.

The stock holdings in New Canamin have been transferred to holdings in Princeton Mining as per the details of the amalgamation of the two companies. Huckleberry Mines Ltd. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Princeton Mining Corporation.


Kelly L. Illerbrun, P.Eng.



Sept 6/95

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Explore B.C. Program Report

APPENDIX I

HUCKLEBERRY PROJECT

COST STATEMENT

Costs reported herein have been prepared by New Canamin Resources Ltd. Huckleberry has been the recipient of several large campaigns of exploration leading to the proposed development of the property as an operating open-pit mine. As a result, the claims have had sufficient assessment work applied against them for 10 years. One claim, White, was staked only last year and will be the focus of this assessment application. The direct drilling costs for the current program are sufficient to bring the White claim up to a full ten year assessment status and are therefore the only costs reported They are as follows:

Hole Number	Total Footage	Rate (\$/foot)	Amount
95-235	590	20.70	12,213
95-236	640	20.70	13,248
95-237	600	20.70	12,420
95-238	590	20.70	12,213
95-239	570	20.70	11,799
TOTAL	2990	20.70	61,893

APPENDIX II
DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

HUCKLEBERRY MINES LTD.
Huckleberry Project

1995 Metallurgical Program

Diamond Drill Logs

May 1995

HUCKLEBERRY MINES LTD.
Metallurgical Test Program
DRILL HOLE LOG
PROJECT ID : HUCKLEBERRY

HOLE / TRAVERSE ID : HB95_235	COLLAR AZIMUTH : 0.00
CORE HOLE SIZE : HQ	COLLAR DIP : -90.00
DATE STARTED : 95/ 5/ 7	COLLAR ELEVATION : 1051.68
DATE COMPLETED :	COLLAR NORTHING : 14419.41
GEOLOGGED BY : PMH	COLLAR EASTING : 14216.60
PLOT DATE : 95/JUL/30	COLLAR OFFSET :
PROJECT LEADER :	COLLAR STATION :
LOCATION : TAHTSA REACH,	TOTAL LENGTH : 590.0

NTS: 93E MINING DIV.: OMINECA
PURPOSE: METALLURGICAL TEST HOLE, EAST ZONE
COMMENTS: SITE A (HOLE LOCATED 30M NORTH OF PROPOSED SITE RESULTING IN TOP OF DH IN WASTE)
KEY INTERSECTIONS: FROM 340 TO 590 FT.; 0.48% CU, 0.012% MO

SURVEY DATA

DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
0	-90	0

DRILL HOLE SUMMARY

FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	Cu%
			0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0

FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	Cu%
0.00	60.00	Overburden	
60.00	85.00	Andesite Porphyry	
85.00	98.00	Andesite Porphyry	
98.00	152.00	Andesite (unspecified)	
152.00	185.00	Hornfels	
185.00	232.00	Hornfels	
232.00	249.00	Hornfels	
249.00	301.00	Hornfels	
301.00	332.00	Hornfels	
332.00	350.00	Hornfels	
350.00	400.00	Hornfels	
400.00	419.00	Andesite	
419.00	436.00	Andesite	
436.00	475.00	Alteration (Shear zone)	
475.00	530.00	Andesite (unspecified)	
530.00	590.00	Andesite (unspecified)	

SUMMARY REMARKS

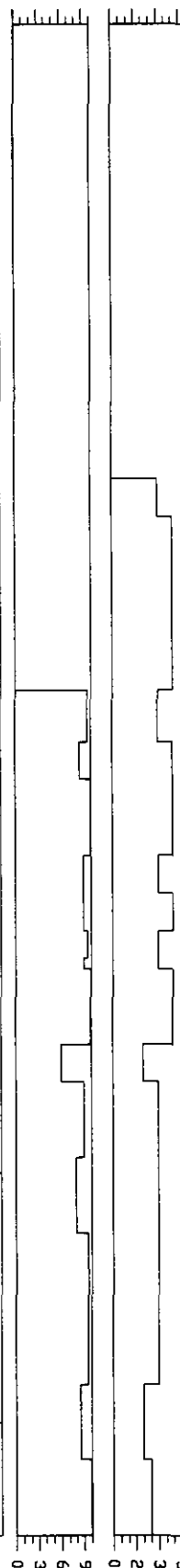
Only two rock types in this hole: ANDS, a brown to grey-green micro-porphyry, non-magnetic and locally containing amygdules (?), typically, with pervasive biotization of matrix, rarely fragmental or pseudo-fragmental textures; and HNFL, a very fine grained to aphanitic, hard, black rock, presumably a fine grained volcanic but could be a sediment (similar appearance to a meta-argillite). Patches of a blueish-green chert-like magnetic lith which is interpreted to be patchy albite alteration but could be silicified fragments. Gypsum line at 88'. Calcite only observed below 152'. MoS2 common lower in DH

LEGEND

ECON. MINERAL:
CP = CHALCOPYRITE PY = PYRITE
BI = BIOTITE GY = GYPSUM EP = EPIDOTE
MG = MAGNETITE CA = CALCITE AB = ALBITE
STRUCTURE ID:
GV = GYPSUM VEIN QV = QUARTZ VEIN
SV = SULPHIDE VEIN MV = MAGNETITE VN
FT = FAULT SH = SHEAR

0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0

STRUCTURE				ALTERATION				ASSAYS								
STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TD CORE	STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TD CORE	% Chloropyrite	% Pyrite	% Magnetite	% Gypsum	# Veins/metre	WDL % Veins+Env.	Hardness	FROM	TD	Copper %	Molybdenum %	Gold ppm	Silver ppm
PV 10		AV		5.0	10.0	1.0					0.00	60.00				
MV 10		MV 45		5.0	2.5	5.0	0.1	50.0	40.0		60.00	100.0	0.08	0.003	0.003	0.2
SV 20		GV 40		2.5	2.5	5.0	0.1	30.0	30.0		100.00	140.0	0.07	0.002	0.003	
SV 0		GV 40		10.0	2.5	5.0	1.0	30.0	30.0		140.00	180.0	0.14	0.000	0.020	0.2
GY 10		SV 20		20.0	2.5	10.0	2.5	40.0	20.0		180.00	220.0	0.17	0.003	0.020	0.3



FEET	RECOVERY PPT		FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	MINOR LITH.	COLOUR	TEXTURE 1	TEXTURE 2	REMARKS
	ROD PPT	PPT								
900.0	970	1000	185.00	232.00	Hornfels		VERY DARK GREY	ALIGNED PHENOCR YSTS	LENSOID BANDED	Strange looking rock. Mottled to breccia texture - localized but quite abundant. This feature may be caused by alteration along a rectilinear network of fractures. Could also be some form of sedimentary slump breccia. Sulphide veining stronger (more Cp) in this interval relative to preceding intervals. Lithological contacts gradational and somewhat arbitrary.
1000	1000	1000	232.00	249.00	Hornfels		BLACK	ALIGNED PHENOCR YSTS	MOTTLED	Like the previous intervals but fewer sulphides and less large veins. Many hairline gypsum filled fractures. Mottled texture here is clearly due to alteration peripheral to fractures. However, this rock originally harder, with softer hornfels sections where Bi and Cl are after albitic alteration (Ab-Ep).
250.0	770	990	249.00	301.00	Hornfels		Greenish brown	MOTTLED	LENSOID BANDED	Shattered rock glued together by gypsum (+/- Py, Ca). Cream to pinkish alteration (muscovite?) gives mottled texture. END OF SAMPLE #1.
300.0	900	1000	301.00	332.00	Hornfels		BLACK	ALIGNED PHENOCR YSTS	STOCKWORK VEINED	Similar to the previous competent intervals, but here Bi and Cl vein envelopes are more obvious. Also, Cp is more abundant.
350.0	540	980	332.00	350.00	Hornfels	Fault Zone	BLACK	SHEARED	STOCKWORK VEINED	Strongly sheared and broken version of the preceding interval.
400.0	900	970	350.00	400.00	Hornfels	Alteration zone (Shear zone)	BLACK	ALIGNED PHENOCR YSTS	VEINED	Typical aphanitic hornfels. More Cp than in upper intervals. Zones of tan coloured muscovite-carbonate (?) alteration, with locally abundant MoS ₂ (see nested interval). Some of the gypsum veins carry Cp! Calcite selvages are common. Majority of veins at low angle to C.A. (10-40 deg.) but some Gy and Sx veins at 50 to 80 degrees to C.A.

STRUCTURE				ALTERATION				ROD		Hardness							
ANGLE TO CORE STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TO CORE STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TO CORE STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TO CORE STRUCTURE ID	% Chloropyrite	% Pyrite	% Magnetite	% Gypsum	# Vens/metre	FTL % Vens+Env.	0	30	60	90	0	2	3	5
GY 10	SV 20			20.0	2.5	10.0	2.5	40.0	20.0								
SV 20	GV 30			10.0	2.5	5.0	1.0	10.0	50.0								
SV 30	GV 0			20.0	1.0	5.0	0.0	20.0	50.0								
SV 20	GV 20			20.0	2.5	5.0	2.5										
SH 30	GV 15			20.0		5.0	1.0	30.0	30.0								
GV 40	VN 15			10.0	1.0	2.5	2.5	30.0	50.0								

ASSAYS		Copper %		Molybdenum %		Gold ppm		Silver ppm	
FROM	TO								
180.00	220.0	0.17	0.003	0.020	0.3				
220.00	260.0	0.20	0.002	0.015					
260.00	300.0	0.18	0.002	0.010	0.3				
300.00	340.0	0.17	0.002	0.015					
340.00	380.0	0.31	0.008	0.025					
380.00	420.0	0.43	0.005	0.020					

STRUCTURE				ALTERATION				ASSAYS								
STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TO CORE	STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TO CORE	% Chloropyrite	% Pyrite	% Magnetite	% Gypsum	# Veins/metre	Vol% Veins+Env.	Hardness	FROM	TO	Copper %	Molybdenum %	Gold ppm	Silver ppm
SV 20	GV 40			5.0	5.0	2.5	1.0	20.0	20.0	3	380.00	420.0	0.43	0.005	0.020	
SV 30	GV 20			5.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	20.0	20.0	2						
VN 0	VN 50			20.0	0.0	5.0	2.5	50.0	20.0	1	420.00	460.0	0.36	0.012	0.040	1.5
										1						
QV 30	SV 30			5.0	2.5	5.0	2.5	30.0	30.0	2	460.00	500.0	0.56	0.013		
										2						
SV 20	GY 30			10.0	2.5	5.0	2.5	30.0	20.0	3	500.00	540.0	0.81	0.021	0.050	2.1
										3						
										3						
										3	540.00	580.0	0.43	0.014	0.025	
										3						
										3	580.00	590.0	0.49	0.008	0.085	
										3						

HUCKLEBERRY MINES LTD.
Metallurgical Test Program
DRILL HOLE LOG
PROJECT ID : HUCKLEBERRY

HOLE / TRAVERSE ID : HB95_236	COLLAR AZIMUTH : 205.00
CORE HOLE SIZE : HQ	COLLAR DIP : -60.00
DATE STARTED : 95/ 5/10	COLLAR ELEVATION : 1058.93
DATE COMPLETED :	COLLAR NORTHING : 14408.06
GEOLOGGED BY : PMH	COLLAR EASTING : 14320.40
PLOT DATE : 95/JUL/30	COLLAR OFFSET :
PROJECT LEADER :	COLLAR STATION :
LOCATION : TAHTSA REACH,	TOTAL LENGTH : 640.1

NTS: 93E MINING DIV.: OMINECA
PURPOSE: METALLURGICAL TEST HOLE, EAST ZONE

COMMENTS: SITE B

KEY INTERSECTIONS: FROM 80 TO 640 FT.; 0.61% CU, 0.013% MO

SURVEY DATA
DEPTH DIP AZIMUTH
0 -60 205

DRILL HOLE SUMMARY

FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	Cu%
			0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0

0.00	80.00	Overburden	
80.00	129.00	Hornfels	
129.00	160.00	Hornfels	
160.00	195.00	Hornfels	
195.00	244.00	Andesite (unspecified)	
244.00	288.00	Andesite Porphyry	
288.00	313.00	Hornfels	
313.00	341.00	Andesite Porphyry	
341.00	365.00	SHEAR ZONE	
365.00	419.00	Andesite (unspecified)	
419.00	485.00	Andesite (unspecified)	
485.00	544.00	Andesite Porphyry	
544.00	579.00	Andesite (unspecified)	
579.00	594.50	ALBITIZED ZONE	
594.50	640.00	Andesite (unspecified)	

SUMMARY REMARKS

80' of overburden with remainder of hole in volcanic rock. Lithological nomenclature merely reflects observed textural and mineralogical variations that could be strongly influenced by degree and intensity of alteration. Albitization, which creates are very hard and competent rock is patchy throughout the entire hole. Vein intensity is relatively constant throughout the hole but vein angles relative to core axis became higher suggesting a flattening of veining.

LEGEND

ECON. MINERAL:

CP = CHALCOPYRITE PY = PYRITE
BI = BIOTITE GY = GYPSUM EP = EPIDOTE
MG = MAGNETITE CA = CALCITE AB = ALBITE

STRUCTURE ID:

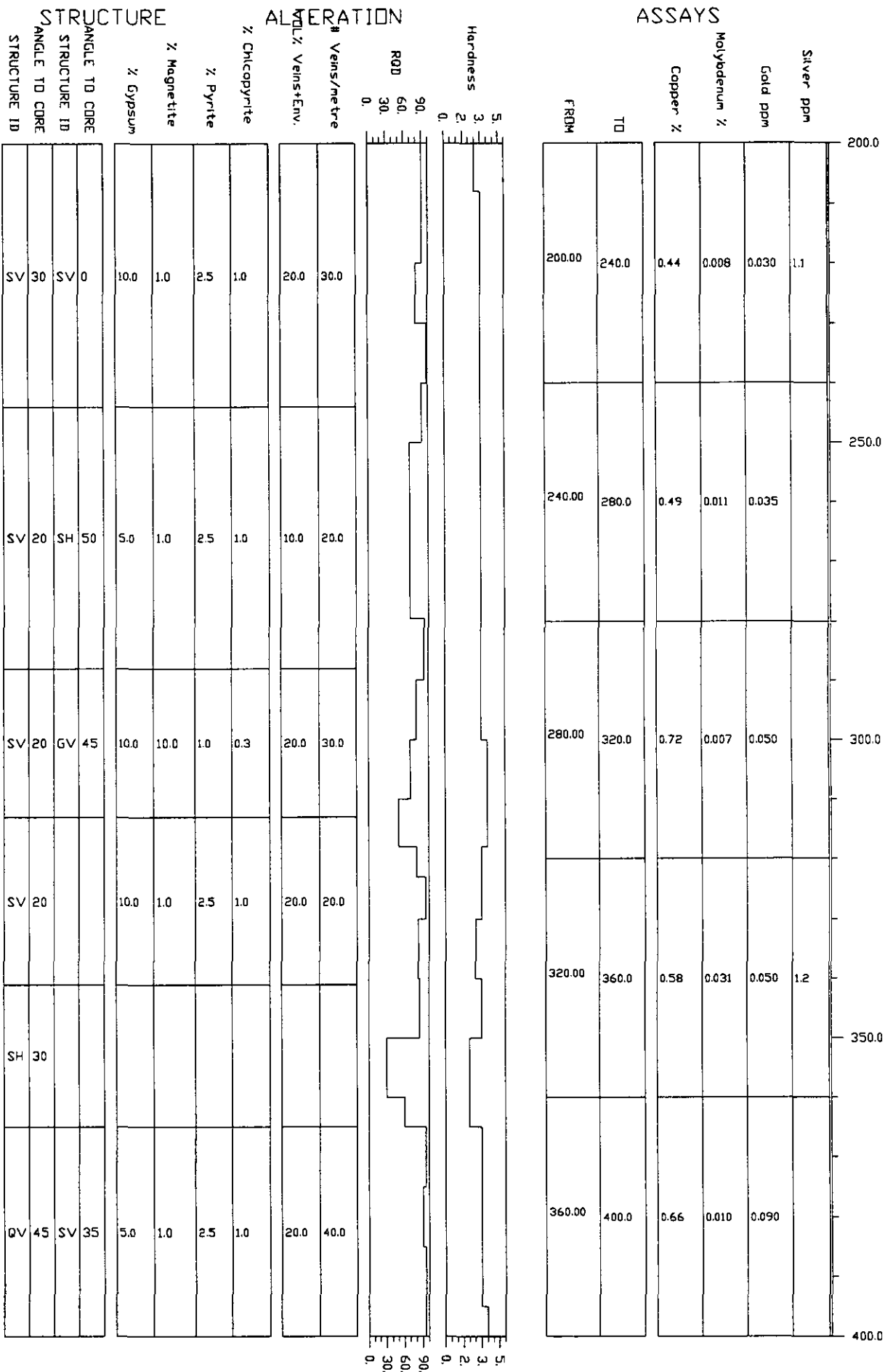
GV = GYPSUM VEIN QV = QUARTZ VEIN
SV = SULPHIDE VEIN MV = MAGNETITE VN
FT = FAULT SH = SHEAR

0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0

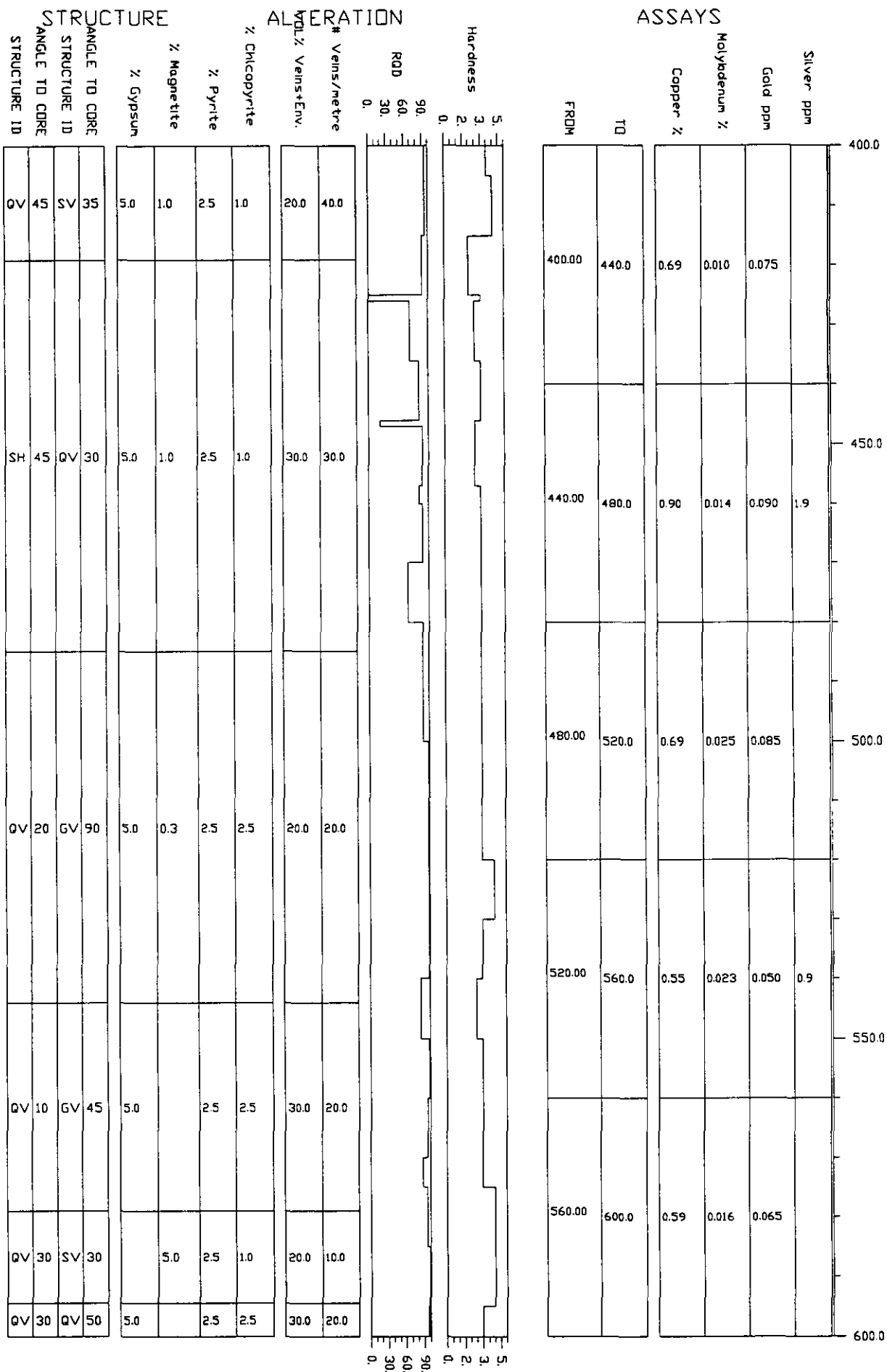
FEET	ROD PPT	RECOVERY PPT	FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	MINDR LITH.	COLOR	TEXTURE 1	TEXTURE 2	REMARKS
0.0			0.00	80.00	Overburden					
						Basalt				
100.0	00	700	80.00	129.00	Hornfels		Greenish black	Rubble	FINE GRAINED	Core is completely 'rubblized', presumably due to dissolution of gypsum. Fine grained, greenish black rock, slightly magnetic. Heavily impregnated with sulphides: Cp>Py>Mo. Estimate 1.1% Cu. Qz-Mo coated faces are common indicating gypsum 'cored' Qz-Mo-Cp veinlets
150.0	00	900	129.00	160.00	Hornfels		BLACK	Rubble	FINE GRAINED	As above, but bigger chunks of core. High sulphide content but Py>Cp and no MoS2. (HNL(s) term is really used because I'm not sure what else to call this; fine grained and locally very hard - due to albitization?)
	00	280	160.00	195.00	Hornfels		Greenish black	Rubble		Rubble and v. poor recovery. F. grnd to aphanitic greenish black rock with some lighter - harder patches.
200.0	880	980	195.00	244.00	Andesite (unspecified)		GREENISH-GRA	FINE GRAINED	MOTTLED	Fine grained green grey andesite. Heavily veined predominantly 10-20

STRUCTURE				ALTERATION				ASSAYS									
ANGLE TO CORE	STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TO CORE	STRUCTURE ID	% Calcopryrite	% Pyrite	% Magnetite	% Gypsum	# Vens/metre	WDL% Vens+Env.	Hardness	RQD	FROM	TO	Copper %	Molybdenum %	Gold ppm	Silver ppm
										0.0	90.0	0.00	80.00				
				5.0	2.5	1.0	0.0	100.	100.	2.0	60.0	80.00	120.0	0.63	0.007	0.080	1.8
				2.5	5.0	0.3	0.0	100.	100.	3.0	30.0	120.00	160.0	0.50	0.002	0.045	
	SV 30		SV 3	1.0	2.5	1.0	0.0	100.	100.	4.0	0.0	160.00	200.0	0.35	0.006	0.020	1.1
	SV 30		SV 0	1.0	2.5	1.0	10.0	20.0	30.0	5.0	0.0						

FEET	RECOVERY PPT ROD PPT	FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	MINOR LITH.	COLOR	TEXTURE 1	TEXTURE 2	REMARKS
200.0	880 980	195.00	244.00	Andesite (unspecified)		GREEN SH-GREY	FINE GRAINED	MOTTLED	Fine grained green grey andesite. Heavily veined predominantly 10-20 degrees to CA but range from 0 to 50 degrees. Late calcite veins overprint gypsum. Rock contains dissen. Bi which looks secondary. Sx veinlets have bleached chloritic/sericite envelopes to 5cm in thickness. Although this hole drilled at - 60 the vein to core axis orientations are no different from a vertical hole (see summary).
250.0	800 1000	244.00	288.00	Andesite Porphyry	SHEAR ZONE	MEDIUM GREY	MAFIC PHENOCRYSTS	CROWDED PORPHYRY	A fine grained crowded porphyry. Fx and Qz(?) site in a Bi-rich (+/-Cl) matrix. Rare Qz filled vesicles. Py+Cr+Mg-Qz veins, Sx-Cl veins and Gyp. veins. Vein angles range from 0 to 50 but shallower angles predominate. First 12' is shear zone where patchy gouge and mylonite is developed in an amygdaloidal PAND.
300.0	780 1000	288.00	313.00	Hornfels	ALBITIZED ZONE	DARK GREY	FINE GRAINED	ALBITIZED ZONES	Fine grained but not aphanitic. Looks like ANDS but Bi-Mg matrix indicates Hornfels. But really could be a non phytic version of the above unit. Very fine disseminate sulphides - mostly Py. Doesn't appear to be good grade. Approx. 10% of interval consists of quite hard zones of albitic(?) alteration.
	850 1000	313.00	341.00	Andesite Porphyry		VERY DARK GREY	MAFIC PHENOCRYSTS	AMYGDUL ES	A mixed bag for this interval. Mostly PAND, but in patches with intervening albitized zones and minor hornfels. Scattered and irregular "amygdules", mostly round but some aneboid shapes. Amygdules are commonly zoned with a sulphide core going outwards to Qz, Cl, Gy rings. Good examples of sulphide veins with Bi/Cl haloes. Veins at shallow angle to core with a maximum angle of 45 deg.
350.0	650 860	341.00	365.00	SHEAR ZONE			SHEARED	MYLONITIZED	Proto-mylonite developed from ANDS (?). Veins are fragmented therefore shearing is post-mineral. 1' of FSPP in center of interval.
400.0	930 1000	365.00	419.00	Andesite (unspecified)		GREY GREEN	AMYGDUL ES	VEINED	A heterogeneous interval. Most of rock is, or was, amygdaloidal andesite (lapilli tuff?), but for the most part without Fs phenocrysts. Amygdules vary from small-crowded to sparse and large. Rock is "cut" by zones of bluish-grey albitization. Shears are Qz-Ms altered. A plethora of vein types with rare Qz-Mo than is common. Some gypsum veins carry Mo.



FEET	RECOVERY PPT		FROM TO		LITHOLOGY	MINOR LITH.	COLOUR	TEXTURE 1	TEXTURE 2	REMARKS
	ROD PPT	PPT								
100.0	930	1000	365.00	419.00	Andesite (unspecified)		GREY GREEN	AMYGDULES	VEINED	A heterogeneous interval. Most of rock is, or was, amygdaloidal andesite (lapilli tuff?), but for the most part without fs phenocrysts. Amygdules vary from small-crowded to sparse and large. Rock is 'cut' by zones of blueish-grey albization. Shears are Qz-Ms altered. A plethora of vein types with rare Qz-Mo than is common. Some gypsum veins carry Mo.
450.0	800	980	419.00	485.00	Andesite (unspecified)			FINE GRAINED	STOCKWORK VEINED	Like the previous interval but amygdules are rare. The non-magnetic andesite locally displays fine-grained porphyritic texture. Strong fracture control on sulphides which results in a probable visual under-estimation.
500.0	970	1000	485.00	544.00	Andesite Porphyry		VERY DARK GREY	FINE GRAINED	MAFIC PHENOCRYSTS	Non-magnetic finely porphyritic andesite. Overall veining is less intense than normal and the veins are generally at higher angles to CA. Quartz veins uncommonly abundant.
550.0	900	1000	544.00	579.00	Andesite (unspecified)		GREY GREEN	FINE GRAINED	STOCKWORK VEINED	Grey-green fine-grained rock. fs phenocrysts are just barely visible. Extensive, pervasive biotization but no magnetite. Strongly micro-fractured.
	1000	1000	579.00	594.50	ALBITIZED ZONE		bluish gray	ALIGNED PHENOCRYSTS	MOTTLED	Gun-steel blue, hard, albitized or silicified volcanic rock of uncertain origin. Apatitic but hints of an andesite protolith are present. Very fine-grained disseminated pyrite in addition to vein pyrite, but chalcopyrite only occurs within veins. Qz-Mo vein cuts gypsum vein, supporting
600.0	980	1000	594.50	640.00	Andesite (unspecified)		GREY GREEN	MAFIC PHENOCRYSTS	AMYGDULES	Very much like the interval between 544 and 579', except that phenocrysts and amygdules gradually become visible in



FEET	RECOVERY PPT ROD PPT	FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	MINOR LITH.	COLOUR	TEXTURE 1	TEXTURE 2	REMARKS
500.0									
	980 1000	594.50	640.00	Andesite (unspecified)		GREY GREEN	MAFIC PHENOCR YSTS	AMYGDUL ES	Very much like the interval between 544 and 579', except that phenocrysts and amygdules gradually become visible in the last 30' of this interval. Cp is locally abundant, both as coarse and fine veinlets. Mo in some of the gypsum veins.

ASSAYS

Silver ppm	600.0
Gold ppm	0.110
Molybdenum %	0.016
Copper %	0.69
TD	640.0
FRDM	600.00

Hardness	5
	3
	2
	0

RDD	90
	60
	30
	0

ALTERATION

# Veins/metre	20.0
Vol% Veins+Env.	30.0

% Chalcopyrite

% Pyrite

% Magnetite

% Gypsum

ANGLE TD CORE	50
STRUCTURE ID	QV
ANGLE TD CORE	30
STRUCTURE ID	QV

HUCKLEBERRY MINES LTD.

Metallurgical Test Program

DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT ID : HUCKLEBERRY

CORE / TRAVERSE ID : HB95_237	COLLAR AZIMUTH : 205.00
CORE HOLE SIZE : HQ	COLLAR DIP : -70.00
DATE STARTED : 95/ 5/11	COLLAR ELEVATION : 1044.10
DATE COMPLETED :	COLLAR NORTHING : 14326.13
GEOLOGGED BY : PMH	COLLAR EASTING : 14360.38
PLOT DATE : 95/AUG/30	COLLAR OFFSET :
PROJECT LEADER : PMH	COLLAR STATION :
LOCATION : TAHTSA REACH,	TOTAL LENGTH : 600.0

NTS: 93E MINING DIV.: OMINECA
 PURPOSE: METALLURGICAL TEST HOLE, EAST ZONE
 COMMENTS: SITE D

KEY INTERSECTIONS: FROM 62 TO 600 FT; 0.50% CU, 0.019% MO

SURVEY DATA		
DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
0	-70	205

DRILL HOLE SUMMARY			
FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	Cu%
			0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0

FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	Cu%
0.00	102.00	Overburden	
102.00	135.50	Andesite (unspecified)	
135.50	150.00		
150.00	207.00	Andesite (unspecified)	
207.00	221.00	Andesite	
221.00	255.00	Andesite (unspecified)	
255.00	296.00	Andesite (unspecified)	
296.00	366.00	Andesite (unspecified)	
366.00	415.00	Andesite (unspecified)	
415.00	489.00	Andesite (unspecified)	
489.00	540.00	Andesite (unspecified)	
540.00	600.00	Andesite (unspecified)	

SUMMARY REMARKS

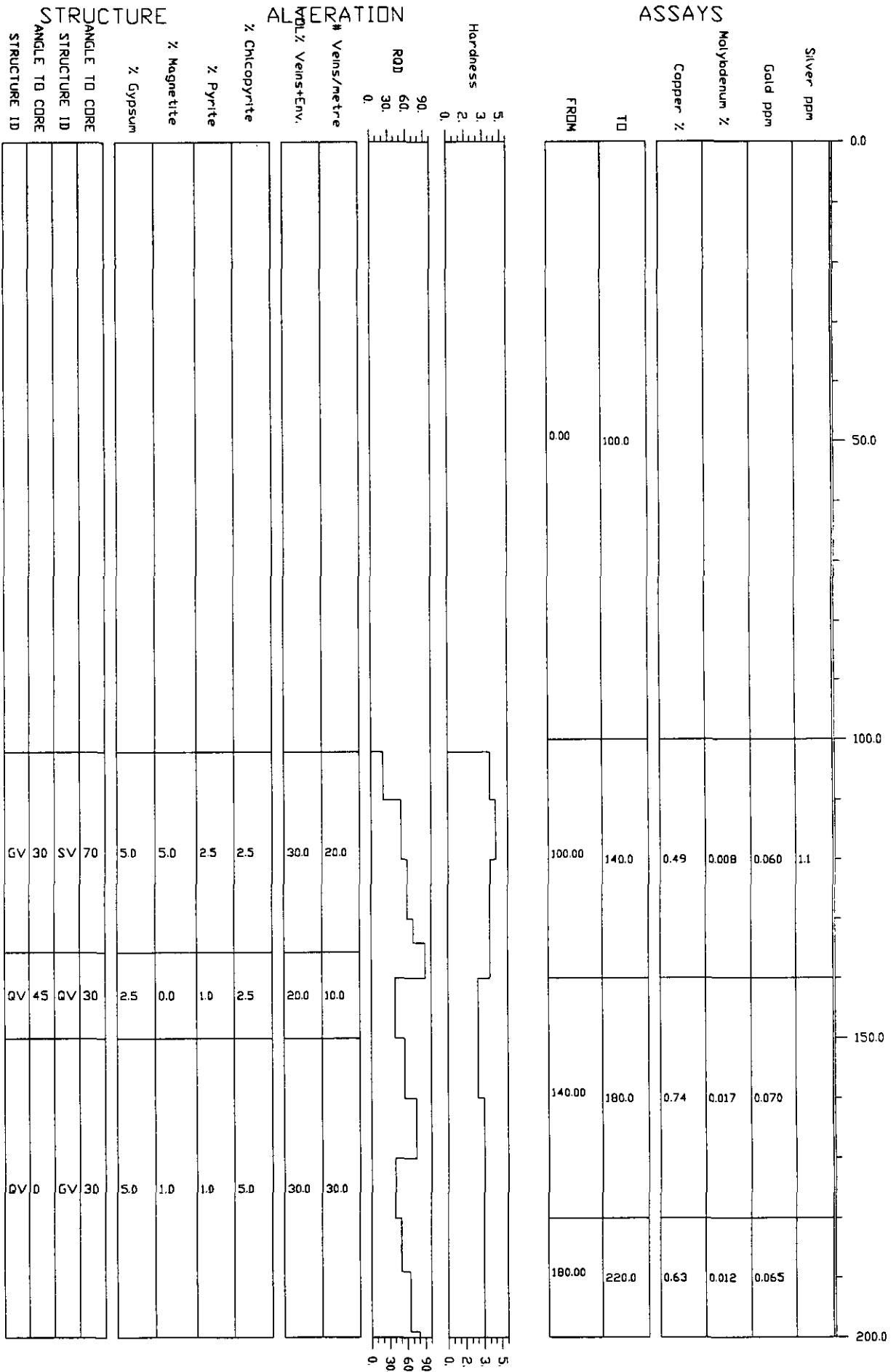
Hole is virtually entirely in andesite except for small interval of BFP intrusive near top of hole. Andesite has variable textures ranging from f.g. featureless (other than the myriad of veins) to micro porphyries to "amygdaloidal" to fragmental. Change in texture is not clearly a lithological or bedding change. In one location "bedding" may have been visible and was at 45 deg. to CA. Sulphide mineralization is locally intense and varies from mostly fine fracture fill to m.g. veins and aggregates. Sulphides occur in all vein types. It would appear that the only metallurgical variations will be the amount of albitization and total sulphide content.

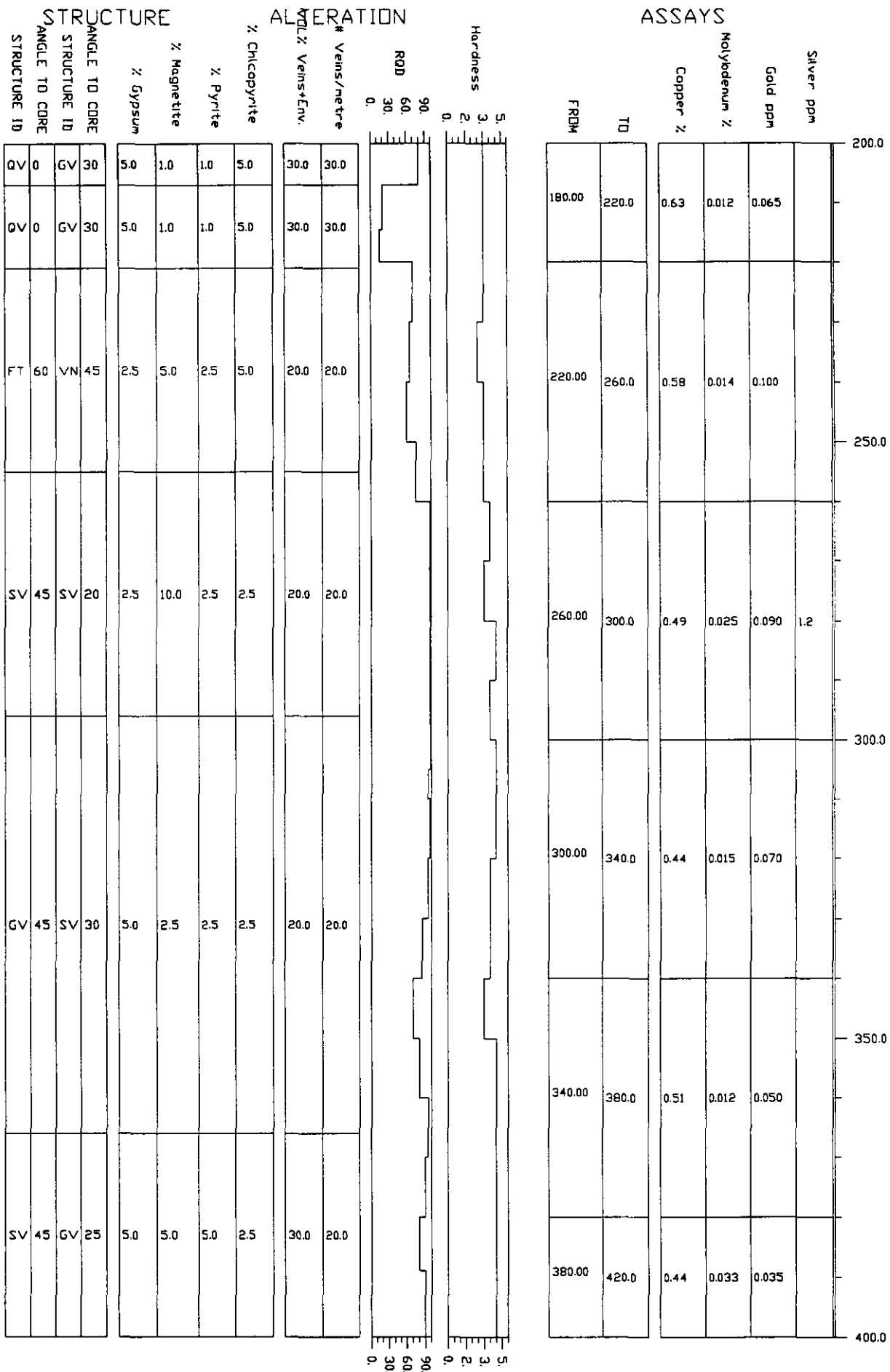
LEGEND

ECON. MINERAL:
 CP = CHALCOPYRITE PY = PYRITE
 BI = BIOTITE GY = GYPSUM EP = EPIDOTE
 ● = MAGNETITE CA = CALCITE AB = ALBITE
 STRUCTURE ID:
 GV = GYPSUM VEIN QV = QUARTZ VEIN
 SV = SULPHIDE VEIN MV = MAGNETITE VN
 FT = FAULT SH = SHEAR

0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0

FEET	RECOVERY PPT ROD PPT	FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	MINOR LITH.	COLOR	TEXTURE 1	TEXTURE 2	REMARKS
0.0									
50.0		0.00	102.00	Overburden					
100.0	600 970	102.00	135.50	Andesite (unspecified)	ALBITIZED ZONE	BLACK	FINE GRAINED	MOTTLED	A mottled mix of black, bi-rich andesite (?) and blue grey albite alteration. ANDS is non-magnetic, otherwise be tempted to call it hornfels. Ghost phenas can be seen. Albite alteration is hard (silicification) and magnetic. Reasonably well mineralized in fine to med. fractures/veinlets say 0.55% Cu.
150.0	500 1000	135.50	150.00				PORPHYRITIC	CONVERTED TO FAULT	Med. to coarse grained feldspar porphyry intrusion (dyke). Well mineralized and cut by numerous Qz veins. Some of the veins (larger ones) have wide, pale green (Cl + Ms?) alteration envelopes. Adjacent to QVs Fx are converted to gypsum. Well mineralized with both fracture Cp and
200.0	700 1000	150.00	207.00	Andesite (unspecified)		BLACK	MOTTLED	WEAKLY PORPHYRITIC	Quite similar to 102-135 interval but locally Fx are visible and ghost fragments suggest a tuffaceous origin. Distribution of Fx is quite irregular also, in keeping with a tuffaceous origin. Patchy albitic alteration. Strongly to locally very strongly veined. Well mineralized with fracture fill Cp (0.8%Cu) to about 4%. Patchy zones of broken rock but reasonably competent.





STRUCTURE				ALTERATION				ASSAYS									
STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TO CORE	STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TO CORE	% Gypsum	% Magnetite	% Pyrite	% Chloropyrite	# Veins/metre	WOL% Veins+Env.	ROD	Hardness	FROM	TO	Copper %	Molybdenum %	Gold ppm	Silver ppm
SV 45	GV 25			5.0	5.0	5.0	2.5		30.0	20.0		380.00	420.0	0.44	0.033	0.035	
LC 45	QV 45			5.0	5.0	2.5	2.5		10.0	20.0		420.00	460.0	0.49	0.042	0.060	1.3
												460.00	500.0	0.55	0.022	0.045	
QV 60	QV 25			2.5	1.0	2.5	2.5		20.0	10.0		500.00	540.0	0.51	0.019	0.065	
												540.00	580.0	0.51	0.020	0.045	
GV 25	QV 45			5.0	0.0	1.0	1.0		20.0	20.0		580.00	600.0	0.43	0.019	0.040	1.0

HUCKLEBERRY MINES LTD.
Metallurgical Test Program
DRILL HOLE LOG
PROJECT ID : HUCKLEBERRY

HOLE / TRAVERSE ID : HB95_238	COLLAR AZIMUTH : 205.00
CORE HOLE SIZE : HQ	COLLAR DIP : -60.00
DATE STARTED : 95/ 5/15	COLLAR ELEVATION : 1050.00
DATE COMPLETED :	COLLAR NORTHING : 14250.09
GEOLOGGED BY : PMH	COLLAR EASTING : 14607.44
PLOT DATE : 95/AUG/30	COLLAR OFFSET :
PROJECT LEADER : PMH	COLLAR STATION :
LOCATION : TAHTSA REACH,	TOTAL LENGTH : 600.0

NTS: 93E MINING DIV.: OMINECA
PURPOSE: METALLURGICAL TEST HOLE, EAST ZONE

COMMENTS: SITE E

NO ASSAYS AVAILABLE FOR LOWER HALF OF HOLE

KEY INTERSECTIONS: FROM 70 TO 349 FT.; 0.23% CU, 0.013% MO

SURVEY DATA		
DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
0	-70	205

DRILL HOLE SUMMARY

FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	Cu%
			0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0

0.00	70.00	Casing	
70.00	83.00	Andesite	
83.00	134.00	Andesite (unspecified)	
134.00	210.00	Crystal Lithic Tuff	
210.00	252.50	Andesite (unspecified)	
252.50	304.00	Andesite (unspecified)	
304.00	373.00	Andesite (unspecified)	
373.00	406.00	Andesite (unspecified)	
418.00	476.00	Andesite (unspecified)	
476.00	497.00	Andesite	
497.00	514.00	Bi-Fs Porphyry	
514.00	590.00		

SUMMARY REMARKS

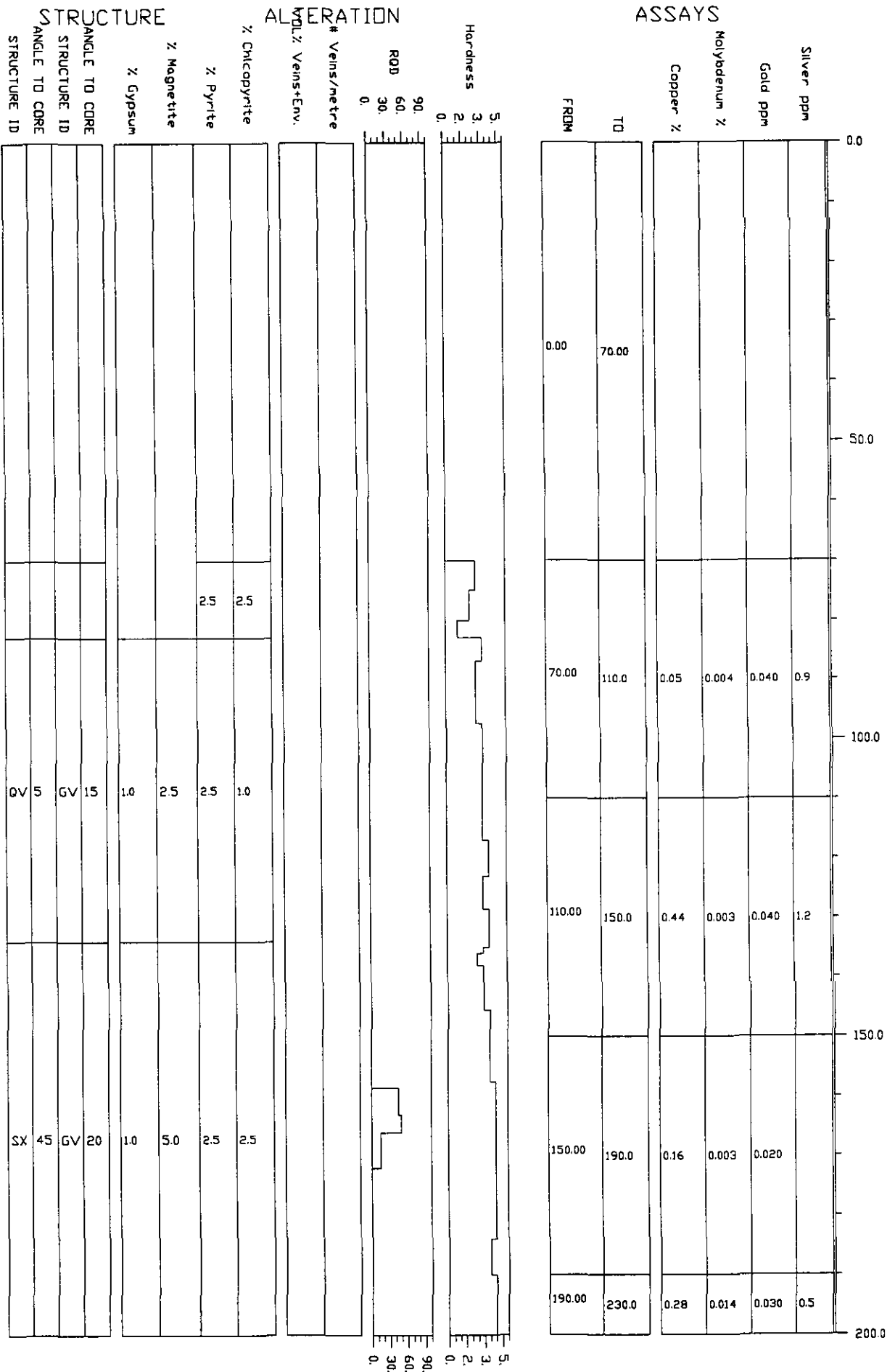
Hole is best characterized by overall low RQD or high fracturing. This is presumed to be due to location proximal to fault as rocks are quite similar to other holes. The majority of the hole is in ANDS (top 500') which appears to be primarily a crystal ash tuff. The main difference between this and previous holes is the presence of mafic grains. Veining, mineralization and alteration are typical. The BFP intrusive appears to have 'leaked' dykelets up zones of weakness, suggesting it was quite fluid. Core is quite variable in hardness, ranging from 1 to 4. Hardness can be quite variable over short distances.

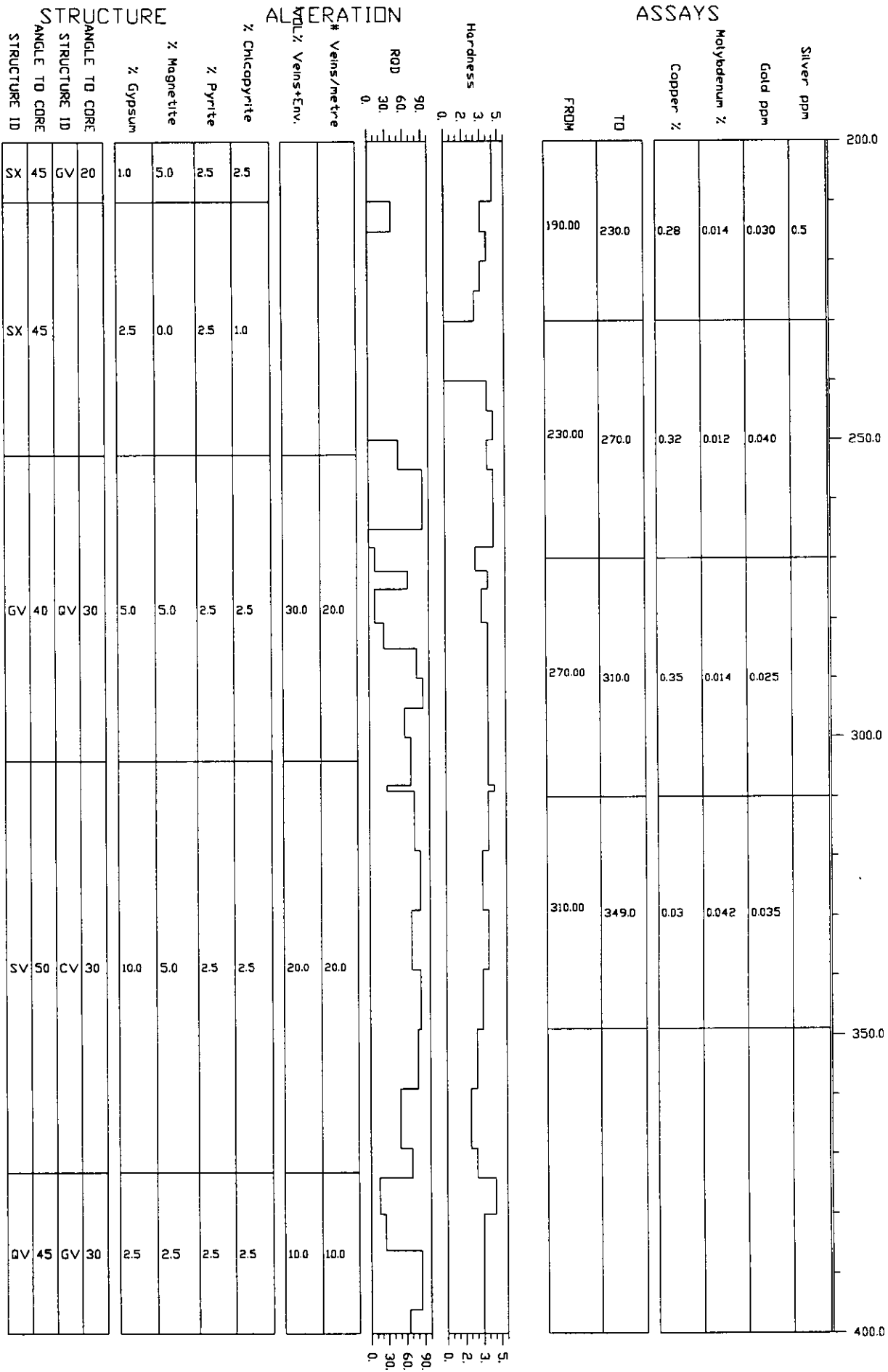
LEGEND

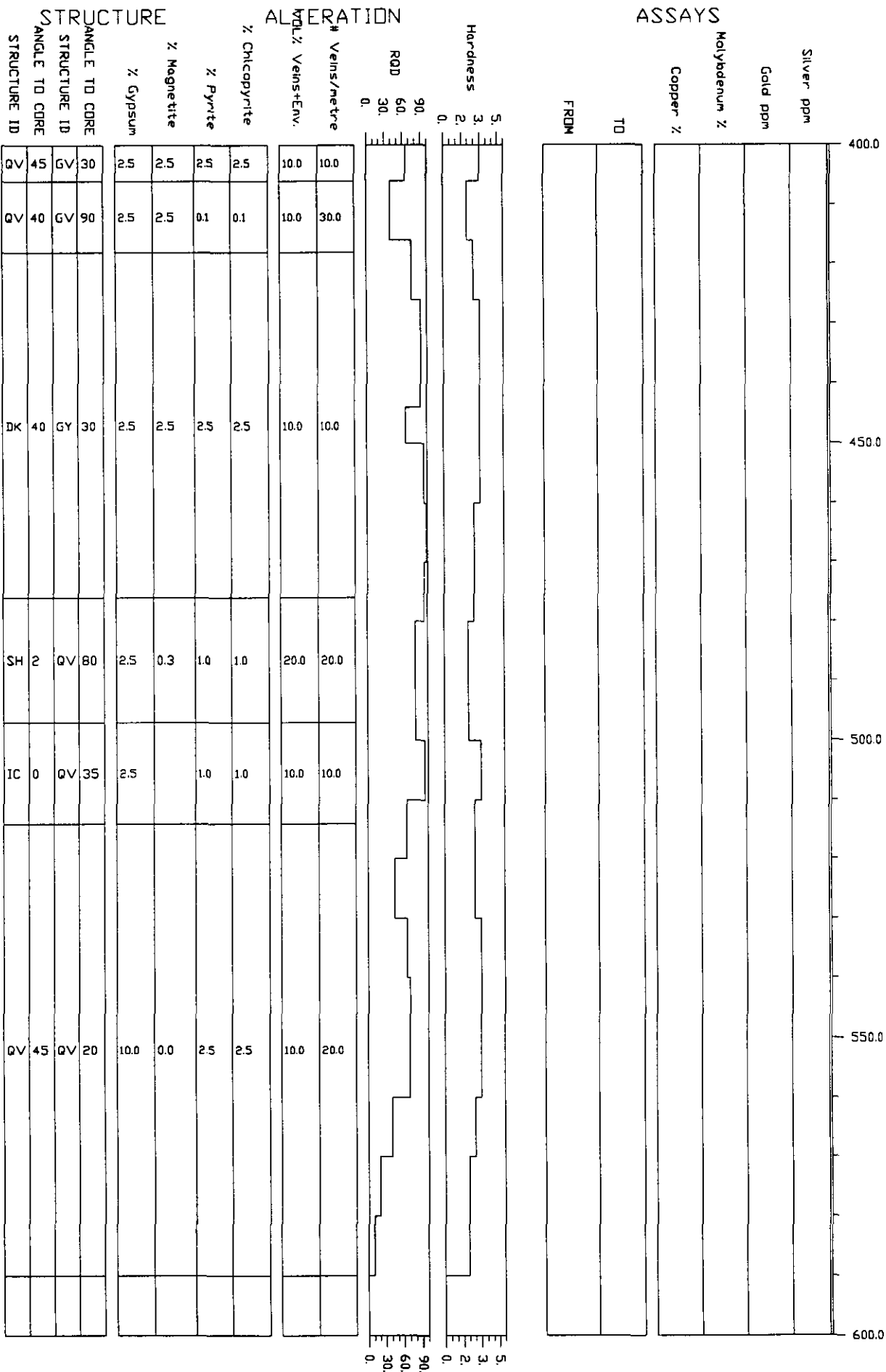
ECON. MINERAL:

CP = CHALCOPYRITE PY = PYRITE
BI = BIOTITE GY = GYPSUM EP = EPIDOTE
MG = MAGNETITE CA = CALCITE AB = ALBITE
STRUCTURE ID:
GV = GYPSUM VEIN QV = QUARTZ VEIN
SV = SULPHIDE VEIN MV = MAGNETITE VN
FT = FAULT SH = SHEAR

0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0







HUCKLEBERRY MINES LTD.

Metallurgical Test Program

DRILL HOLE LOG

PROJECT ID : HUCKLEBERRY

TRAIL / TRAVERSE ID : HB95_239	COLLAR AZIMUTH : 0.00
CORE HOLE SIZE : HQ	COLLAR DIP : -90.00
DATE STARTED : 95/ 6/16	COLLAR ELEVATION : 1014.50
DATE COMPLETED :	COLLAR NORTHING : 14107.18
GEOLOGGED BY : PMH	COLLAR EASTING : 14727.53
PLOT DATE : 95/AUG/30	COLLAR OFFSET :
PROJECT LEADER : PMH	COLLAR STATION :
LOCATION : TAHTSA REACH,	TOTAL LENGTH : 570.0

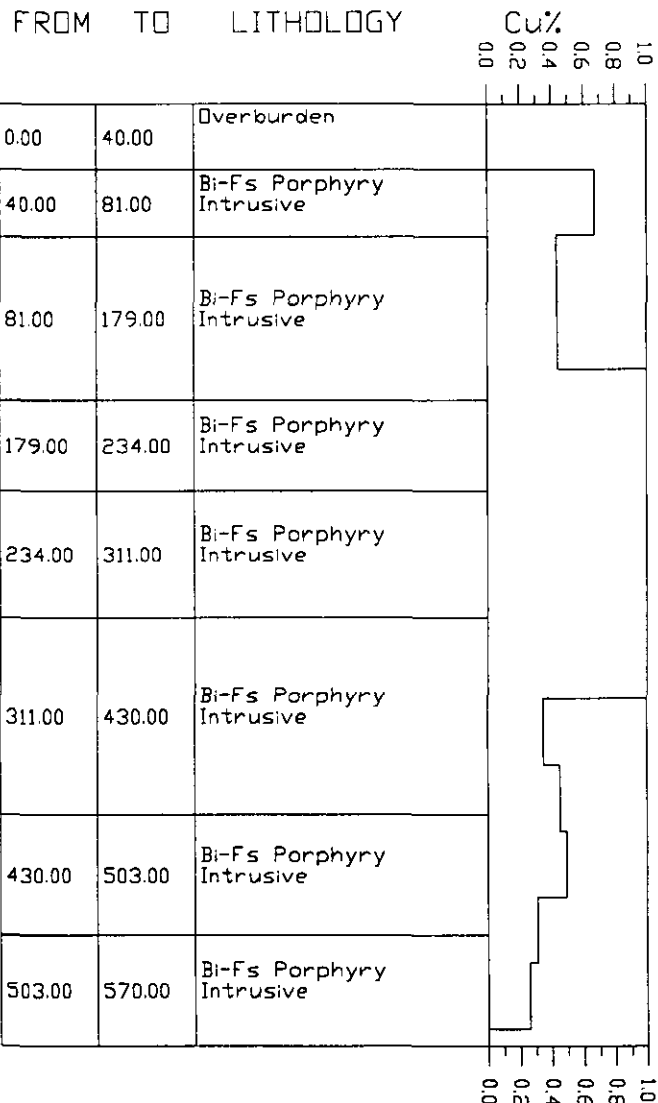
NTS: 93E MINING DIV.: OMINECA
 PURPOSE: METALLURGICAL TEST HOLE, EAST ZONE

COMMENTS: SITE F

KEY INTERSECTIONS: FROM 40 TO 570 FT, 0.70% CU, 0.015% MO

SURVEY DATA		
DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
0	-90	0

DRILL HOLE SUMMARY



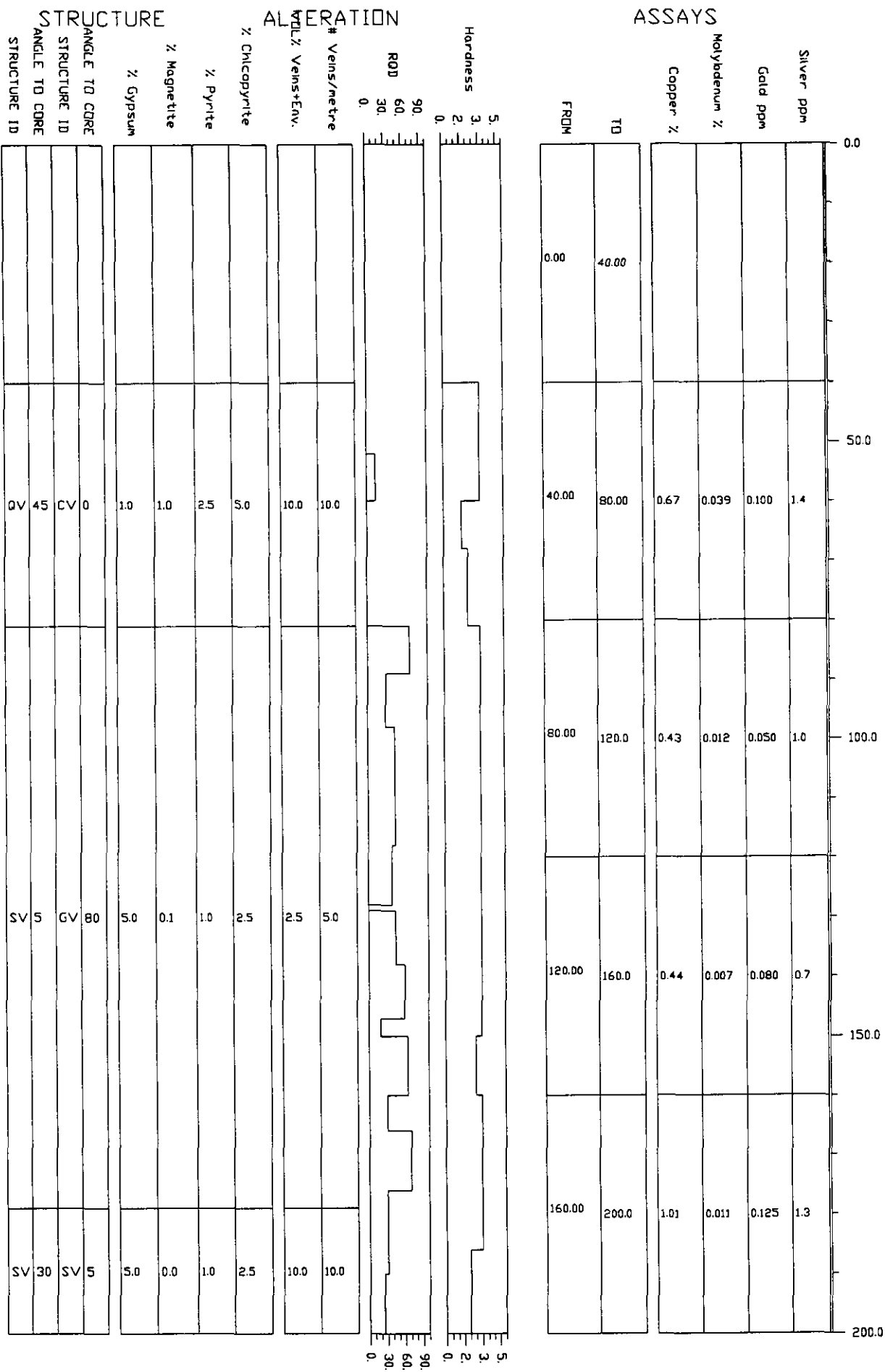
SUMMARY REMARKS

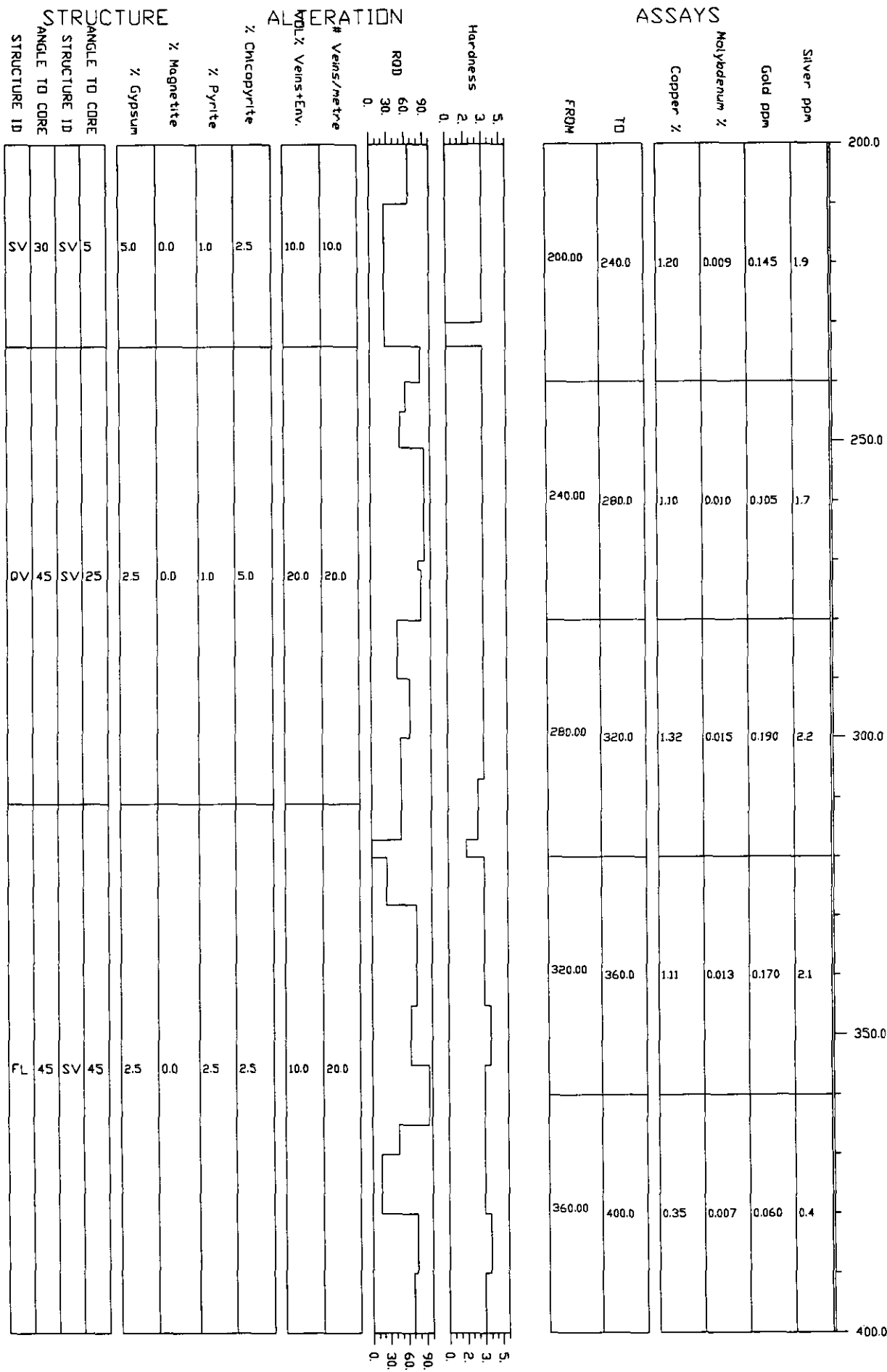
Overall a fairly homogeneous hole that is well mineralized. Minor changes in RQD and alteration are the only differences in the intervals. Coarse grained biotite feldspar porphyry that is only weakly porphyritic. Some of the biotites may be after Hbl. Strongly quartz veined but mineralization occurs in sulphide veinlets and fracture fill and disseminated, not in the QV's. Cp usually greater than Py and fine to very fine grained. Hardness is average (3) and only varies due to clay-gypsum shear zones (softer) and Qz veins (harder). Not sure on grindability of this rock relative to the volcanics.

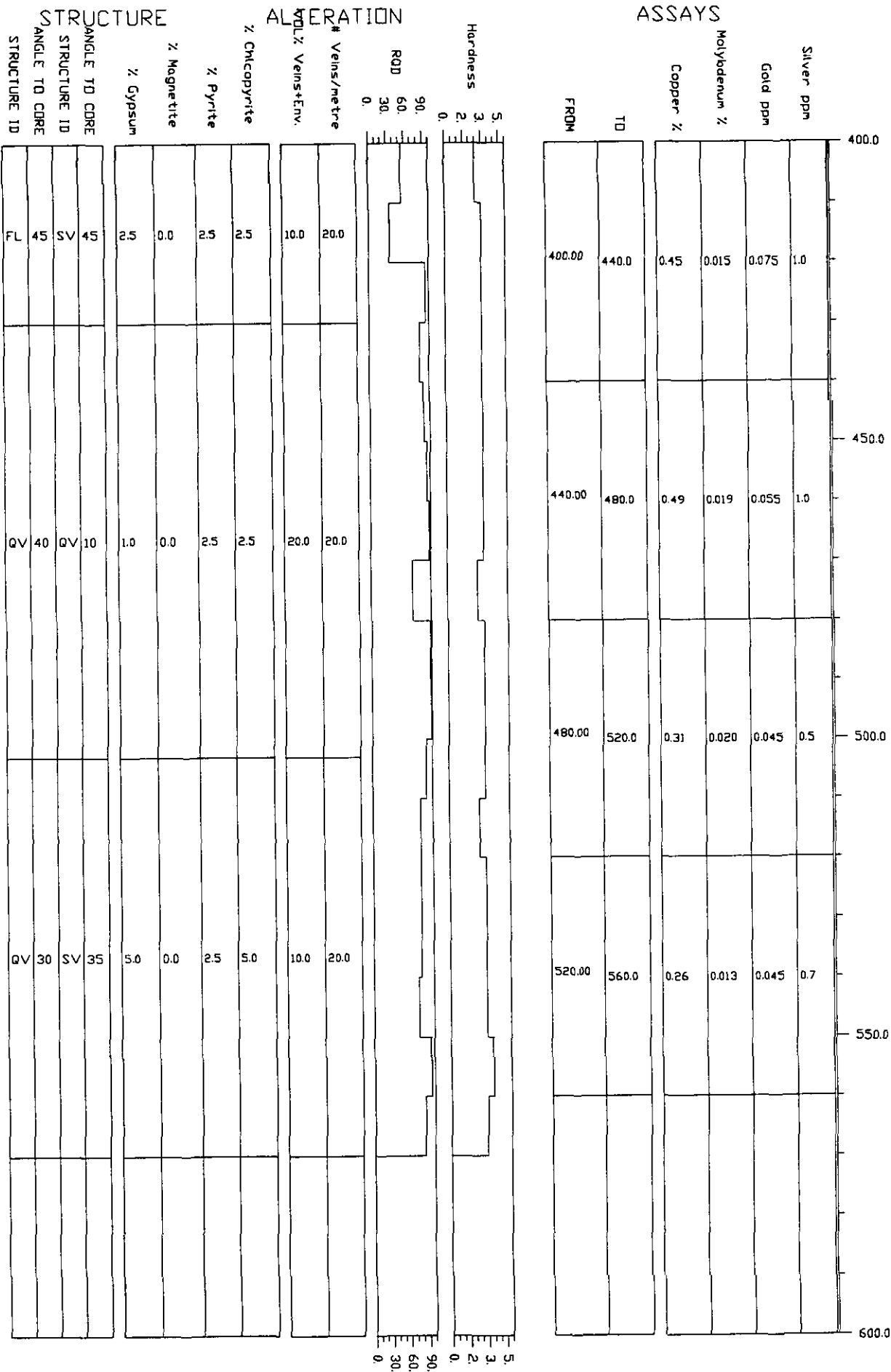
LEGEND

ECON. MINERAL:

CP = CHALCOPYRITE PY = PYRITE
 BI = BIOTITE GY = GYPSUM EP = EPIDOTE
 ● = MAGNETITE CA = CALCITE AB = ALBITE
 STRUCTURE ID:
 GV = GYPSUM VEIN QV = QUARTZ VEIN
 SV = SULPHIDE VEIN MV = MAGNETITE VN
 FT = FAULT SH = SHEAR







HUCKLEBERRY MINES LTD.
Metallurgical Test Program
DRILL HOLE LOG
PROJECT ID : HUCKLEBERRY

HOLE / TRAVERSE ID : HB95_240	COLLAR AZIMUTH : 26.00
CORE HOLE SIZE : HQ	COLLAR DIP : -48.50
DATE STARTED : 95/ 5/19	COLLAR ELEVATION : 1029.14
DATE COMPLETED :	COLLAR NORTHING : 14231.06
GEOLOGGED BY : PMH	COLLAR EASTING : 14164.04
PLOT DATE : 95/AUG/30	COLLAR OFFSET :
PROJECT LEADER : PMH	COLLAR STATION :
LOCATION : TAHTSA REACH,	TOTAL LENGTH : 600.0

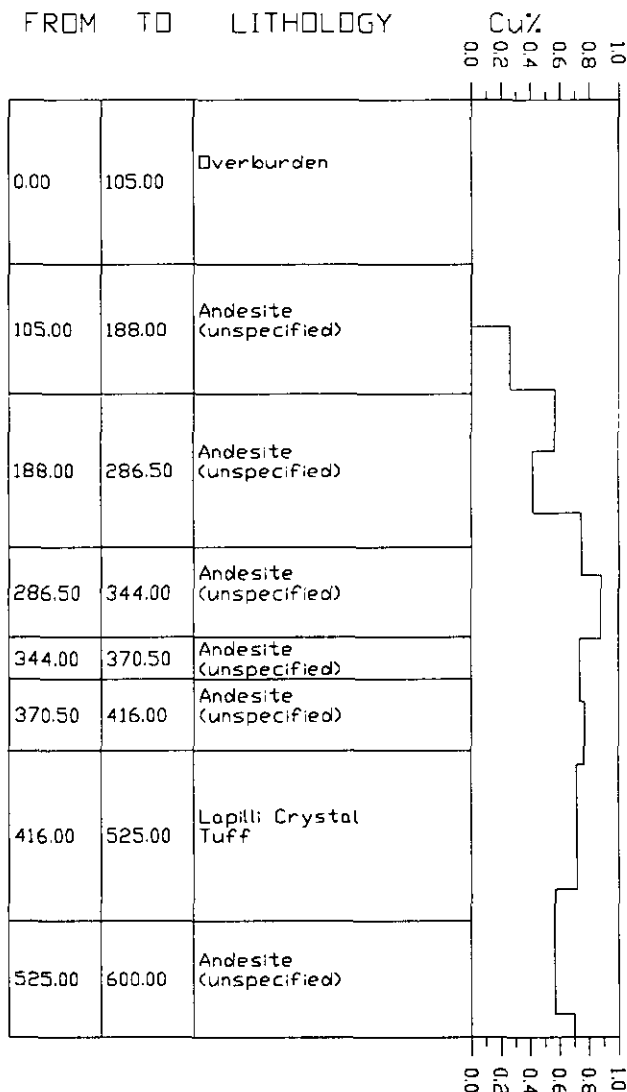
NTS: 93E MINING DIV.: OMINECA
PURPOSE: METALLURGICAL TEST HOLE, EAST ZONE

COMMENTS: SITE C

KEY INTERSECTIONS: FROM 145 TO 600 FT; 0.64% CU, 0.018% MO

SURVEY DATA		
DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH
0	-48.5	026
450	-49.0	027

DRILL HOLE SUMMARY



SUMMARY REMARKS

Drill hole is within volcanic rocks which display clear fragmental textures heretofore unseen. Rock is competent in spite of drilling parallel to a mylonitic zone. Consistently mineralized with 2-3% Cp and locally abundant MoS2.

LEGEND

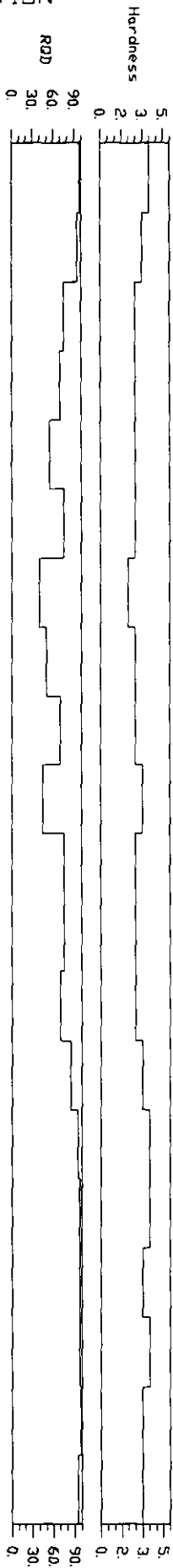
ECON. MINERAL:
 CP = CHALCOPYRITE PY = PYRITE
 BI = BIOTITE GY = GYPSUM EP = EPIDOTE
 MG = MAGNETITE CA = CALCITE AB = ALBITE
 STRUCTURE ID:
 GV = GYPSUM VEIN QV = QUARTZ VEIN
 SV = SULPHIDE VEIN MV = MAGNETITE VN
 FT = FAULT SH = SHEAR

FEET	RECOVERY PPT ROD PPT	FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	MINOR LITH.	COLOUR	TEXTURE 1	TEXTURE 2	REMARKS
0.0									
50.0	00	0.00	105.00	Overburden					Drillers report bedrock at 105'.
100.0									
150.0	00 600	105.00	188.00	Andesite (unspecified)		DARK GREY	FINE GRAINED	MAFIC PHENOCR YSTS	Typical of the gypsum depletion zone (GDZ) in the volcanic rocks. Rubbilyzed core with poor recovery. Well mineralized with approx. 50% of the core albitized. Original rock type appears to be a crystal ash tuff. Description of veining is not possible due to fragmented core.
200.0	50 550	188.00	286.50	Andesite (unspecified)		BLACK	FINE GRAINED	MAFIC PHENOCR YSTS	Interval starts with reasonable recovery but hits a fault at 205' and from there to end of interval recovery is poor. Interval is less albitized (30%) than previous one and slightly finer grained with mafic phenocrysts.

FEET	RECOVERY PPT ROD PPT	FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	MINOR LITH.	COLOUR	TEXTURE 1	TEXTURE 2	REMARKS
00.0									
50	550	188.00	286.50	Andesite (unspecified)	Fault Zone	BLACK	FINE GRAINED	MAFIC PHENOCRYSTS	Interval starts with reasonable recovery but hits a fault at 205' and from there to end of interval recovery is poor. Interval is less albitized (30%) than previous one and slightly finer grained with mafic phenocrysts. Grade is also slightly improved.
250.0									
950	1000	286.50	344.00	Andesite (unspecified)		MEDIUM GREY	FINE GRAINED	MOTTLED	Mottled volcanics as previous but this interval is unusual due to extent of magnetite veining. Gypsum veins and fracture fillings form a net texture such that dissolution of gypsum would leave 1" gravel. Well mineralized with Py-Cp veinlets cutting Gy-Mg veins. Coarse MoS ₂ in Gy-MG vein. Albitization in patches (fragments ??) instead of zones. End of sample 11.
350.0									
970	1000	344.00	370.50	Andesite (unspecified)		MEDIUM GREY	FINE GRAINED	MOTTLED	
400.0									
1000	1000	370.50	416.00	Andesite (unspecified)		bluish gray	AMYGDULES	MOTTLED	Amygdaloidal (lapilli ?) tuff. Patchy albitic alteration accounts for 20-25% volume. Distribution of 'amygdules' is strongly suggestive of a fragmental origin. 'Interbedded' zones of crystal-ash tuff. Gypsum veining is quite intense, with rare Gy veins carrying Mg and/or Mo. Cp is most abundant in Bi rich areas, locally reaching 5-6% but with an overall average of 2%. Hardness varies from soft (2.5) to very hard (4.0) over a

STRUCTURE				ALTERATION				ASSAYS						
ANGLE TO CORE STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TO CORE STRUCTURE ID	% Gypsum	% Magnetite	% Pyrite	% Chloropyrite	# Veins/metre VOL % Veins+Env.	RQD 30 60 90	Hardness 2 3 5	FRDM	TD	Copper %	Molybdenum %	Gold ppm	Silver ppm
QV 20	QV 60	1.0	2.5	2.5	5.0				185.00	225.0	0.57	0.007	0.065	1.1
									225.00	265.0	0.42	0.010	0.035	0.9
									265.00	305.0	0.75	0.039	0.060	1.7
GV 5	GV 50	10.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	40.0 20.0			305.00	345.0	0.88	0.015	0.065	1.9
GV 5	GV 50	10.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	40.0 20.0			345.00	385.0	0.74	0.011	0.085	
GV 20	GV 45	10.0	5.0	2.5	2.5	40.0 20.0			385.00	425.0	0.77	0.009	0.090	

STRUCTURE				ALTERATION				ASSAYS					
ANGLE TO CORE	STRUCTURE ID	% Gypsum	% Magnetite	% Pyrite	% Chloropyrite	# Veins/metre	WILL % Veins+Env.	FRDM	TD	Copper %	Molybdenum %	Gold ppm	Silver ppm
20	GV 20	10.0	5.0	2.5	2.5	40.0	20.0	385.00	425.0	0.77	0.009	0.090	
0	SH 0	10.0	1.0	2.5	2.5	40.0	20.0	425.00	465.0	0.72	0.037	0.095	
20	GV 20	10.0	1.0	2.5	2.5	40.0	20.0	465.00	505.0	0.72	0.018	0.065	
25	SV 25	20.0	5.0	2.5	5.0	40.0	20.0	505.00	545.0	0.57	0.022	0.085	
45	GV 45	20.0	5.0	2.5	5.0	40.0	20.0	545.00	585.0	0.57	0.016	0.060	
								585.00	600.0	0.70	0.029	0.110	



HUCKLEBERRY MINES LTD.
Metallurgical Test Program
DRILL HOLE LOG
PROJECT ID : HUCKLEBERRY

HOLE / TRAVERSE ID : HB95_241	COLLAR AZIMUTH : 270.00
CORE HOLE SIZE : HQ	COLLAR DIP : -55.00
DATE STARTED : 95/ 5/19	COLLAR ELEVATION : 1052.03
DATE COMPLETED :	COLLAR NORTHING : 14419.33
GEOLOGGED BY : PMH	COLLAR EASTING : 13303.63
PLOT DATE : 95/AUG/30	COLLAR OFFSET :
PROJECT LEADER : PMH	COLLAR STATION :
LOCATION : TAHTSA REACH,	TOTAL LENGTH : 600.0

NTS: 93E MINING DIV.: OMINECA
PURPOSE: METALLURGICAL TEST HOLE, MAIN ZONE
COMMENTS: SITE H

KEY INTERSECTIONS: FROM 55 TO 600 FT.; 0.34% CU, 0.015% MO

SURVEY DATA
DEPTH DIP AZIMUTH
0 -55.0 268

DRILL HOLE SUMMARY

FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	Cu%
			0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0
0.00	54.00	Overburden	
54.00	75.00	Hornfels	
75.00	91.00	LAPILLI CRYSTAL	
91.00	112.00	Lapilli Tuff	
112.00	126.00	Lapilli Tuff	
126.00	179.00	LAPILLI CRYSTAL TUFF	
179.00	255.00	LAPILLI CRYSTAL TUFF	
255.00	432.00	BI-HB-QZ PORPHYRY	
432.00	451.00	CRACKLE BRECCIA	
451.00	480.00	CRACKLE BRECCIA	
480.00	530.00	LAPILLI CRYSTAL TUFF	
530.00	597.00	LAPILLI CRYSTAL TUFF	

SUMMARY REMARKS

Rocks are similar but distinctly different from those in the East Zone deposit. From 55 to 255' rock is a hard hornfelsed lapilli crystal tuff. Textures are not always visible and fragment and crystal size, shapes and number are variable. Total sulphide content, particularly pyrite, is much lower than in the East Zone. From 255 to 432', a homogeneous, weakly altered and mineralized, Bi-Hb-Qz porphyry. The lower contact of the intrusive is marked by 50' of hydrothermal crackle breccia developed in the hornfelsed volcanic rock. Below this the volcanic rocks host extensive magnetite (+Gy) veining.

LEGEND

ECON. MINERAL:

CP = CHALCOPYRITE PY = PYRITE
BI = BIOTITE GY = GYPSUM EP = EPIDOTE
MG = MAGNETITE CA = CALCITE AB = ALBITE
STRUCTURE ID:
GV = GYPSUM VEIN QV = QUARTZ VEIN
SV = SULPHIDE VEIN MV = MAGNETITE VN
FT = FAULT SH = SHEAR

FEET	RECOVERY PPT ROD PPT	FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	MINOR LITH.	COLOUR	TEXTURE 1	TEXTURE 2	REMARKS
0.0		0.00	54.00	Overburden					
	800	54.00	75.00	Hornfels		VERY DARK GREY	ALIGNED PHENOCRYSTALS	Rubble	Rock is a hornfelsed crystal-lithic or lapilli tuff. Original texture is (locally faintly visible). Rock is mostly rubble in this interval. Interval ends at last sighting of chalcocite or covellite coatings on other sulphides.
	670	75.00	91.00	LAPILLI CRYSTAL TUFF		DARK GREY	FRAGMENTAL	HORNFEL SED	Probably same as above but primary texture more prevalent here. No oxidation of sulphides but most gypsum has been leached. Veining appears to be less intense than in the East Zone.
100.0	1000	91.00	112.00	Lapilli Tuff		LIGHT GREY	FRAGMENTAL	HORNFEL SED	Same odd textures in this interval. Moderately coarse grained fragments in aphanitic (hornfelsed and/or albitized) matrix. Vened by gypsum and Qz, predominately at shallow angles to core axis. Rock is hard.
	700	112.00	126.00	Lapilli Tuff		LIGHT GREY	FRAGMENTAL	HORNFEL SED	As above (more or less) but highly fractured.
150.0	1000	126.00	179.00	LAPILLI CRYSTAL TUFF		LIGHT GREY	FRAGMENTAL	HORNFEL SED	Hard, hornfelsed rock with variable fragmental texture from tuff-breccia to ash-tuff. Gypsum filled fractures and Qz veins are common but the most abundant veining is fine Cl-sulphide filled fractures with wide albitic alteration envelopes. K-spar occurs in some envelopes and locally as pervasive flooding.
200.0	1000	179.00	255.00	LAPILLI CRYSTAL TUFF		MEDIUM GREY	FRAGMENTAL	HORNFEL SED	Same as previous interval but a transitional change from chlorite dominant to biotite dominant alteration facies. Sulphide content may have increased slightly from previous interval. Gypsum veins are thicker but the overall number of them decreases down the interval. No increases towards the bottom of the interval.

STRUCTURE		ALTERATION				ROD		Hardness
ANGLE TO CORE	STRUCTURE ID	% Chloropyrite	% Pyrite	% Magnetite	% Gypsum	# Veins/metre	FTL% Veins+Env.	
SV 0	QV 25	2.5	1.0	2.5				
QV 10		1.0	2.5	1.0	2.5	200	5.0	
GV 40	QV 20	5.0	2.5	1.0	1.0	200	20.0	
GV 40	QV 20	5.0	2.5	1.0	1.0	200	20.0	
QV 45	GV 10	5.0	2.5	1.0	1.0	200	10.0	
GV 25	QV 5	2.5	2.5	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	

ASSAYS		Gold ppm	Silver ppm
FRDM	TD	Molybdenum %	Copper %
0.00	55.00		
55.00	100.0	0.42	0.004
100.00	140.0	0.16	0.010
140.00	180.0	0.20	0.014
180.00	220.0	0.33	0.021

STRUCTURE				ALTERATION				ASSAYS									
ANGLE TO CORE STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TO CORE STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TO CORE STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TO CORE STRUCTURE ID	% Chloropyrite	% Pyrite	% Magnetite	% Gypsum	# Veins/metre	Vol% Veins+Env.	Hardness	RQD	FRDM	TD	Copper %	Molybdenum %	Gold ppm	Silver ppm
GV 25	QV 5			1.0	1.0	2.5	2.5	10.0	10.0	2	60	190.00	220.0	0.33	0.021	0.035	
												220.00	260.0	0.43	0.028	0.045	
												260.00	300.0	0.26	0.011	0.045	
												300.00	340.0	0.24	0.013	0.035	
												340.00	380.0	0.33	0.013	0.040	
												380.00	432.0	0.26	0.019	0.035	

FEET	RECOVERY PPT		FROM TO		LITHOLOGY	MINOR LITH.	COLOUR	TEXTURE 1	TEXTURE 2	REMARKS
	ROD PPT	PPT								
400.0	980	1000	255.00	432.00	BI-HB-QZ PORPHYRY		LIGHT GREY	WEAKLY PORPHYRITIC	SERIATE	Medium grained, weakly porphyritic, Bi-Hb-Qz-Fs intrusive. Seriate and variable grain sizes as well as abundances. Alteration if feldspar stable. Most hornblende converted to Bi or Cl with minor epidote. Biotite phenocrysts more abundant below 310'. Disseminated sulphides spatially associated with mafic phenocrysts. Overall fairly low grade. Sheeted Gy veins in central part of interval gives core a foliated appearance, otherwise
550	950		432.00	451.00	CRACKLE BRECCIA	Fault Zone	DARK GREY	CRACKLE BX	HORN FEL SED	A hard hornfelsed rock converted to a hydrothermal crackle breccia. Angular breccia fragments (1 cm) set in a Bi-Cl-Cp-Gy+/-Mg matrix. Very low pyrite. Top 4' of interval is rubble.
450.0	650	980	451.00	480.00	CRACKLE BRECCIA		GREY GREEN	SHEARED	CRACKLE BX	Like the previous interval but sheared and post-tectonic alteration.
						Fault				
500.0	550	980	480.00	530.00	LAPILLI CRYSTAL TUFF	Fault Fault Zone	VERY DARK GREY	HORN FEL SED	FINE GRAINED	Hornfelsed Lapilli-crystal tuff. Textures sporadically and faintly visible. Much of the interval is shattered. Cp > Py. Rock is quite hard where not tectonically softened into fault gouge
550.0	960	1000	530.00	597.00	LAPILLI CRYSTAL TUFF		BLACK	HORN FEL SED	FRAGNEN TAL	Very hard, black hornfelsed rock with trace fragmental texture. Cut by Mg-purple gypsum (looks like fluorite)-sulphide-Q z veins. Mg-Sx veins have bleached (albitic?) envelopes. The amount of Mg and Cp increases with depth.
600.0	650	1000	597.00	600.00	Basalt		BLACK	PORPHYR	FINE	Post mineral basalt (?) dyke.

STRUCTURE				ALTERATION				ROD		Hardness							
ANGLE TD CORE	STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TD CORE	STRUCTURE ID	% Chloropyrite	% Pyrite	% Magnetite	% Gypsum	# Veins/metre	% Veins+Env.	90.	60.	30.	0.	5.	3.	2.	0.
30	VN	45	GV	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.5	10.0	90.	60.	30.	0.	3.	2.	0.	
10	GV	30	GV	2.5	0.1	2.5	2.5	5.0	10.0	90.	60.	30.	0.	3.	2.	0.	
30	GV	50	FD	2.5	0.3	5.0	10.0	2.5	5.0	90.	60.	30.	0.	3.	2.	0.	
30	SH	30	QV	1.0	1.0	2.5	5.0	5.0	10.0	90.	60.	30.	0.	3.	2.	0.	
45	SV	35	QV	2.5	1.0	10.0	5.0	10.0	20.0	90.	60.	30.	0.	3.	2.	0.	

ASSAYS					
FROM	TO	Copper %	Molybdenum %	Gold ppm	Silver ppm
380.00	432.0	0.26	0.019	0.035	
432.00	480.0	0.61	0.023	0.070	
480.00	520.0	0.34	0.016	0.030	
520.00	560.0	0.26	0.016	0.030	
560.00	600.0	0.56	0.006	0.080	

HUCKLEBERRY MINES LTD.
Metallurgical Test Program
DRILL HOLE LOG
PROJECT ID : HUCKLEBERRY

HOLE / TRAVERSE ID : HB95_242	COLLAR AZIMUTH : 90.00
CORE HOLE SIZE : HQ	COLLAR DIP : -50.00
DATE STARTED : 95/ 6/ 1	COLLAR ELEVATION : 1043.64
DATE COMPLETED :	COLLAR NORTHING : 14249.59
GEOLOGGED BY : PMH	COLLAR EASTING : 13184.54
PLOT DATE : 95/AUG/30	COLLAR OFFSET :
PROJECT LEADER : PMH	COLLAR STATION :
LOCATION : TAHTSA REACH,	TOTAL LENGTH : 600.0

NTS: 93E MINING DIV.: OMINECA
PURPOSE: METALLURGICAL TEST HOLE, MAIN ZONE

COMMENTS: SITE G

KEY INTERSECTIONS: FROM 87 TO 600 FT.; 0.50% CU, 0.022% MO

DEPTH	SURVEY DATA	
	DIP	AZIMUTH
0	-55.0	268

DRILL HOLE SUMMARY

FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	Cu%
			0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0
0.00	87.00	Overburden	
87.00	116.00	Andesite Porphyry	
116.00	182.00	Andesite Porphyry	
182.00	248.00	Hornfels	
248.00	280.00	Andesite (unspecified)	
280.00	347.00	Hornfels	
347.00	410.00	Hornfels	
410.00	460.00	Hornfels	
460.00	483.00	LAPILLI CRYSTAL	
483.00	551.00	LAPILLI CRYSTAL TUFF	
551.00	600.00	Hornfels	

SUMMARY REMARKS

This hole made up entirely of volcanic rocks that are in general, harder and less sulphide (ex. Mo) than their East Zone cousins. Volcanic lithologies are also slightly different than those in the EZD. The central part of the hole appears to have undergone slightly higher temperatures (?) as the hornfelsing and lateration is more intense. Could this be related to increased proximity to an intrusive plug.

LEGEND

ECON. MINERAL:
 CP = CHALCOPYRITE PY = PYRITE
 BI = BIOTITE GY = GYPSUM EP = EPIDOTE
 MG = MAGNETITE CA = CALCITE AB = ALBITE
 STRUCTURE ID:
 GV = GYPSUM VEIN QV = QUARTZ VEIN
 SV = SULPHIDE VEIN MV = MAGNETITE VN
 FT = FAULT SH = SHEAR

FEET	RECOVERY PPT		FROM		LITHOLOGY	MINOR LITH.	COLOUR	TEXTURE 1	TEXTURE 2	REMARKS
	ROD PPT			TO						
0.0			0.00	87.00	Overburden					
100.0	750	750	87.00	116.00	Andesite Porphyry		VERY DARK GREY	PORPHYRY TIC	Rubble	Dark grey to black feldspar porphyry andesite. Fx more abundant than PAND in East Zone. Anhedral Fx from 1 to 4 mm set in a Bi-rich fine-grained matrix. Well mineralized vein and fracture fill (+disseminated within vein alteration envelopes). Cp >> Py. Completely shattered core but not oxidized.
150.0	1000	970	116.00	182.00	Andesite Porphyry		VERY DARK GREY	PORPHYRY TIC	VEINED	The anhedral shape of the feldspar phenocrysts, changes in phenocryst size and abundance and faint outlines of lithic fragments suggest a crystal lithic tuff (XLIF). Moderately hard with most sulphides as fracture and vein fillings. Cp >> Py, locally very high grade.
200.0	1000	1000	182.00	248.00	Hornfels		bluish gray	ALIGNED PHENOCRYSTS	HORNFEL SED	Bluish-green-grey aphanitic rock, for the most part. Could be derived from above lith but hard to say. Sulphides restricted to coarse fracture fill. Cp >>> Py. Magnetite becomes more abundant both as disseminations and as fracture fill.

STRUCTURE				ALTERATION				ASSAYS									
STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TD CORE	STRUCTURE ID	ANGLE TD CORE	% Gypsum	% Magnetite	% Pyrite	% Chalcopyrite	# Veins/metre	HTLX: Veins+Env.	RDD	Hardness	FROM	TO	Copper %	Molybdenum %	Gold ppm	Silver ppm
GV 0	40	GV 0	40	5.0	1.0	2.5	2.5	20.0		60	2	0.00	87.00	0.78	0.016	0.090	
GV 0	40	GV 0	40	10.0	5.0	1.0	2.5	20.0	10.0	30	3	87.00	116.0	0.78	0.016	0.090	
GV 0	40	GV 0	40	10.0	5.0	1.0	2.5	20.0	10.0	90	4	116.00	150.0	1.03	0.020	0.080	
GV 0	45	GV 0	45	10.0	5.0	1.0	2.5	20.0	10.0	30	2	150.00	190.0	0.36	0.021	0.040	
GV 0	45	GV 0	45	10.0	5.0	1.0	2.5	20.0	10.0	60	3	190.00	230.0	0.66	0.015	0.080	

