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DRILL CORE LOG, ASSAY

AND GEOCHEMICAL INTERPRETATION

REPORT ON THE NED CLAIM

1. Located 25 km. west of Kamloops, B.C.

2. Kamloops Mining District

3. NTS Map 92I/10

4. UTM Grid Reference:
   10U CK 672000 5613000

5. Latitude: 50 Deg. 38.5 Min. N
   Longitude: 120 Deg . 34.0 Min. W

6. Work done during Dec. 1994 to May, 1995

7. Owner/Operator: Rhino Resources Inc.

BY

Dr.A.B.L.Whittles, P.Eng.
Geonics Consulting Services Ltd.
Nov., 1995

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ASSESSMENT REPORT SUMMARY

The NED claim is divided roughly into two halves, marked diagonally by the Greenstone Mountain Road. The south is noted for its mountainous topography, and nonmagnetic Nicola greenstone rocks. The northern half is situated in a excellent environment for intrusive hydrothermal deposits related to the Iron Mask Batholith or Tertiary Intrusive rocks. Most of the unaltered rocks in the north were very different from the greenstones, being dark gray to black feldspar porphyries, but intrusive rocks were found in the center of the claim. A large intrusive plug was inferred on the northern edge of the claim. An area of about 500 m by 500 m surveyed in the northern part of the claim showed extensive carbonate to chalcedonic alteration, ranging up to intense argillic alteration with almost complete silicification of the host rock. Over half of the rock examined in the northeastern part of the NED claim was altered in some manner. On the air photos this northern area was inferred to be in an extensional fracture system, bounded by a large fault system running along the shores of Ned Roberts Lake, another along Cherry Creek, and a third east trending system from Beaton Creek over to just north of the Afton Mine open pit.

Previous work showed that the NED deposit fit the epithermal profile very closely on the basis of: rock type (volcanic flows), structural controls (extensional), pathfinder minerals (Cu, Hg, Sb, As, Ag, Au), alteration (to intense argillic and silicification), hosts (veins and stockworks), and gangue minerals (silica and carbonate minerals).

The current drilling program has confirmed that an extensive epithermal deposit exists on the NED Claim, and while no tonnage values can be determined at this time, it is clear that this deposit contains commercial grades of gold. Drill core assay values ranging from .313 oz./ton gold over 5 feet were found in the Silica Hill Epithermal Zone, and over 600 feet to the south very high grades of 1.87 oz./ton gold over 8 feet, and .39 oz./ton gold over 5 feet were found in what appears to be an extensive sedimentary basin (the Ned Gold Zone). Although this southern deposit appears to be epithermal in basic nature, the presence of graphitic sedimentary rocks seems to have activated the deposition of gold. This sedimentary basin may be very extensive; it appears to be in excess of 30 meters thick, and at least 300 meters long, The air photo interpretation indicates that the basin could be much larger, perhaps up to 3000 meters long.

A totally unexpected find in the drilling were two zones of ultramafic rock, rich in nickel, chromium and magnesium. While the nickel and chromium grades are currently sub-economic, the zones appear to be volcanic flows, and may be very extensive.

PART 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROPERTY LOCATION, ACCESS AND DESCRIPTION

The NED Claim Group is located approximately 25 km. west of the town of Kamloops, and consists of 12 mineral claim units. Refer to Figures 1 and 2.

Access is attained by driving west of Kamloops on the Coquihalla Highway, branching off on Highway 1 to Greenstone Mountain Road, and driving 3 km. south to enter the claim group. Refer to Figure 2.

The topography consists of pleasant low rolling hills with intermixed open fields and draws with sparse tree cover in the northeastern half, rising fairly steeply to the southwest. Here the tree cover is heavier but still moderate, and the bush is fairly open. Small open meadows are common.

1.2 OWNERSHIP

The NED Claim Group is owned by Rhino Resources Inc. and consists of one metric claim of 12 mineral claim units. The record number is 8863 (see Figures 2, and 3). Upon acceptance of this report, the expiry date will be Sept. 22, 2005.

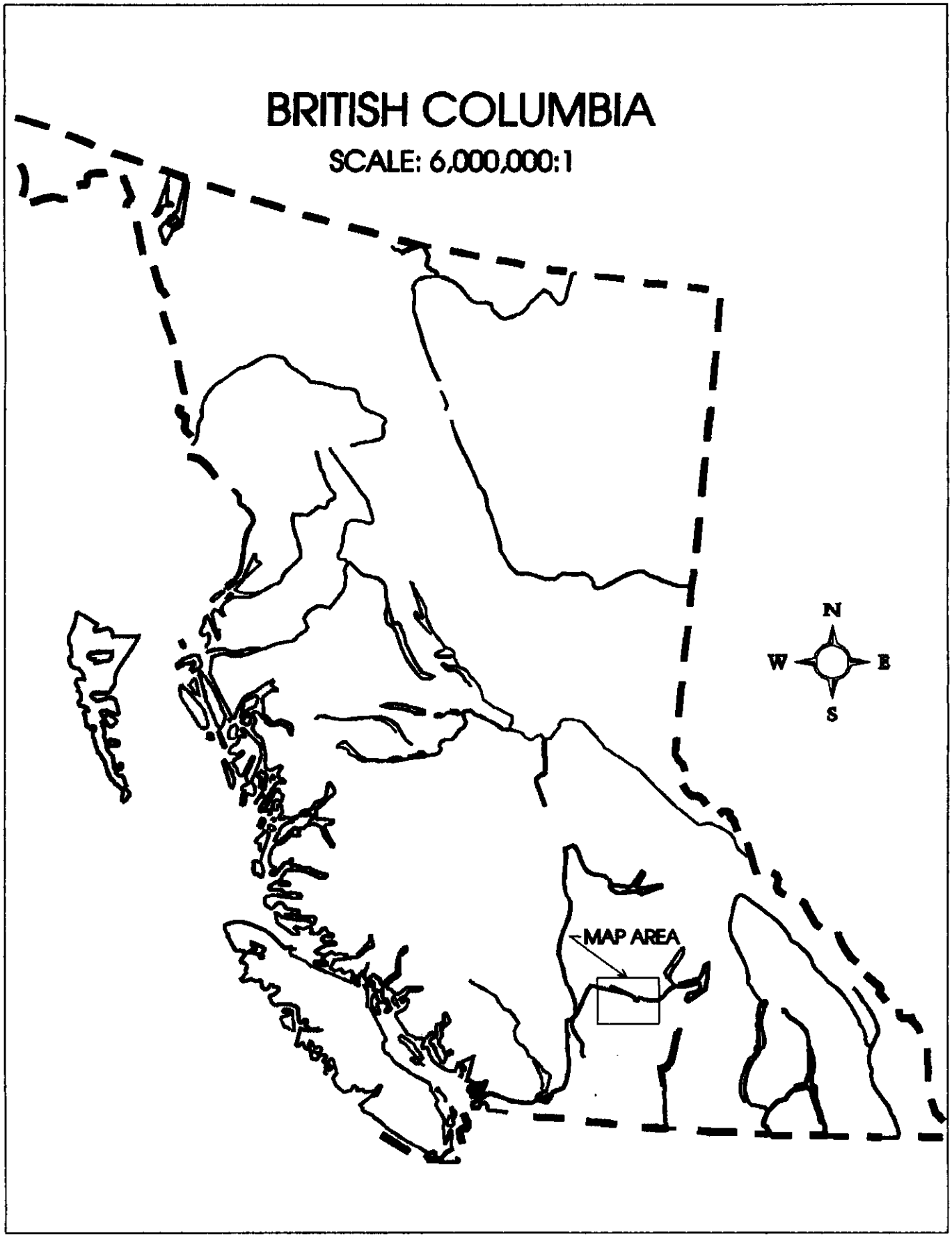


Figure 1: Map Of British Columbia

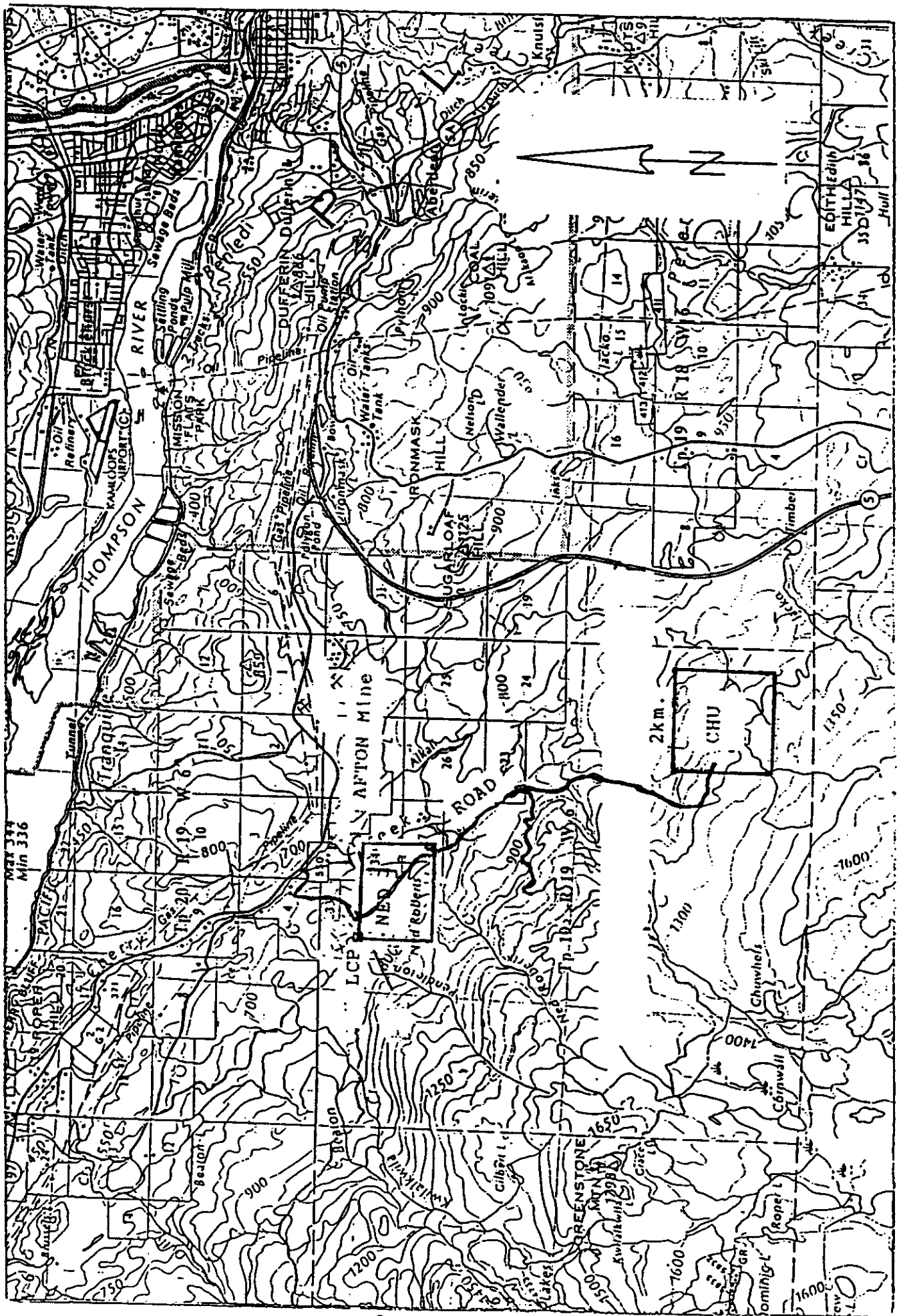


Figure 2: Map of the Kamloops Area

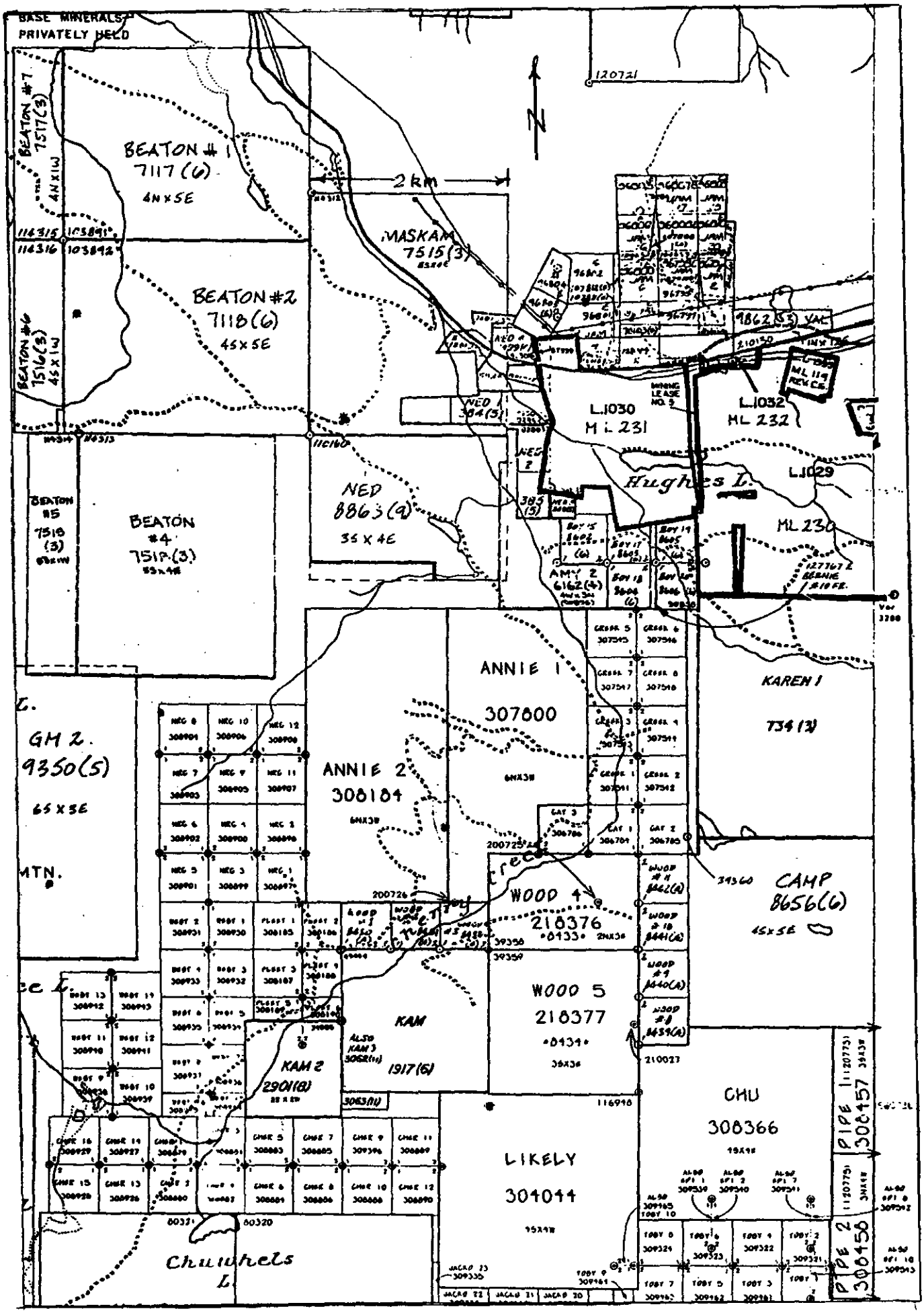


Figure 3: Kamloops Holdings and the NED Claim

PART 2: SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS WORK

2.1 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Work in this area started before the turn of the century, and has continued until the present.

Minor production was recorded on several properties prior to the opening of the Afton Mine. The Iron Mask and Frin orebodies produced over 180,000 tons averaging 1.5% copper (plus silver and gold) between 1904 and 1928. The Copper King Mine produced 7500 tons averaging 3% copper and 0.14 oz./ton gold.

The Afton orebody was discovered in 1971 and developed into a major open pit mine in 1977. This mining has continued until recently. Start up reserves (Kwong, 1987) were about 31 million tons of 1% copper, 0.6 gram/tonne gold, and 4.2 grams/tonne silver.

Exploration work has continued all around the Iron Mask Batholith, with numerous assessment reports being available.

A dozen or so gold-silver properties have been explored in the Cache Creek Group rocks (Cockfield, 1961), and some production was reported. Gold assays of over 1 oz. per ton, and silver assays of over 30 oz. per ton were reported.

2.2 OVERVIEW OF PREVIOUS EXPLORATION ON THE NED CLAIM

A variety of publications and reports are available for the area in which the NED Claim Group is staked.

Kwong (1987), recently published a detailed study of the geology of the Iron Mask Batholith.

The Federal Government released aeromagnetic maps of the area in 1968.

A number of B.C. Assessment Reports covering ground near the NED Claim Group have been published. A brief discussion of a number of these reports follows.

Assessment Report #2262 (Holcapek, 1970)

The magnetic surveys in this report show a NW/SE trend parallel to the trend of the mineralized Iron Mask Batholith. The level of magnetization is reduced in the south. The geological mapping is fairly complete in the southeast corner of the NED claim, and in general agrees with the field work of this report; however, there appear to be a much wider variety of Nicola volcanic rocks than are discussed in this earlier report. Also the present writer's current work suggests the Holcapek identification of Kamloops volcanic rocks on the northern half of the claim is not correct.

The geochemical data covers the NE part of the NED group. One very strong anomaly (561 ppm copper over a background of approximately 60 ppm) was reported. A subsequent survey was unable to relocate this anomaly (Whittles, 1990), but the site is in a heavily altered zone and may indeed carry copper mineralization as is found a few 100 meters to the east, in some old trenching/pits.

The trend of the geochemical anomalies is NW/SE, which agrees with the magnetic survey. The irregular "bulls-eye" pattern of the geochemical data plot was originally thought to cast doubt on the reliability of these results; however, current work indicates that the geochemical pattern fits both with the new geological mapping and the previous magnetic mapping. Together these results indicate the existence of irregular, isolated, blocks of unaltered Nicola volcanic rocks that are copper rich compared to the surrounding epithermal alteration zones.

Assessment Report #3593 (Sander, 1972)

This report was concerned with the results of an I.P. survey (chargeability, apparent resistivity, and S.P.) covering the NE half of the NED claim. Some general trends are suggested. An anomalous (4 to 6 times background) chargeability zone run NW/SE in the vicinity of the NW end of Ned Roberts Lake, then swings directly north for several 1000 feet. Apparent resistivity results suggest a similar high anomaly somewhat displaced. Near Ned Roberts Lake this high zone is south of the chargeability high. About 2000 feet north of the west end of the lake, a resistivity high coincides with a chargeability high. One might expect that a resistivity low would correspond to a more mineralized zone (e.g. possible disseminated sulfides indicated by a chargeability high zone). Since this is not the case, it is possible there is a northerly running mineralized zone which is silicified (giving the higher resistivity values). As noted earlier in Whittles (1990), the S.P. results could not be interpreted with any certainty.

Assessment Report #5852 (Reed, 1976)

The information in this particular report was for ground now covered by the NE part of the NED claim. This report refers to the old "adit" located on this claim (probably just a deep incline), and suggests that a set of calcite veins were being followed. This author apparently did not see the azurite and malachite mineralization, the carbonate alteration, the argillic alteration, and the presence of chalcedony veins. This report's geological mapping was more detailed than the preceding, and indicates the presence of Nicola Group rocks to the north of Ned Roberts Lake. This is in agreement with the geological mapping discussed in this report. The report does, however, still place Kamloops Group rocks around the old workings, an interpretation the present report does not agree with. For some reason, no outcrops or mapping is given for the old Hughes 2 claim, covering the northwest end of Ned Roberts Lake, where more Nicola rocks, as well as intrusive rocks, may be present.

Assessment Report (Whittles, 1990)

This an earlier report of the present writer. The geophysical portion of this report indicated the possible presence of mineralization between the LCP and Ned Roberts Lake, and the field work confirmed the presence of copper mineralization (0.8% copper, and 0.02G/TONNE gold) around the old workings. Also suggested for the first time was the possibility of epithermal type deposits around the old workings.

The evidences suggesting this were as follows.

(1) Good As, Sb, Bi, Ba, Cu, and Ag I.C.P. results were obtained from rock samples collected over an area of approximately 1000 feet by 1000 feet, centered around the old workings.
(2) Pervasive carbonate and silica alteration, including massive chalcedony veins.
(3) Epithermal textures are common and included silica and carbonate cemented breccias, vuggy quartz and calcite veining, and cockscomb textures.
(4) The copper mineralization included both azurite and malachite as primary, and not secondary weathered, occurrences, as might be expected in a carbonate rich epithermal environment.

At that time the present writer was following the earlier authors designation of Kamloops rocks in this area, and it was difficult to account for a source of this epithermal mineralization, because the Kamloops rocks are much younger than the Nicola or the Iron Mask Batholith. Tertiary intrusive rocks were hypothesized, but none were observed on the claim and none had ever been reported in the area. If, however, as is proposed in the Whittles (1993) report, these were not Kamloops rocks but Nicola rocks, the observed epithermal alteration could be the result of mineralizing solutions from the Iron Mask Batholith intrusions which are, after all, only a short distance away to the northeast. In fact, these intrusive rocks have been tentatively identified on the NED claim itself.

The present work, however, reintroduces the possibility of Tertiary intrusions. No clearly identified Tertiary rocks have been found, but numerous - some fairly fresh looking - rhyolite dykes were intersected in the drill cores. These dykes appear to cross cut all the other rock types.

Assessment Report (Whittles, 1993)

This report was a summary of an extensive air photo interpretation, along with geological field work. The air photo analysis involved a study of the area from Savona to Kamloops and south to Dominic Lake. This was complemented by geological field spot checks, and the collection and study of more than 120 samples over the same area, including the NED claim. A detailed suite of rocks was assembled in order to assist in the classification of the rocks found on the NED claim. The detailed study of air magnetic maps was blended into these surveys, to provide a comprehensive understanding of mineral potential of the NED claim. Similar air photo, air magnetic, and geological techniques were then applied to a detailed study of the NED claim. The production of topographical, geological, magnetic, S.P., I.P., and VLF-EM maps on a 1:2500 scale then followed. The NED claim is divided roughly into two halves, marked diagonally by the Greenstone Mountain Road. The south is noted for its mountainous topography, and nonmagnetic Nicola greenstone rocks. The northern half is situated in a excellent environment for intrusive hydrothermal deposits related to the

Iron Mask Batholith rocks. Most of the unaltered rocks in the north were very different from the greenstones, being dark gray to black feldspar porphyries, but intrusive rocks similar to the Sugarloaf microdiorites were found in the center of the claim. A large intrusive plug is inferred on the northern edge of the claim.

An area of about 500 m by 500 m surveyed in the northern part of the claim showed extensive carbonate to chalcedonic alteration, ranging up to intense argillic alteration with almost complete silicification of the host rock. Over half of the rock examined in the northeastern part of the NED claim was altered in some manner. On the air photos this northern area is inferred to be in an extensional fracture system, bounded by a large fault system running along the shores of Ned Roberts Lake, another along Cherry Creek, and a third east trending system from Beaton Creek over to just north of the Afton Mine open pit. Several northerly trending fractures can be seen on the air photo in this extensional zone, and these correspond to S.P. lows, I.P. chargeability highs, and resistivity highs, centered in the large alteration zone. Primary azurite and malachite have been found in the same location (giving 0.8% copper, and 0.02G/Tonne gold assays). The geochemical results indicate anomalous As, Sb, Bi, Ba, Ag, and Au. Gold is a common commodity in deposits all around the NED claim, ranging up to 0.3 oz./ton in the nearby Copper King mine. The NED deposit fits the epithermal profile very closely on the basis of: rock type (volcanic flows), structural controls (extensional), pathfinder minerals (Cu, Hg, Sb, As, Ag, Au), alteration (to intense argillic and silicification), hosts (veins and stockworks), and gangue minerals (silica and carbonate minerals). Gold and silver are the usual economic minerals in such deposits.

PART 3: GENERAL GEOLOGY

3.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

There are a variety of geological information sources available, many of which may found in the bibliography of Kwong (1987). Additional information was obtained from Duffell and McTaggart (1952), Cockfield (1961), Holcapek (1970) and Reed (1976). Leitch (1961) produced a one page map and rock description that summarizes the geology from Cache Creek, to the Highland Valley, to Merritt, and to Kamloops, with particular reference to the many copper deposits in the mapped area.

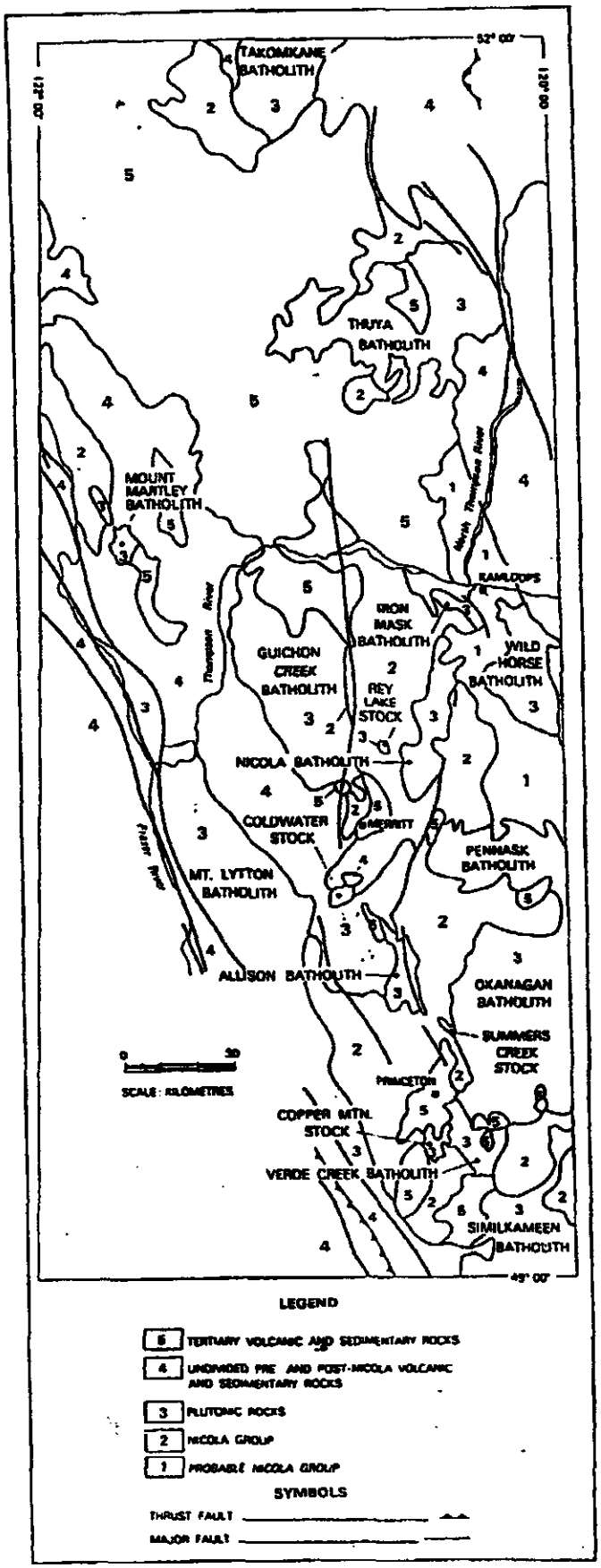
The NED Claim lies in the southern part of the Quesnel Trough, which is also known as the Nicola Belt (see Figure 4). As Kwong (1987) notes "The Quesnel Trough, located in the Intermontaine structural belt of British Columbia, is 1200 kilometers long, 30 to 60 kilometers wide and consists of Lower Mesozoic volcanic and related rocks enclosed between older rocks. It is much invaded by batholiths and smaller intrusions and is copper rich."

The Nicola Belt of the Quesnel Trough extends 200 km south of Lake Kamloops to the International Boundary. The most important pre-Tertiary rocks in this belt are Late Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Group. Structurally the Nicola Belt is divided into a number of northerly trending blocks by several large, high-angle, northerly trending faults (Figure 4). These faults are believed to be related to the docking of exotic terranes, resulting from the plate tectonic activity of the west coast of North America, and are interpreted to be basement structures which controlled the distribution of volcanic centers and flanking sedimentary basins. Four major plutonic events have occurred in the belt, at 200 million years ago (Ma), 160 Ma, 100 Ma, and 50-70 Ma. See Figure 4.

Cockfield (1961) has provided a regional geological map (Figure 5).The following general observations can be made for this area.

(1)The Cenozoic era is represented by both sedimentary and volcanic rocks (see Figures 4, and 5), with the Valley Basalt and Kamloops Group volcanic rocks occurring most recently.

(2)The Mesozoic era is represented by thick accumulations of volcanic rocks, extensive areas of intrusive rocks, together with minor amounts of interbedded sedimentary rocks. The Iron Mask Batholith, the nearest major intrusive feature in the vicinity of the NED Claim, is one of the larger alkaline plutons of the 200 Ma age group. It is situated along the southwest side of a regional northwest trending fracture zone, and is itself cut by numerous northwesterly faults. This batholith, and other alkaline plutons in the same group, are the likely centers of the Nicola volcanism.



Geological Survey of Canada, Map 232A

Figure 4: Generalized Geology of South Central B.C.

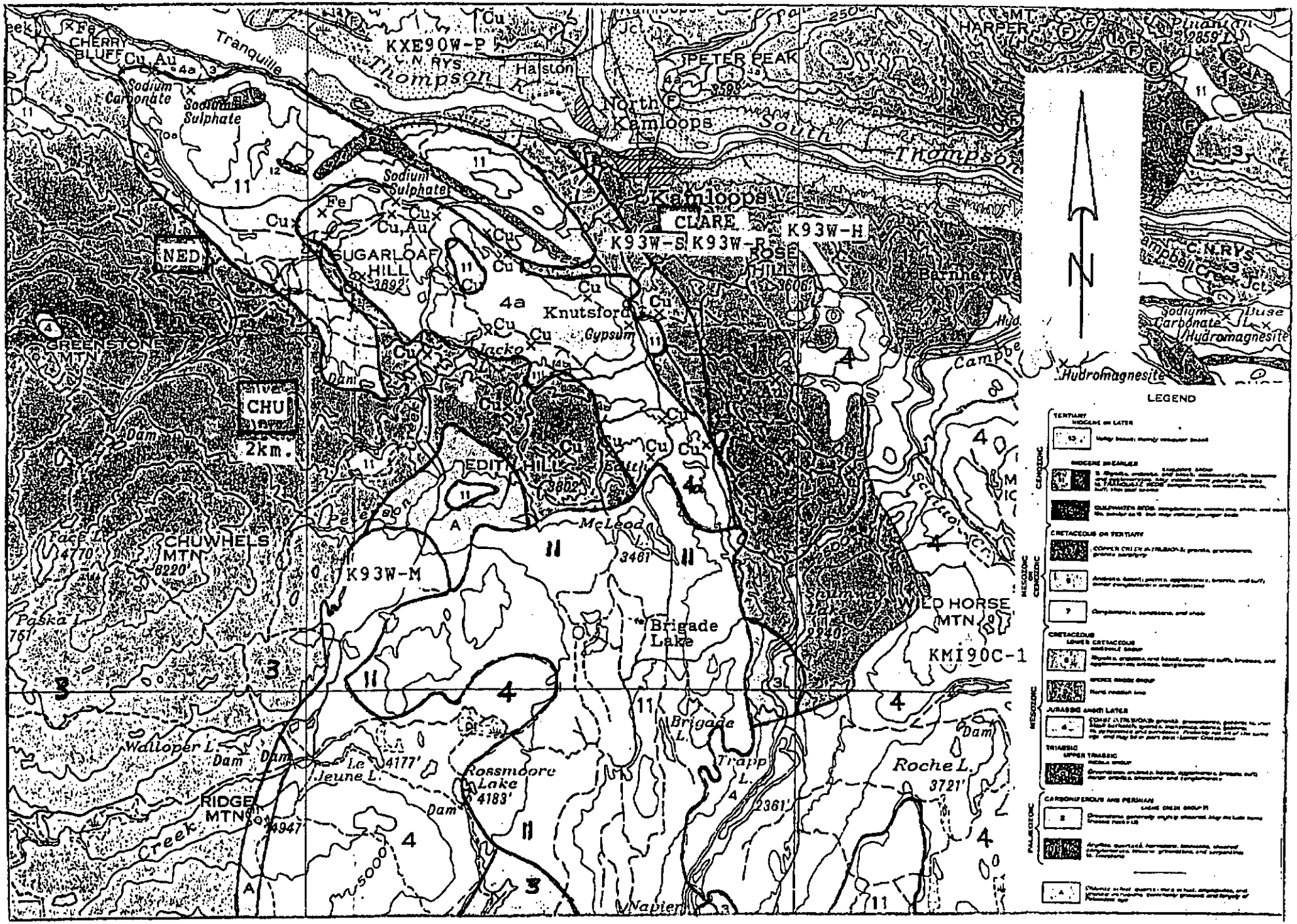


Figure 5: Regional Geological Map (Part of Nicola Map Area)

(3)The Paleozoic Era rocks consist of a group of sedimentary, igneous intrusive and igneous extrusive varieties, that outcrop chiefly in the northeast and southeast parts of the Nicola Map Area. These rocks are part of the Cache Creek Group and have not been found on the NED Claim area. Cache Creek Group rocks are found just to the east of Kamloops, and some metamorphosed varieties are shown to be directly south of Kamloops and the east of the NED Claim.

Figure 6 represents a simplified summary of the various rock units identified in this region.

Cockfield (1961) gives complete descriptions of the various rock formations, and the reader is referred there for the details. In the following sections of this report only those formations likely to be encountered in the NED Claim area are discussed in more detail. These formations include the Valley Basalts, Kamloops Group, Coast Intrusions, and the Nicola Group.

3.2 VALLEY BASALTS

These rocks are described as generally gray to black, fresh appearing, and vesicular, but in places are dense. The composition is essentially plagioclase feldspar and augite with small amounts of brown interstitial glass. The texture is aphanitic. The flows seem to be essentially horizontal.

There is one outcrop of this formation just to the southeast of the NED Claim, that is easily seen on the air photos.

One sample was collected and examined in detail. This sample was very magnetic, with 5 mm. masses and occasional phenocrysts of pyroxene (augite) and what has been tentatively identified as forsterite (olivine group).

3.3 KAMLOOPS GROUP

3.3.1 General

Early Tertiary volcanic rocks of the Kamloops Group unconformably overlie the Nicola rocks and the Iron Mask Batholith north of the NED Claim area.

There are also other types of rocks in the Kamloops Group, including the strictly sedimentary rocks of the Coldwater Formation, and the mixed tuffaceous/sedimentary rocks of the Tranquille Formation.

Sedimentary rocks were found on the NED Claim, including some tuffs that may have been deposited in water, and mudrocks, although these appear to be related to the Nicola rocks.

FIGURE 6. SIMPLIFIED KAMLOOPS AREA STRATIGRAPHY

AGE	ROCK TYPES	FORMATION NAMES	GROUP NAMES
Q	Unconsolidated stream, delta, and glacial sediments		
---------- Unconformity (Uplift and Erosion) ----------			
mT-uT	Vesicular Olivine Basalt	Valley Basalts	
---------- Angular Unconformity ----------			
eT	Rhyolite,Andesite, Basalt,Tuffs, Breccias, Agglomerates	Kamloops Volcanics	Kamloops
	Sandstone,Shale, Coal,TUFFS, Conglomerate	Tranquille	Kamloops
---------- Angular Unconfromity ? ----------			
	Sandstone,Shale, Coal,Conglomerate	Coldwater	Kamloops
---------- Angular Unconformity with the Nicola Group----------			
K	Rhyolite,Andesite Basalt,Agglomerate, Breccia,Tuff,Arkose, Conglomerate		Kingsvale
---------- Angular Unconformity with the Nicola Group----------			
J-lK?	Granodiotite, Quartz Monzonite	Coast Intrusions	(Wild Horse &) (Nicola Batholiths)
uTr-lJ	Syenite,Monzonite, Granodiorite, Diorite,Gabbro, Pyroxinite	Coast Intrusions	(Guichon Creek &) (Iron Mask) (Batholiths)
---------- Nonconformity----------			
uTr	Greenstone,Andesite, Basalt,Agglomerate, Breccia,Tuff,minor Argillite,Limestone, and Conglomerate		Nicola
---------- Disconformity to Paraconformity ----------			
Carb-Perm	Greenstone,slightly sheared Argillite, Quartzite,Serpentinite, Limestone,Conglomerate, and Breccia		Cache Creek
---------- ? ----------			
Paleozoic?	Chlorite Schist, Quartz Mica Schist, Amphobolite,and Granitic Intrusions		Cache Creek ?

No clearly identifiable Kamloops Group rocks have been found on the NED claim by the present writer, and certainly none like those examined only 3 km. to the north. This is a point of contention with earlier authors (for example, Holcapek (1970), or Reed (1976)), but is in agreement with Cockfield (1961) and Kwong (1987).

3.3.2 Volcanic Rock Descriptions

As can be seen on Figure 6 there are a variety of volcanic rocks in the Kamloops Group. In other areas these have a wide range of colors: from white, through various shades of red, pink, mauve, brown, buff, gray, and green to black.

The textures are usually fine grained, but can range to coarsely porphyritic, and occasionally may resemble fine grained plutonic rocks, although when examined under the microscope will exhibit a fine grained interstitial groundmass which commonly has marked flow lines. The phenocrysts are feldspar, feldspathoids, hornblende, or biotite.

Breccias, agglomerates, and gray to buff colored tuffs, vesicular and non vesicular lavas are less common. In places amygdules and masses of agate or chalcedony occur with the flows.

Rocks of the Kamloops Group were examined in areas where all authors agree. These appear to be fairly uniformly dark brown when fresh, quite porphyritic with poikilitic patches of a feldspathoid, possibly nepheline. Calcite is abundant, as are disseminated limonite patches. The rock is strongly magnetic. In contrast, the rock suggested by Holcapek (1970) and Reed (1976) to belong to the Kamloops Group on the NED claim, is nonmagnetic, and mostly composed of carbonates. This is noted in Reed (1976) in the use of such terms as "yellow-brown calcite agglomerate".

If the interpretation suggested by Whittles (1993) - that the rocks in question on the NED claim are Nicola and not Kamloops - is not correct, then drilling would have encountered Nicola at depth instead of further alteration. As is shown by the present report, altered Nicola rocks were encountered several hundred feet deep.

3.4 COAST INTRUSIONS

3.4.1 General

Several large batholiths are found in the Kamloops map area, including the Iron Mask Batholith just to the north of the NED Claim. Numerous smaller plutonic bodies are also found in various locations.

The composition is generally granodiorite to quartz diorite, but locally gabbro or even ultrabasic rocks occur. Small amounts of orthoclase may occur, but most of the feldspars are plagioclase. The ferromagnesian minerals are biotite, hornblende, or pyroxene.

3.4.2 Iron Mask Batholith

3.4.2.1 General

This pluton is the closest one to the NED Claim identified on the various geological maps (see Figure 7).

The rocks of this pluton are medium grained, gray or greenish gray, in some places red and in others very dark in color, marked by phases that are rich in ferromagnesian minerals.

The rocks show considerable alteration.

The composition ranges from syenite to ultrabasic types. An intermediate type make up most of the batholith, but an acidic type, a basic type, and a hydrothermally altered type also occur. All are deficient in quartz (Cockfield ,1961, reported quartz in only one of 22 samples). Magnetite and apatite are present in most of the rocks, which are diorites and gabbros. Augite and hornblende are common. The acidic type contains 30 to 45 % orthoclase, quartz is generally absent (syenites and monzonites). The basic rocks are pyroxenites (approximately 85% augite, 5% hornblende, 10% magnetite), or peridotite (approximately 25% pyroxene, the rest mostly serpentine, magnetite, and kaolin).

According to Kwong (1987):

> "The multiphase batholith is believed to have been emplaced in a subvolcanic environment. All components except the Picrite unit are thought to be genetically related. Their distribution is largely controlled by major systems of northwesterly, northerly, and northeasterly trending fractures and faults. Most units show some degree of alteration and/or contamination which may be intense locally. Weak to moderate saussuritization is ubiquitous in all batholithic rocks while potassium feldpathization is more prominent in rock of the Cherry Creek unit. Rock units and varieties are mainly distinguished in the field by original textures which, in most cases, are still visible despite alteration."

> "The Iron Mask Batholith consists of two related plutons, namely the Iron Mask pluton and the Cherry Creek pluton, formerly believed to be a single connected body. The Iron Mask pluton comprises four major, successively emplaced units designated as the Iron Mask Hybrid (first), Pothook, Sugarloaf, and Cherry Creek units (last emplaced). Locally, an additional Picrite unit also occurs which is probably not genetically related to the batholith. The smaller Cherry Creek pluton consists entirely of the Cherry Creek unit. Isotopic dates (194 to 204+/-6 Ma) indicate that all of these units are of Late Triassic or earliest Jurassic age.

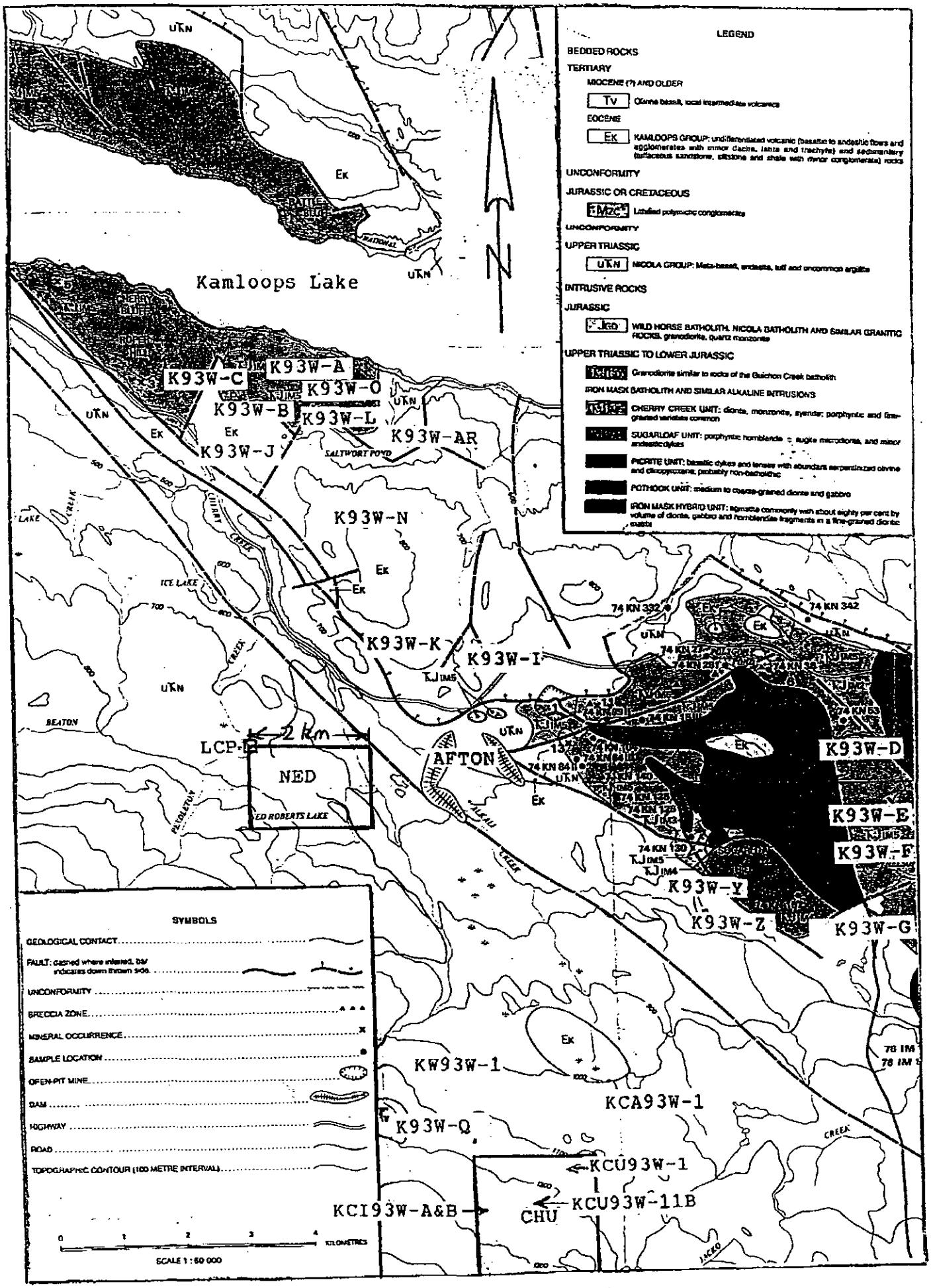


Figure 7: Geological Map of the Iron Mask Batholith

3.4.2.2 Pluton Units Structures, Compositions and Relationships

Kwong (1987) describes the features of the Iron Mask Batholith rocks as follows.

(1) Cherry Creek Unit (Youngest)

The Cherry Creek unit is the most widely distributed phase of the batholith, constituting the entire Cherry Creek pluton and about 50% of the exposure of the Iron Mask pluton. The unit consists of rocks with range in composition from diorite, monzonite, syenite, to their porphyritic and fine grained equivalents, and breccias. These rocks are believed to represent small, localized, differentiating offshoots intruded into widely varied physical and chemical environments during the latest stages of evolution of the batholith.

(2) Sugarloaf Unit

The Sugarloaf unit occurs mainly along the southwest side of the Iron Mask pluton and as small enclosed bodies in the southern half. Rocks of this unit are mainly porphyritic with hornblende, minor clinopyroxene, and plagioclase in a grayish green matrix. They have a fairly uniform diorite - andesite composition. Note that THE FINE GRAINED VARIETIES ARE NOT READILY DISTINGUISHED FROM THE NICOLA VOLCANIC FLOWS.

Samples were obtained from Sugarloaf Mountain. These were found to be magnetic, very fine grained microdiorites. The feldspars seem to dominate in the samples collected, and the ferromagnesian minerals seem to have been mostly converted to chlorite; there was some aphanitic matrix. (Hatch et al (1980, p. 313) suggests that one should perhaps call this type of rock a porphyritic microdiorite). Some calcite was present. The color was green on the weathered surface, and a greenish gray of a fresh surface.

(3) Picrite Unit (Age Uncertain)

The Picrite unit consists of rocks of basaltic composition with abundant clinopyroxene and serpentinized olivine phenocrysts up to 5 mm, and is appreciably magnetized. Because this rock has been observed far from the Iron Mask *it is probable that it is not part of the batholith* (a Valley Basalt ?).

(4) Pothook Unit

This unit occurs mainly in the northwestern half of the Iron Mask pluton, appearing frequently as narrow, gradational zones between the Iron Mask Hybrid and Cherry Creek units. Rocks of this unit are uniformly of dioritic composition, and of medium to coarse grained texture.

(5) Iron Mask Hybrid Unit (oldest)

This unit forms the spine of the Iron Mask pluton, accounts for 40% of its exposures, and consists of fragments of diorite, gabbro, hornblendite, and xenoliths of Nicola volcanic rocks in a dioritic matrix.

To the south of the Iron Mask Batholith another batholith occurs.

3.4.3 Central Nicola Batholith

The present writer examined a site on the Central Nicola Batholith (see Cockfield, 1961, p. 16, Whittles, 1993), and collected samples for comparison to outcrops to the south of the NED claim (on the CHU and WOOD claims). These are quite coarse grained, and largely granodiorite and quartz diorite.

3.4.4 Rock Descriptions

According to Holcapek (1970), and Cockfield (1961), the descriptions of the most important units in this vicinity are as follows.

(1) Coarse Grained Batholithic Rocks

(a) Pyroxenite

This is found in the Edith Lake Area, and is a heavy gray green rock of crystalline appearance that is strongly magnetic. Pyroxene, hornblende, and magnetite are the main minerals. Dioritic and gabbroic rocks rich in pyroxene are present in the same region.

(b) Gabbro and Diorite

These are not readily differentiated except under a microscope. The rocks have a variable appearance due to changes in grain size and mafic mineral content. Weathering is dark brown to light gray. The fresh surface is a uniform dark gray green or white and dark speckled. Biotite shows as glistening flakes. The rock is commonly magnetic. An inconsistent banding is developed in places and inclusions are common.

(c) Monzonite

This rock type is more uniform than diorite and has a distinct pink color which is due to the feldspars, including orthoclase. The monzonite is in part an alteration product of the diorite. It is relatively non-magnetic.

(2) Fine Grained Batholithic Rocks

(a) Cherry Creek Rocks

These rocks are of dioritic and monzonitic composition and are named microdiorite or micromonzonite or microgranodiorite to distinguish them from their coarser grained counterparts. All the rocks are gray, white to pink in color. The mean grain size is 1 mm but a porphyritic tendency is present. A perceptible foliation is common and marked by bladed crystals of pyroxene and hornblende.

Inclusions of chloritic rock fragments may be present (up to 2 cm in size). Several samples of this rock type was collected and examined by the present writer. Most of the samples are magnetic, with 0.2 mm crystals of magnetite visible with a microscope. One sample appeared to be altered, with the introduction of abundant calcite, a slight illite clay smell, chlorite and possibly ankerite. Most of the samples contain carbonate veinlets, but otherwise fit the description in the foregoing paragraph. Some quartz may also be present.

(b) Sugarloaf Diorite

These rocks are dark to light green, well crystallized, containing approximately 15% quartz, euhedral plagioclase, up to 10% euhedral augite, less than 1% sugary light green transparent olivine.

The present writer had earlier collected rocks from the Sugarloaf Batholith and found that these were essentially as described preceding, but also appear to contain K-feldspar, some calcite, magnetite, hematite, and chlorite. The rock is strongly to weakly magnetic.

Rocks similar to this have been found on the NED claim. One sample was very similar but slightly softer, and greener in color. Another had some aphanitic matrix and some microdiorite sections with brecciated clasts. It appears to be an intrusive breccia. Although the outcrop area is quite good (10 m by 10 m), and the hand specimens are strongly magnetic, the magnetic surveys which partly overlap into this area do not appear to affected. This could indicate that only a large piece of float is present. On the other hand, Holcapek (1970), reports a microdiorite at location KN93W-700N, where the present writer found a basically porphyritic andesite/basalt with some microdiorite sections.

3.5 NICOLA GROUP

3.5.1 General

These volcanic rocks comprise a number of diverse types, but may largely be termed greenstones.

According to Cockfield (1961):

"The Nicola rocks vary from fine-grained or nearly aphanitic types to very coarsely porphyritic rocks. Green or greenish gray types predominate, but various shades of purple, red, or brown, also occur, together with rocks that are dark or nearly black. Associated with the lavas are tuffs, breccias, and agglomerates that also vary in color and appearance. Among the lavas the most common type is a gray-green to bright green fine grained rock that shows much alteration to chlorite, calcite, and epidote. A very similar rock carries phenocrysts of hornblende, which in many instances has developed by uralitic alteration of augite, and is now partly altered to

chlorite. The feldspars usually show advanced alteration, but where determinable are generally andesine. Secondary calcite and quartz are common, and epidote is commonly abundant. The rocks are presumably altered from hornblende and augite andesites. Gray, purple, and red types show little variation in composition from the others, but the groundmass of the purple and red rocks is impregnated with iron oxide."

"The group also includes a number of feldspar porphyries, with feldspar crystals ranging from minute size to others with ragged crystals nearly half an inch long."

"Amygdaloidal types are common in both fine-grained and porphyritic rocks, the amygdules being composed of chlorite calcite, quartz and chalcedony."

"The breccias also vary widely in appearance.------ A very common type of breccia consists of a fine-grained rock carrying widely scattered, small, angular fragments of red or purple lavas."

"Bed of tuff occur at several localities in the rocks of the Nicola group, and it is chiefly on these, and on intercalations of sedimentary beds, that data were obtained on the attitudes of the rocks. The tuffs appear to be more prevalent in the upper parts of the section, and are exceptionally well developed in the vicinity of Meander Hills. ------ They are fine-grained, well-bedded rocks, that are generally gray, green, or black."

"Only minor amounts of sedimentary rocks occur with the volcanic rocks of the group within the map area. The most prominent of these is limestone, which occurs at a number of widely scattered localities."

Leitch (1961) also comments on these limestones:

"The limestones are not highly developed or widespread, but they are believed to be important as favorable locations for concentrations of minerals."

According to Kwong(1987):

"The two plutons of the Iron Mask Batholith are emplaced in the Upper Triassic strata of the Nicola Group. In the vicinity of the batholith, the Nicola Group is dominated by volcanic and volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks. They are generally recognized by albitization of feldspars, occurrence of patchy epidote, and/or rare hematite alteration."

"On the southwestern flank of the Iron Mask pluton, well-indurated, massive and bedded tuff, breccia, and interbedded flows and flow breccia are prominent. All of these rocks are weakly metamorphosed and most of them show a fairly uniform green-gray color. On the northeast flank, less well-indurated and less altered tuff and tuff breccia predominate. However, adjacent to the intrusive contact, these rocks are also well-indurated and epidotized and are locally mineralized with sulfides. Fragments found in the tuff breccia include some belonging to the intrusive Cherry Creek unit. This apparently contradictory observation is readily explained if the batholithic rocks and the Nicola volcanic rocks are comagmatic and coeval, such that during the evolution of the common parent magma, the revalence of an intrusive phase or its volcanic equivalent is dependent on whether or not the magma reached the surface."

"At the southeastern tip of the Iron Mask pluton and locally along the southwestern flank, the Nicola rocks comprise distinctive porphyritic augite-hornblende basalt, very similar to varieties of the Sugarloaf unit that occur along the southwest flank of the pluton. Locally, basaltic breccia that is porphyritic with 10 to 25 % olivine and augite phenocrysts is also prominent. North of Hughes Lake near the northwestern end of the pluton, the volcanic breccia contains occasional argillite and limestone blocks. Adjacent to the Cherry Creek pluton farther north, rocks of the Nicola Group consist mainly of porphyritic plagioclase andesite with occasional interbedded tuffs."

It is not clear whether or not the argillite and limestone mentioned in the foregoing paragraph belongs to the Cache Creek Group.

3.5.2 Descriptions of Nicola Group Rocks Near the NED Claims

The present writer has encountered a wide variety of Nicola volcanic rocks in this area. These are briefly summarized following.

(1) Basalts

One was a non magnetic amygdaloidal basalt, the amygdules being composed of calcite, quartz, and epidote. Another was a black, non magnetic, somewhat porphyritic, basalt with some plagioclase and pyroxene phenocrysts, and a trace of sulfides.

(2) Andesite

A medium to dark green, non-magnetic, very fine grained andesite, with some calcite present; to a light green, non-magnetic, very fine grained andesite, with some calcite present.

(3) Green Porphyritic (Amphibole) Andesite

Nonmagnetic rocks with 10-20% amphibole (?) phenocrysts, and only occasional feldspar phenocrysts. The amphiboles may be partially or completely converted to chlorite, and there is abundant calcite and epidote, with some minor sulfides. Some samples do not have any calcite.

(4) Gray Porphyritic (Amphibole) Andesite or Basalt

Samples are very similar to those preceding, but no calcite or epidote is present, and 0.1 mm crystals of magnetite are common (samples are strongly magnetic).

(5) Pinkish Porphyritic (Amphibole) Andesite or Basalt

Samples may be altered versions of the preceding. They contain some calcite. Hematite gives an overall pinkish color, and appears to have replaced some feldspar phenocrysts. Strongly magnetic.

(6) Green Porphyritic (Feldspar) Andesite

A dyke-like or layered rock, microdiorite in appearance in some sections. The rock is nonmagnetic, and contains 5 to 15% white feldspars. Rock alteration is evident in the indistinct appearance of both the feldspar grains and the ferromagnesian mineral (chlorite?), a definite illite clay smell, and the presence of epidote; there is, however, only minor calcite present.

(7) Gray Porphyritic (Feldspar) Andesite or Basalt

Samples are strongly magnetic, with some calcite. White feldspar phenocrysts make up 15-20% of the rock, although occasionally these are indistinct and brownish (ankerite?). There are some reddish breccia fragments, and sample -700N showed some distinctly microdiorite sections.

(8) Green Porphyritic (Feldspar, Amphibole, Pyroxene) Andesite

This rock is nonmagnetic, contains about 15% feldspars, and 5-20% amphiboles and pyroxene. No calcite is present, but there is abundant epidote in the matrix. Disseminated pyrite and, chalcopyrite are present in some samples.

(9) Gray Porphyritic (Pyroxene) Flow Breccia

A medium gray rock with about 15% pyroxene phenocrysts, and up to 10% gray, white, and brown brecciated clasts, which range up to 1 cm. in size. Abundant sulfides (approximately 3%) occur as 0.1 mm grains in clusters up to 4 mm in size. This rock was from an area to the east of the NED claim, north of Walker Lake.

(10) Black Feldspar-Amphibole Porphyry

A mafic rock, strongly magnetic. Calcite is common, and one calcite vein with siderite walls was observed. The matrix is very fine grained, having a near glassy appearance. There are about 15-20% dark gray, translucent, feldspar phenocrysts, with many crystals zoned. Amphiboles make up 5-10% of the rock, but may be partially converted to chlorite. This sample is strongly magnetic.

(11) Gray Feldspar-Amphibole-Pyroxene Porphyry

A strongly magnetic dyke rock, found in the Cherry Creek pluton. White feldspar phenocrysts make up 25%, with amphiboles 5%, and pyroxenes 5%. Some flow band orientation of the phenocrysts was observed.

(12) Felsic Feldspar Porphyry

A light green rock composed of about 30% white to clear, mostly K-feldspar, phenocrysts. Feldspathic minerals (?) made up another 5%, and a very fine grained epidote matrix made up the remaining 65% of the rock.. Minor secondary quartz was present in veinlets , and there was a trace of pyrite. Possibly an intrusive.

(13) Rhyolite

A white, very fine grained, rock with occasional 1 mm quartz grains. Although this was near a contact of (12) (possibly an intrusive) and (3), and has a slight illite clay smell, it does not appear to be an alteration zone because no relic structures could be found in the sample. This was the only surface outcrop of this rock found, in the earlier field work (Whittles, 1993), but the present drilling program has shown that this type is common as altered, easily weathered, intrusive dykes. This confirms that the area is an intrusive environment.

(14) Tuffs

Surface exposed rocks: these were very rare, nonmagnetic rocks, with calcite and epidote, with traces of sulfides. Layering was evident in some samples and one had 2-3 mm clasts showing impact crater structures. The textures were mostly sandy, but associated with volcanics. The color was a light green.

Drill Core samples (present report): these were found in sedimentary sequences, as well as associated with volcanics. The color varied from a light to medium-dark green. Most of the samples were very rich in sulfides (mostly pyrite), and would readily weather. This would explain their scarcity on the surface.

3.5.3 Metamorphosed Nicola Rocks

Several examples of metamorphosed Nicola rocks were found on the NED claim. The foliation in all of these rocks appears to be the result of shearing. The type range from a meta- porphyritic andesites, meta rhyolites, to chlorite-sericite mylonites. Chlorite, calcite, sericite, and quartz seem common, in addition to the usual Nicola minerals: feldspars,

epidote, amphibole, and pyroxene. These rocks are probably not very extensive. As Holcapek (1970) notes: "Foliation was observed along most of the shears and can extend up to four feet on either side of the shear. The strike of the foliation is northwesterly and dips are vertical. These attitudes are parallel to the main shearing direction."

3.5.4 Sedimentary Nicola Rocks

Two float (?) boulders of a sedimentary rock were found on the NED claim during the previous surface examination (Whittles, 1993). This rock is a conglomerate very similar to that observed to the SE of Knudsford. The clasts are well rounded pebbles and cobbles 1 to 10 cm in size, consisting of argillite and a distinctive reddish feldspar porphyry. The matrix is a very angular mix of various rock and mineral fragments, including some amphiboles. This is probably the basal member of the Nicola Group (see Cockfield, 1961, p.8 and 13), and the sample was probably glacial float.

Another sample of a rock having a sedimentary appearance was a tuffaceous sandstone. This was found to the south of Kamloops on the CLARE claim, and appears to be another variety of the Nicola basal conglomerate/sandstone. It contains some amphibole crystals, numerous small (1 mm) rounded quartz, (6 quartzite, and chert grains. Larger angular to subangular 3-4 mm grains of chert and limestone are also present.

Until the present drilling program was completed, no unequivocal examples of sedimentary rock were known even close to the NED claim; however, several drill holes have now encountered what appears to be a sedimentary basin just to the north of Ned Roberts Lake, right on the NED claim. These rocks are mudrocks, and white tuffeceous sandstones, or sandy tuffs. Some of these rocks are very calcite rich and could be limestones, a common type of Nicola sedimentary rock according to Cockfield (1961, p13)

3.6 A SUMMARY OF THE GEOLOGY ADJACENT TO THE NED CLAIM

All the published maps place the NED Claim in an area completely covered by (undifferentiated) Nicola Group greenstones; however, Coast Intrusive rocks (similar to the Iron Mask Batholith rocks) have been found as well as sedimentary, metamorphic, and highly altered rocks.

Of the Nicola Group as discussed in Section 3.5.2, the main types found on the NED claim are the black and green andesites - (2) ; the black and green porphyritic andesites with amphibole, feldspar, and pyroxene phenocrysts - (3), (6), (7), and (8); and the feldspar, amphibole, and pyroxene porphyries - (10) and (12). Rhyolite - (13), and various tuffs - (14) - are present but not as common, weather readily, and rarely outcrop.

Metamorphic varieties of these rocks are also found on the NED (Section 3.5.3).

Nicola sedimentary rocks are also now known to be fairly extensive on the NED claim, but these easily weathered rocks do not outcrop.

3.7 ALTERATION

3.7.1 General

According to Holcapek (1970), alteration minerals appear to be epidote , calcite, white albite, pink K-feldspar, biotite, and magnetite. Calcite and epidote are the most common and at least a trace of chalcopyrite usually accompanies them.

According to Cockfield (1961):

> "Although the alteration is in certain instances intense in the general vicinity of the orebodies, it does not appear to be confined to the immediate wall-rocks, and some intensely altered rock occurs at considerable distances from known orebodies. The alteration involves the albitization of plagioclase feldspar, with the development of carbonates, chlorite, and epidote. The altered rocks are associated with bands of albite that are more probably the result of the albitization of the wall-rocks with the leaching of the dark minerals rather than the intrusion as dykes. The amount of albite in the slides of altered rock examined by Matthews ranged from 67 to 86 %. Calcite and siderite are common, and form as much as 6% of the rock. Chlorite and epidote make up from 8 to 26%, the former replacing augite and hornblende and the latter occurring in the same manner but usually irregularly distributed with no apparent relationships to the earlier minerals. Apatite also appears in small quantities in the altered rocks."

> "Although the alteration is not invariably closely related to the orebodies, it is sufficiently diagnostic to be used to some extent as an indicator that orebodies are near by, and thus in prospecting and development work would afford a somewhat larger target than the orebodies themselves."

3.7.2 Carbonate/Chalcedony Alteration Related to Mercury Deposits

There is a type of alteration associated with mercury deposits farther to the northwest that reads like a description of the rocks to the north of Ned Roberts Lake, where the earlier authors placed the Kamloops Group rocks that the present writer interprets to be an extensive alteration zone. Cockfield (1961, p.82) has this to say:

> "The deposits are mostly in volcanic rocks of differing ages, and are accompanied in some instances by silicification with chalcedonic quartz, intense alteration of the rock to ankeritic carbonates, and the development of dolomite veins or stringers in shear zones and fracture zones."

And on p.101:

> "Specimens of the rocks from near the mineral deposits showed considerable silicification by chalcedonic quartz, and the feldspars are too altered for determination. The volcanic rock was evidently porphyritic, for in some sections the ghosts of the feldspar crystals are preserved, surrounded by chalcedonic quartz, which is replacing part of the groundmass, but preserving unreplaced patches of the groundmass within it. Narrow stringers and irregular masses of chalcedony occur together with narrow stringers of dolomite. The cinnabar in general occurs as small grains within the silicified rock, but locally occurs as finely divided grains that color the chalcedony a pale pink."

These are almost exact descriptions of the mineralized zone immediately to the north of Ned Roberts Lake. Silicified volcanic rocks are a common feature of the mercury deposits examined by Cockfield, and on the NED claim. Cinnabar was not considered by the present writer, and therefore not looked for carefully during the surface field work; however, pink chalcedony has also been observed on the NED claim, and the present work has found very anomalous levels of mercury in the drill core assays.

Cockfield (1961 p.83-104) goes on to note that azurite and malachite are found in these deposits, a comment that describes the NED claim situation. Specular hematite was also found by Cockfield, and on the NED claim. Tetrahedrite was noted on a number of the mercury deposits, and was found to be present in the drill cores on the NED claim.

The age of these deposits is not clear from Cockfield's comments, but in one statement he notes that the deposit is found below the base of the Tertiary contact. No mention is made of deposits within Kamloops Group rocks and the implication is that these may be preTertiary deposits.

Current assay results confirm the presence of mercury, and 0.003% mercury (and 0.043 oz./ton of gold) have been reported on the BEATON claim which is adjacent to the NED claim on the west (Boitard, 1993, see Figure 3). The mercury deposits described in the foregoing paragraphs would in modern parlance be considered epithermal deposits, and targets for gold exploration. Earlier work by the present writer (Whittles, 1990) noted that anomalous As, Sb, Bi, Ba, Cu, and Ag values were obtained in several I.C.P. analysis, and two assays returned 0.02 G/TONNE gold (Hg and almost 2 oz/ton of gold was obtained during the current work). All these support the idea of an epithermal alteration zone on the NED claim, that has a potential for an epithermal gold deposit.

The present writer has examined the samples from the alteration zone on the NED claim and developed a alteration classification scheme for these rocks (refer to Section 5.5.)

3.8 STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

3.8.1 Regional Trends

The most dominant structural trend in the vicinity of the Iron Mask Batholith is northwesterly, a trend that shows in the exposure of the Iron Mask Batholith, geochemical data and geophysical data (Whittles, 1990); however, this shifts to a more dominant north/south trend as one goes to the south.

A structural point of interest is noted in Cockfield (1961):

> "A few miles to the south of Kamloops the trend of the folds in the Triassic rocks swings to the northwest. The Iron Mask batholith is apparently intruded into one limb of a syncline in the rocks of the Nicola group, the axis of which runs northwesterly towards Kamloops Lake."

The exact location of this syncline is not spelled out but an examination of the Cockfield (1961) geological map suggests a syncline exists immediately to the southwest of the town of Kamloops, with a much larger anticline adjacent, and to the southwest, of this syncline. This pattern is also supported by the measurements of bedding in the Nicola Group just to the north of the NED Claim (Holcapek, 1970). Another anticline can be inferred on the other side of the syncline (to the northeast) extending to the east of Kamloops. The whole pattern is, however, much disturbed by the Coast Intrusive rocks.

Large regional faults are also known to control regional trends. As noted on Figure 4, and Section 3.1, north trending faults are very prominent.

More locally, but still part of a large scale pattern, strongly expressed northwest trending faults are inferred adjacent to the Iron Mask Batholith (Kwong, 1987). It is suggested that these faults may have exercised considerable control on the intrusion of the plutons making up the batholith.

Air photo trends of the major lineaments (Whittles, 1993, reproduced in this report as Figure 8) are NW, NE, with some nearly east-west. All the features shown are strongly expressed topographically, with the exception of AMEF as it crosses between SNRL and ANWF. The SNRL fault bisects the NED claim, effectively separating the greenstones in the south from the altered rocks to the north. AMEF, SNRL, and CCF (occupied by Cherry Creek) are inferred to set up extensional shearing forces in the triangle occupied by the northeastern half of the NED claim, making it a favorable location for mineralized deposits.

Current work shows that some of the topographical expression is the result of the differential weathering of the soft sedimentary rocks and tuffs, compared to the much harder Nicola volcanics, but the main control seems to be NW/SE regional faulting.

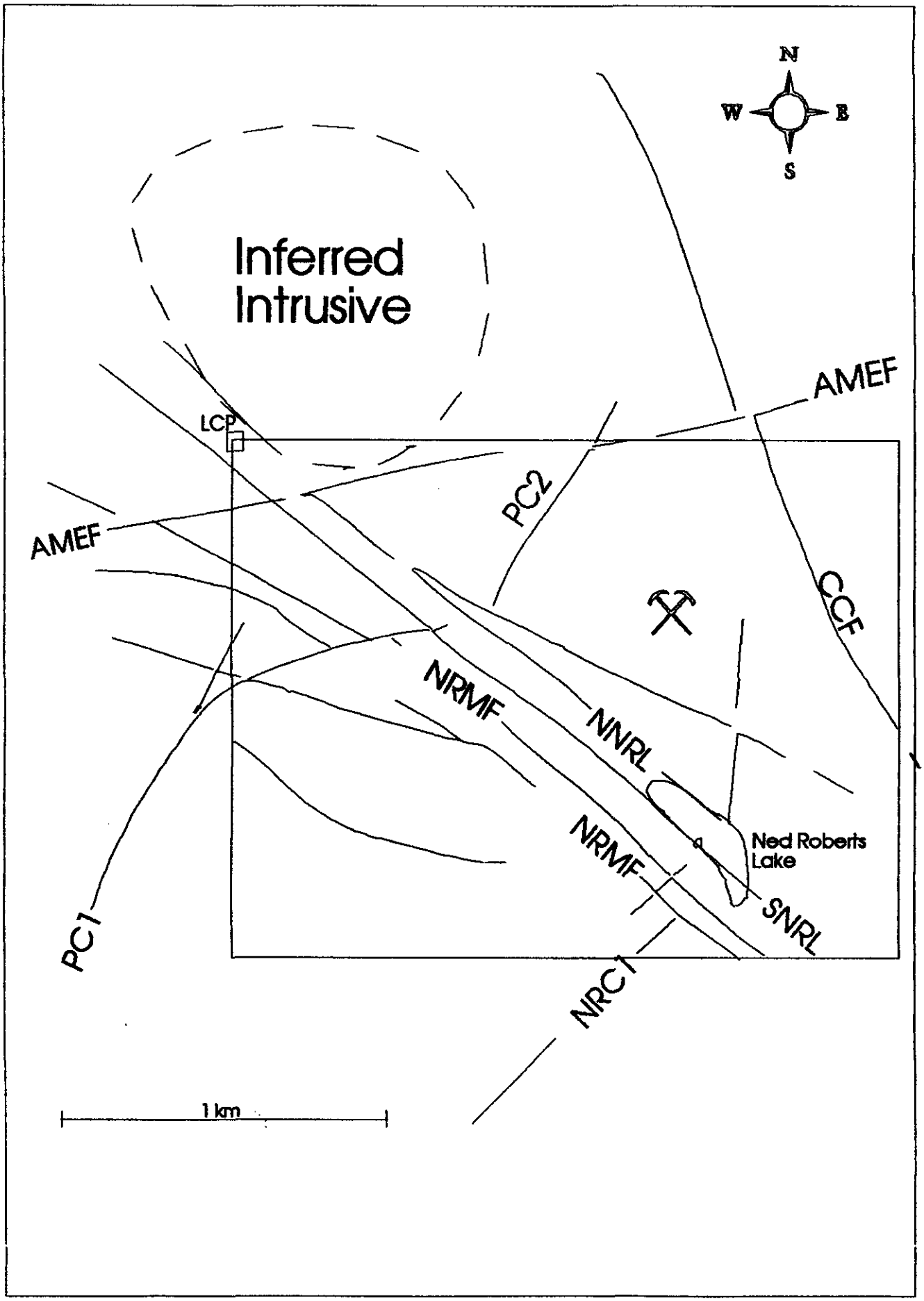


Figure 8:Major Air Photo Lineaments and Inferred Intrusive on the NED Claim

3.9 MINERALIZATION

3.9.1 General

Deposits of gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, mercury, tungsten, iron, industrial minerals (such as gypsum and salt), and coal have been found in the Kamloops map area. These deposits were discussed fully in Cockfield(1961), and Whittles (1993).

3.9.2 Types and Forms of Mineralization

There is one main type of mineral deposit that could occur on the NED claim: **Gold Bearing Epithermal Deposits.**

Gold is a common commodity around the NED. Five mines or prospects nearby the NED report the presence of gold, with the largest average value in the range of 0.15 to 0.3 oz/ton at the Copper King.

These have been briefly discussed in the preceding Section. Roberts and Sheahan (1988) summarize the features of epithermal deposits. (This is an very close description of the NED claim environment).

(i) **Rock types**: commonly volcanic flows, and subaerial pyroclastic rocks, with numerous small intrusions.

(ii) **Structural controls**: epithermal deposits form in extensional tectonic settings, with well developed tensional fracture systems, and normal faults.

(iii) **Ore depths**: the deposit form from the surface down to a maximum depth of 1000m. The average vertical range of the ore zone is 350m, rarely exceeding 600m.

(iv) **Ore host**: veins are the most common hosts, but these can include breccia zones and stockworks.

(v) **Ore textures**: the ore is deposited mainly in open spaces and the resulting textures are banded, vuggy, drusy, colloform and cockscomb. The ore minerals are usually fine grained. The gangue minerals are usually coarse grained, and pseudomorphs of quartz after calcite are common.

(vi) **Ore minerals and elements**: gold and silver are the main economic minerals. Galena (Pb), sphalerite (Zn), chalcopyrite (Cu), cinnabar (Hg), stibnite (Sb), tetrahedrite (Cu), and arsenopyrite (As), are important in various epithermal deposits.

(vii) **Gangue minerals**: The main gangue mineral is silica (as quartz, amethyst, opal, chalcedony, and cristobalite). Calcite and other carbonates are abundant at several levels in an epithermal system. Lesser amounts of fluorite, barite, and pyrite may be present. More rarely chlorite, hematite, rhodenite, and rhodochrosite are present.

(viii) Alteration: hydrothermal alteration is pronounced, primarily as silicification; but is often quite complex. Alteration zoning ideally may be represented as the following.

(a) High grade ore zone often showing silicification.
(b) Potassic zone, also often showing silicification.
(c) Advanced argillic zone, also often showing silicification.
(d) Sericitic or phyllic zone.
(e) Intermediate argillic zone.
(f) Propylitic zone.

The extensive mineralization and alteration on the NED claim is shown in Figure 9.

3.9.3 Mineralization and Rock Type

According to Kwong (1987):

"Mineralization, particularly of iron and copper, is almost ubiquitous in the Iron Mask Hybrid unit. In fact, except where Nicola xenoliths are predominant, all rock varieties in the unit contain magnetite which is often more than 10 percent by volume. The Iron Mask mine, a former copper producer, is located in this unit, but is also associated with picrite."

"The Pothook unit is locally mineralized with copper and iron. Magnetite occurring in uniformly dipping veins is prominent south and southeast of the Afton deposit."

"Several copper occurrences are hosted by the Sugarloaf rocks. For example, the Ajax property east of Jacko Lake is located within brecciated and albitized Sugarloaf rocks."

"Copper and minor iron mineralization is prominent in the Cherry Creek unit, particularly in zones of intense brecciation associated with alkali metasomatism. Afton Mine, for example, lies at the western termination of a narrow 4 km long, easterly trending zone of intense intrusive brecciation that is located at the northern edge of the Iron Mask pluton. The brecciation is considered to have resulted from high-level venting events. Similar breccia, consisting largely of Cherry Creek fragments, has also been observed on the Kimberly copper property northwest of Knutsford and at the extreme southeastern tip of the Iron Mask pluton."

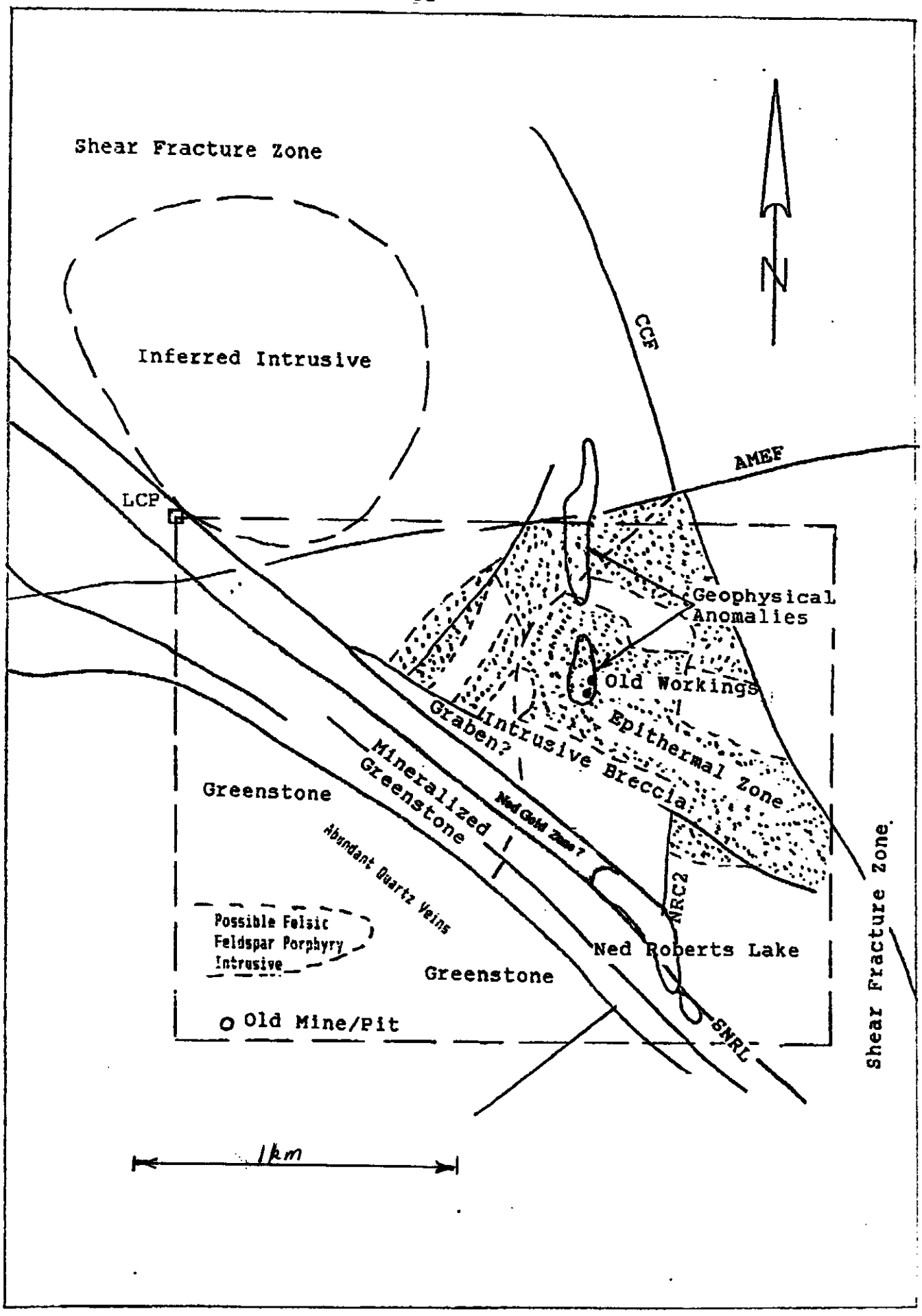


Figure 9: The Generalized Inferred Geology and Mineralization on the NED Clain

3.10 Geomorphology

In the air photo analysis (Whittles, 1993) the effect of glacial geomorphology on the nature of air photo lineaments had to be determined. When the follow up field work was done, the present writer needed to have an clear idea of the movement of the ancient glaciers, and of those areas where the drift cover was light, and where it was heavy. This is particularly true of the shear zone that cut NW/SE across the NED claim.

Part of this zone is considered by earlier mapping (GSC, 1963) to be "drumlinized till" - 3a on the GSC map - "marked by an abundance of streamlined landforms developed by the movement of the ice sheet". The direction of ice movement was considered to be to the southeast on the map.

This interpretation did not agree with the field examinations of the present writer who suggested the following different conclusions (for a more extensive discussion see Whittles, 1993).

(1) The direction of ice flow was more likely to have been in the opposite direction, from southeast to northwest.
(2) " Drumlinized till" does not appear to be an important factor around the NED claim. Instead, roche moutonnees dominate the topography.
(3) The linear features evident on the air photos, as well as the glacial geomorphology, primarily reflect the underlying structural geology and the differential weathering of different rock types, rather than loose till.

PART 4. CURRENT WORK AND RESULTS: NED CLAIM DRILLING PROGRAM

4.1. INTRODUCTION

Earlier work on the NED Claim was discussed by the present writer in several reports (Whittles, 1990, 1993, 1995a to 1995g). On the basis of these reports, one drilling program was completed in December 1994 (Phase I), and a second one (Phase II) in June 1995. The general location of the NED Claim is shown in Figures 1 & 2, and Figures 10 and 11 show the location of the drill holes in relation to the local topography.

The Phase I drilling confirmed the existence of a large, precious metal-rich zone on the northeastern half of this property. This deposit does not, however, appear to be a "typical" epithermal deposit in the southern part the area that was drilled, since highly graphitic core samples were encountered in what appeared to be sedimentary rocks.

Phase II drilling showed the extensive nature of both the epithermal deposits and the sedimentary rocks.

11 diamond drill holes, in all, were completed, as follows:

Phase I drilling:

94-1	447feet	136m
94-2	447feet	136m
94-3	406feet	124m
94-4	406feet	124m
94-5	177feet	54m
	1883feet	574m

Phase II drilling:

95-1	707feet	216m
95-2	877feet	267m
95-3	607feet	185m
95-4	757feet	231m
95-5	787feet	240m
95-6	300feet	91m
	4035feet	1230m

TOTALS	5918feet	1804m

All core was NQ in size.

LDS Drilling Ltd. of Kamloops completed all the drilling.

Note that most of the discussion of the results are in the British System of units, because the drill core was marked by the drillers in 10 feet drill steel lengths. Since the property has been optioned to a new company, which will be re-examining the core, it is important to have the drill logs and the discussion of these results in feet. For the general reader, it is suggested that the lengths in feet be simply divided by 3 for an approximate estimate in meters. (A more exact figure would be arrived at by multiplying by 0.3048.)

The core is presently stored in two locations:

Phase I core is stored on the property of Geonics Consulting Services Ltd.:

2999 King Richard Dr.
Nanaimo, B.C.
V9T 1J5

Phase II core is stored on the property of AMEX Exploration Services Ltd.:

P.O. Box 286
East Shuswap Road
Kamloops, B.C.
V9C 5K6

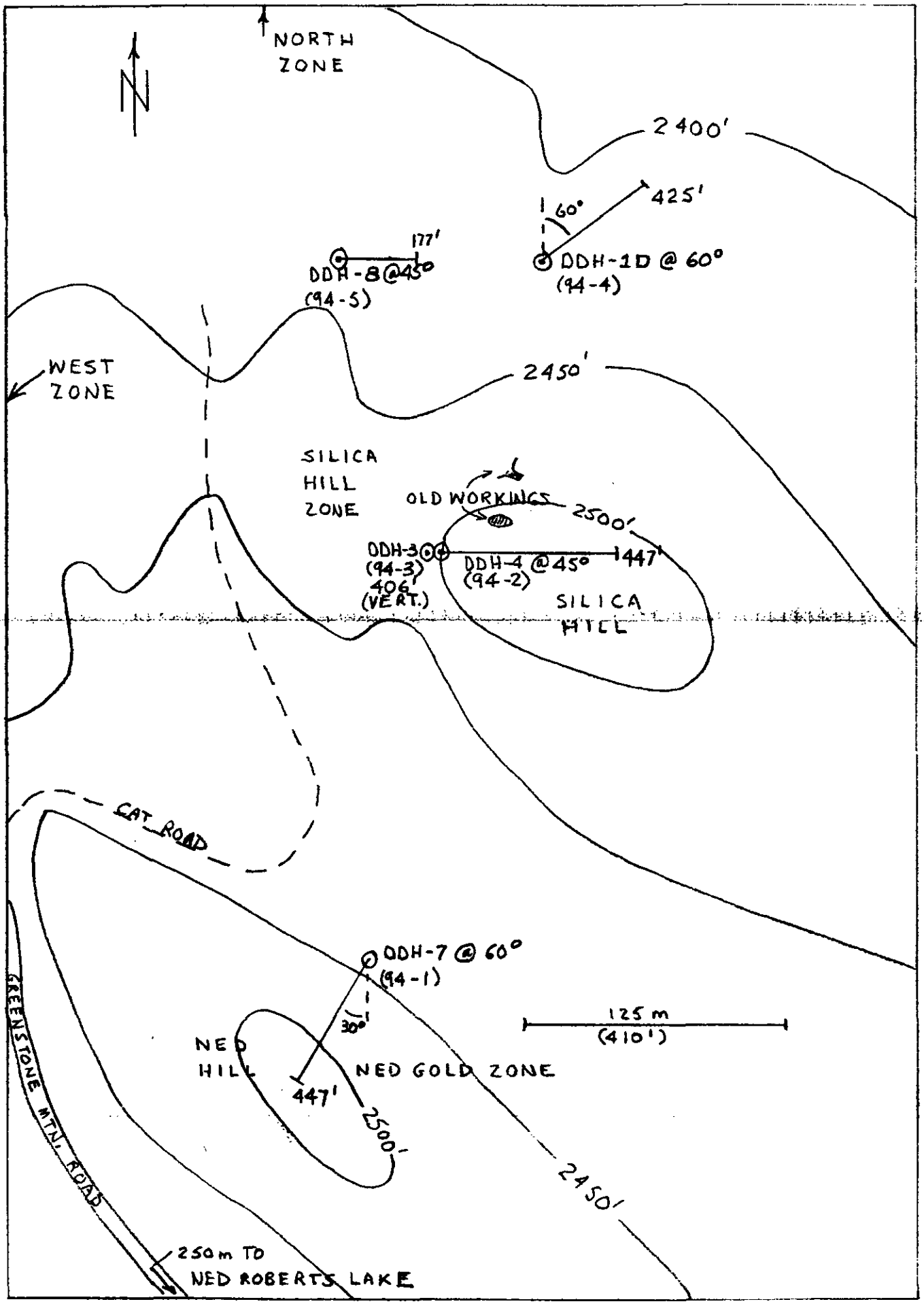


Figure 10:Phase I Drill Hole Locations and Topography

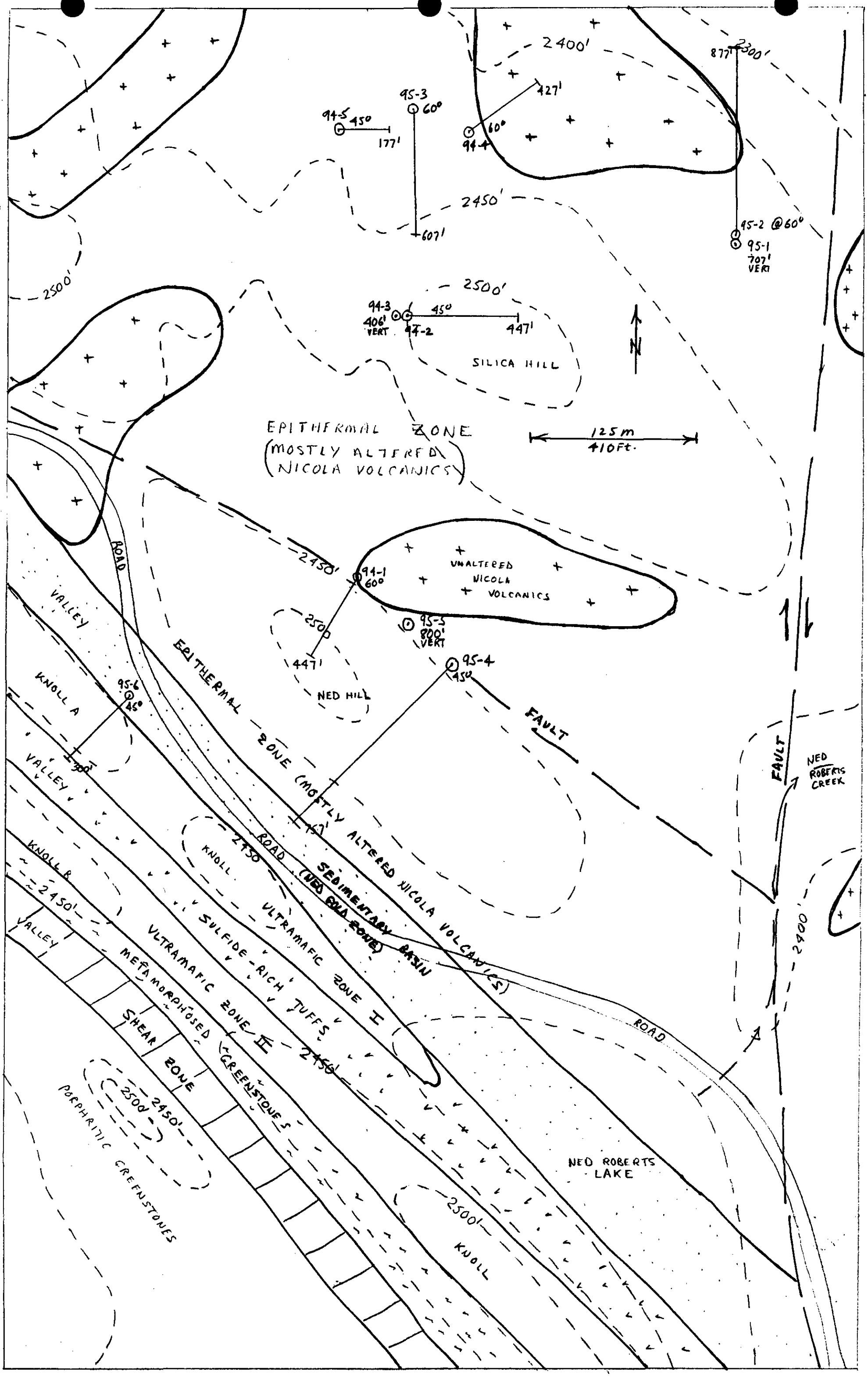


Figure 11:Phase II Drill Hole Locations, Topography, and Inferred Geology

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4.2.3 The Discovery of the NED Gold Zone

Drill hole 94-1 was drilled into an anomalous SP/IP zone at the southern edge of the Silica Hill Epithermal Zone (see Figure 12). This was considered to be a lower priority area because it was 600 feet south of Silica Hill, and in an area with negligible rock outcrops (in fact, the only outcrop nearby was an unaltered Nicola volcanic rock); however, there was an IP anomaly of 8 msec., almost as strong as the Silica Hill Zone (12 msec.), and also a very broad SP anomaly (10 to 20 mvolts) comparable to the 20 to 30 mvolt anomaly in the Silica Hill Zone. Figure Z shows the relation of these drill holes to the IP and SP anomalies. The drilling of hole 94-1 led to the discovery of a very high grade gold zone with one assay of 1.87 oz./ton over 8 feet, and another of 0.39 oz./ton over 5 feet, in a very altered zone with other anomalous gold values spread over a core length of 68 feet (now called the Ned Gold Zone). Both these values were higher than that in the Silica Hill Gold Zone. The Ned Gold Zone does not seem to be as strongly epithermal in nature as that in the north, but is probably related. The high gold values seemed to be related to the graphitic-rich sections of the core, and it was suggested (Whittles, 1995f) that these sections of the core might be "sedimentary rock - sandstone or tuffaceous sandstone resting on a carbon rich shale."; however, until now, the evidence for the sedimentary layers was sketchy.

4.2.4 An Ultramafic Zone

A totally unexpected find was made at the bottom of hole 94-1. Here a mafic or ultramafic rock type was encountered with near commercial grade nickel, chromium and magnesium. The size of this zone is unknown, but because it seems to be a volcanic flow, it could be extensive. If the drill hole intersected it at right angles, it is a minimum of 50 feet thick and may be considerably thicker (the bottom of the hole was still in this zone).

4.3 OVERVIEW OF THE PHASE II DRILLING PROGRAM

The Phase II drilling program confirmed the presence of sedimentary rocks with the intersection of a sedimentary basin having various preserved sedimentary features over a core length of about 300 feet. This is illustrated in Figure 11, which will be discussed more fully in the next section. Tuffaceous sandstones and mudrocks appear to be mixed in a variety of alternating layers, well brecciated, and altered to graphite in many places.

Several new features are suggested by the Phase II drilling.

(a) Thrust faulting does not appear to be present or necessary to explain the observed features. Instead, a fairly flat lying volcanic/sedimentary sequence, with at least one vertical fault between holes 95-4 and 95-5, and one major near-vertical shear zone on the southwestern edge of the mineralization, is suggested.

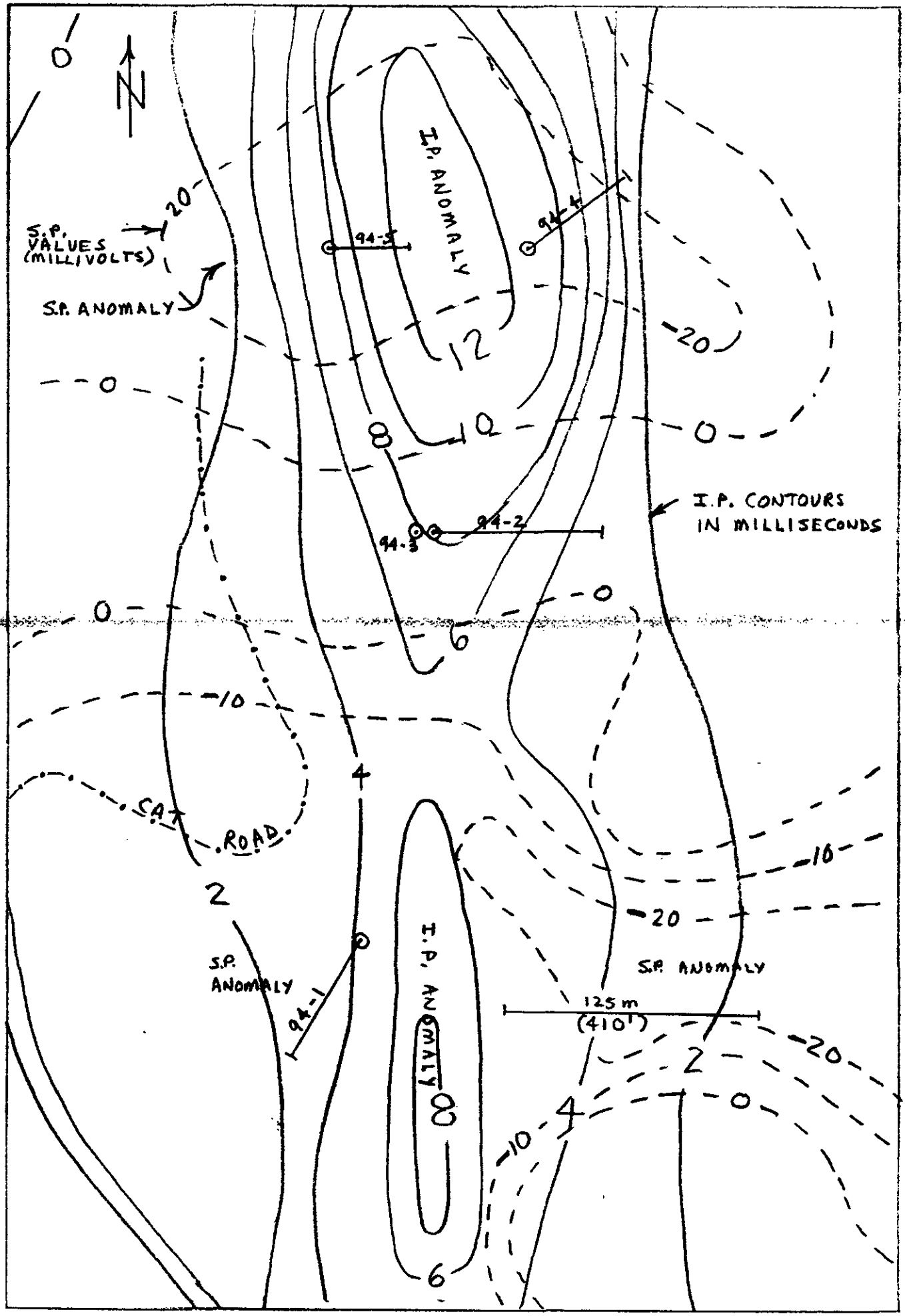

Figure 12:Drill Hole Locations and Geophysics

(b) The geological cross section indicates layering of intermixed volcanic and sedimentary layers with strikes southeast to northwest, and dips of 30 to 40 degrees to the northeast.

(c) If one relates the sedimentary layering to the air photo/topographical mapping (Whittles, 1993), one can infer the presence of an extensive sedimentary basin, perhaps 1000 m (3000 feet) or more wide, and a 100 or more feet thick, dipping northeasterly at 30 to 40 degrees.

(d) Tertiary (?) rhyolite dykes have been discovered; these have anomalous gold values, and intrude along near vertical faults. These dykes further support the general epithermal model.

(e) The Tertiary dykes also indicate that the inferred intrusive that intersects the northwest corner of the NED Claim (Whittles, 1993) may not be related to the Iron Mask Batholith, but could be a Tertiary intrusive plug related to the Kamloops volcanics found to the north.

(f) There is some evidence to suggest that the Nicola Volcanics can be subdivided into two broad types

; (i) aphanitic to porphyritic, andesitic to basaltic, volcanic flows; and,

(ii) agglomerates of similar composition but marked by variably colored and textured rounded clasts that may have been deposited, in part, in a marine environment..

The volcanic flows seem to be more common in the upper (younger) sections of the drill holes, although some alternating layers were observed. The agglomerates also seem to be more easily altered than the more uniform and dense flows.

(g) The overall results of all of the drill holes suggests that the center of the epithermal system may be located between Silica Hill and Ned Hill or to the east of this location, down dip (northerly) along the sedimentary basin.

4.4 PHASE I DRILL HOLE GEOLOGICAL LOGGING

Note that the detailed geological logs for the drill cores are attached at the rear of this report. The drill core logs for each hole will be discussed in general terms in the following section. The relationships between the known surface geology (Whittles, 1993), and the drill holes is shown in Figure 13.

Hole 94-1

Diamond drill hole 94-1 intersected a very high grade gold mineralization zone (the NED GOLD ZONE) in a SE\NW trending fault zone. The fault zone was earlier interpreted as part of a left lateral fault system separating the epithermal northeast portion of the NED Claim from the greenstone volcanic flows to the southwest (see Whittles, 1993).

Figure 14 shows the results of logging the core for hole 94-1. Refer to the "Igneous Rock Drill Core Log" pages IDC-1 to IDC-16 for the detailed log. Apart from the expected weathering at the top of the hole, there are four types of rock zones:

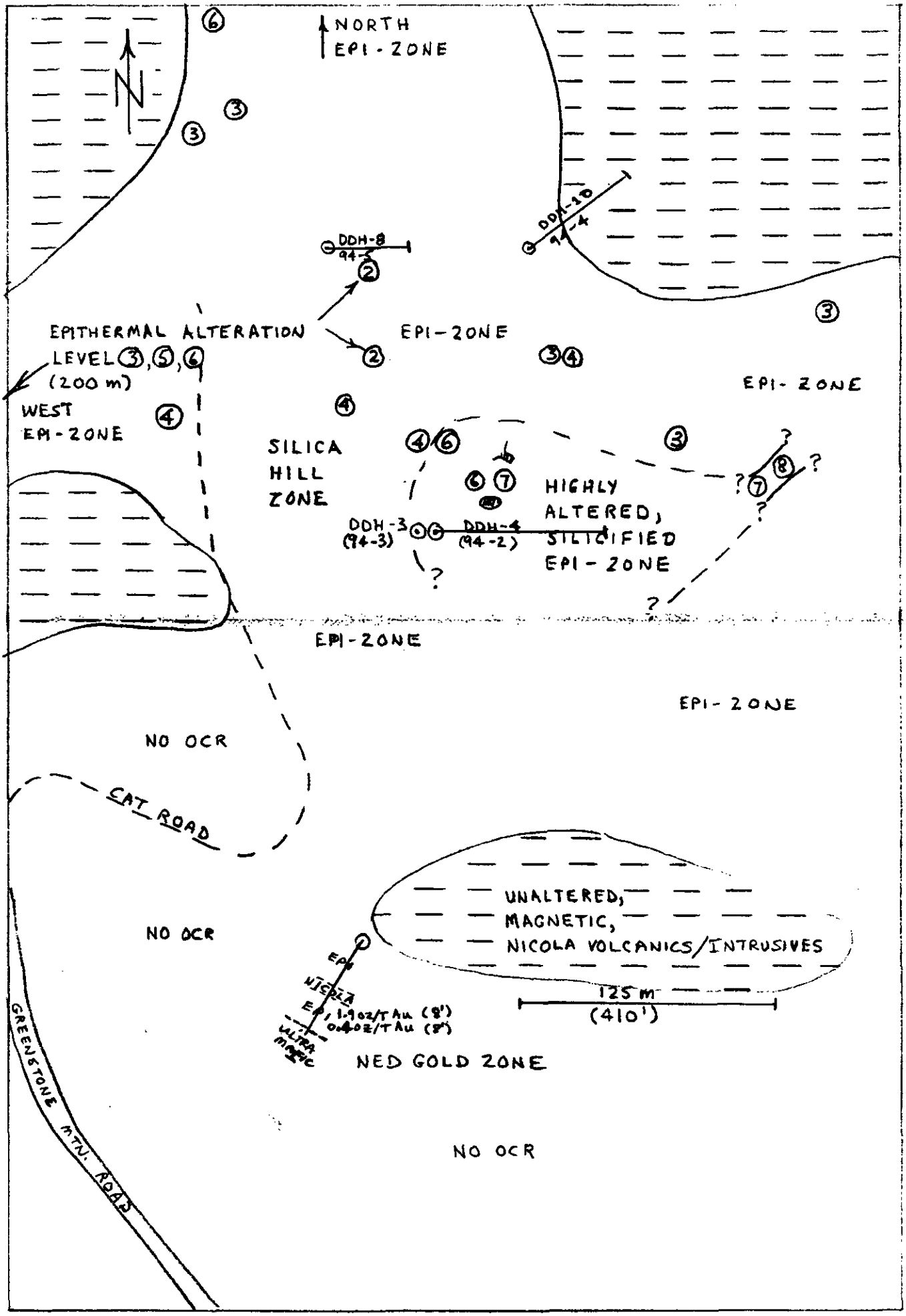

Figure 13:Drill Hole Locations and Geology

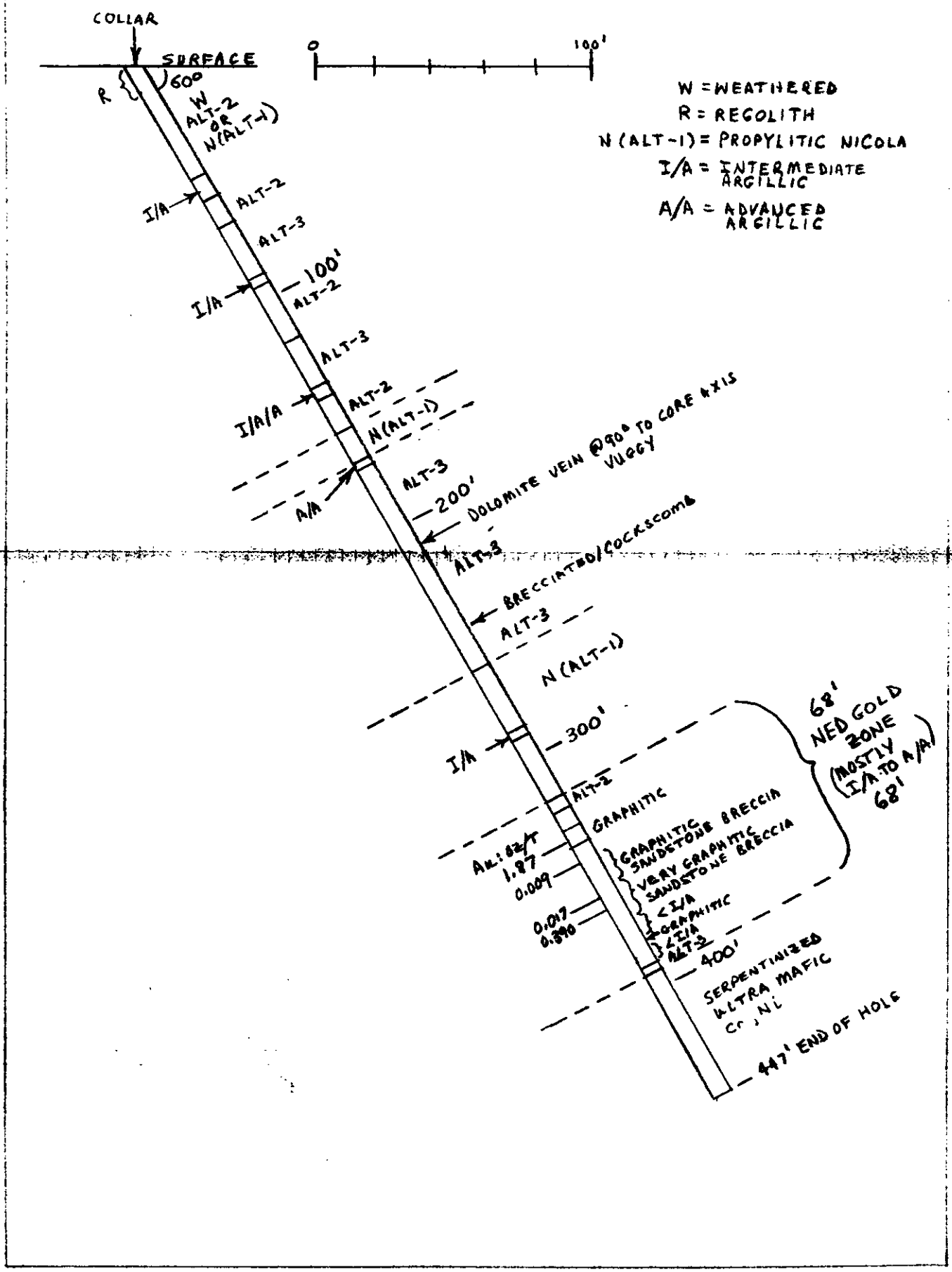

Figure 14:Cross Sectional Interpretation of Hole 94-1

(1) A magnetic "unaltered" Nicola volcanic rock (actually propylitic); a dark green in appearance.

(2) An altered variety of this volcanic rock. This alteration is mostly reddish, varying to a reddish brown, and is nonmagnetic or only slightly magnetic. This has been described in Whittles (1993), as the hematitic alteration level ALT-3 (see Section 5.5). From the drill core data this seems to be the result of hydrothermal solutions (rather than weathering) because
it occurs at depth below unaltered rocks and is associated with the more intense argillic alteration as well as carbonate veining and brecciated epithermal texture.

(3) The ***NED GOLD ZONE***. A highly altered, very argillic to graphitic zone resembling fault gouge. There are abundant carbonates in places. This zone is 68 feet in core length, carries high grade gold values (1.87 to .390 oz/ton) over 13 feet, and anomalous gold values (.009 to .017 oz/ton) over another 12 feet.

(4) An ultramafic rock with bands of massive, very dark green serpentine, seeming to cut the core at 90 deg. to the core axis. The nickel (1650 ppm or 0.16%), chromium (600 ppm), and magnesium (18%), are all much higher than those in the Nicola volcanic rocks. These grades are near commercial levels, but rocks of this type commonly have high values in other B.C. localities. A complete leaching chemical technique gave chromium levels nearly 2000 ppm, and indicated that this metal was in easily extracted sulfide form, rather than located in a silicate structure. No significant platinum group metal values were found in this rock type.

Calcium is common in all the rock types, typically 5 to 10 percent.

The dark green propylitic Nicola volcanic rock is similar to that found in isolated outcrop patches to the north. These are interpreted to be isolated undigested blocks of material surrounded by epithermal alteration (Whittles, 1993, and Figure 13). Their ICP values are also characteristic.

The reddish altered zones are similar to the "unaltered" dark green volcanics in their ICP values, but carry anomalous barium values, a sign of epithermal activity.

In the intermediate to high grade argillic altered zones hydrothermal solutions have changed the normally hard, green, magnetic volcanic rock into a nonmagnetic, very soft, bleached white to light gray rock, with Mn oxides, and pockets of very fine grained sulfides. The original volcanic texture is completely replaced with a featureless aphanitic material resembling rock gouge in some places, and a breccia with mostly rounded clasts of carbonates, light green serpentine, and sulfides in a carbonate matrix..

Bands of graphite that were found in the sedimentary rocks (NED GOLD ZONE) appeared to have originated from mudrock material.

The ICP values are anomalous in As, Ba, Cu, Mn, Ca, and gold. The high grade gold values are found mainly toward the center of the argillic/graphitic/sedimentary NED GOLD ZONE.

Hole 94-2

Hole 94-2 (Figure 15) was not deep enough to intersect the gold bearing zone found in 94-3, but it is likely it was approaching the precious metal level since there were several anomalous gold readings:

141 to 144 feet ---------- approximately 3 to 10 times background
180 to 185 feet ---------- approximately 3 to 10 times background
412 to 415 feet ---------- approximately 3 to 10 times background
(this last location was about 300 feet below the surface, 50 feet above the high grade gold value found in adjacent hole 94-3.)

One slightly anomalous (?) silver reading was found at:

180 to 185 feet ---------- approximately 2 times background

The calcium levels continue to be high as they were in hole 94-1 (5%+-); this appears to be mostly in the form of calcite and dolomite, particularly in the zone with ALT-4 and-5 alteration levels.

Detailed values are given on the attached geochemical/assay certificates.

Note that on Figure 15 "LEVEL" lines have been drawn to indicate what the present writer believes to be the most closely related geology on the two cores. Please note that the LEVELS I, II, III, and IV, refer to levels of alteration in the epithermal system and NOT to layers of rock, NOR to anomalous metal values, although it is possible that some of the original volcanic layers may be more or less horizontal here and have reacted differently from other layers, but consistently within each layer, with the epithermal solutions as they came up from depth. One should be aware that epithermal metal values can be highly variable both horizontally and vertically.

Most of the lower alteration levels (ALT-2 or -3) occur above LEVEL I, although this is not so consistent with hole 94-3. Below LEVEL I alteration is higher in both holes, with considerably more zones that could be classified as strongly intermediate argillic (ALT-7), and with more consistent and higher levels of epithermal pathfinder elements: As, Sb, Hg, Ba, Cd, Bi, and the precious metals Au, and Ag.

Below LEVEL IV there seems to be more variability in the alteration, ranging from ALT-7 to essentially unaltered Nicola volcanics. These are believed to be isolated undigested blocks of rock surrounded by pervasive alteration rather than a "bottom".

No ultramafic rocks of the kind found at the bottom of hole 94-1 were observed in these holes.

It is clear that the precious metal zone lies in the intermediate argillic zones and at or below LEVEL II, with the best results below LEVEL IV, suggesting that the drilling on hole 94-3 may just be entering the precious metal zone.

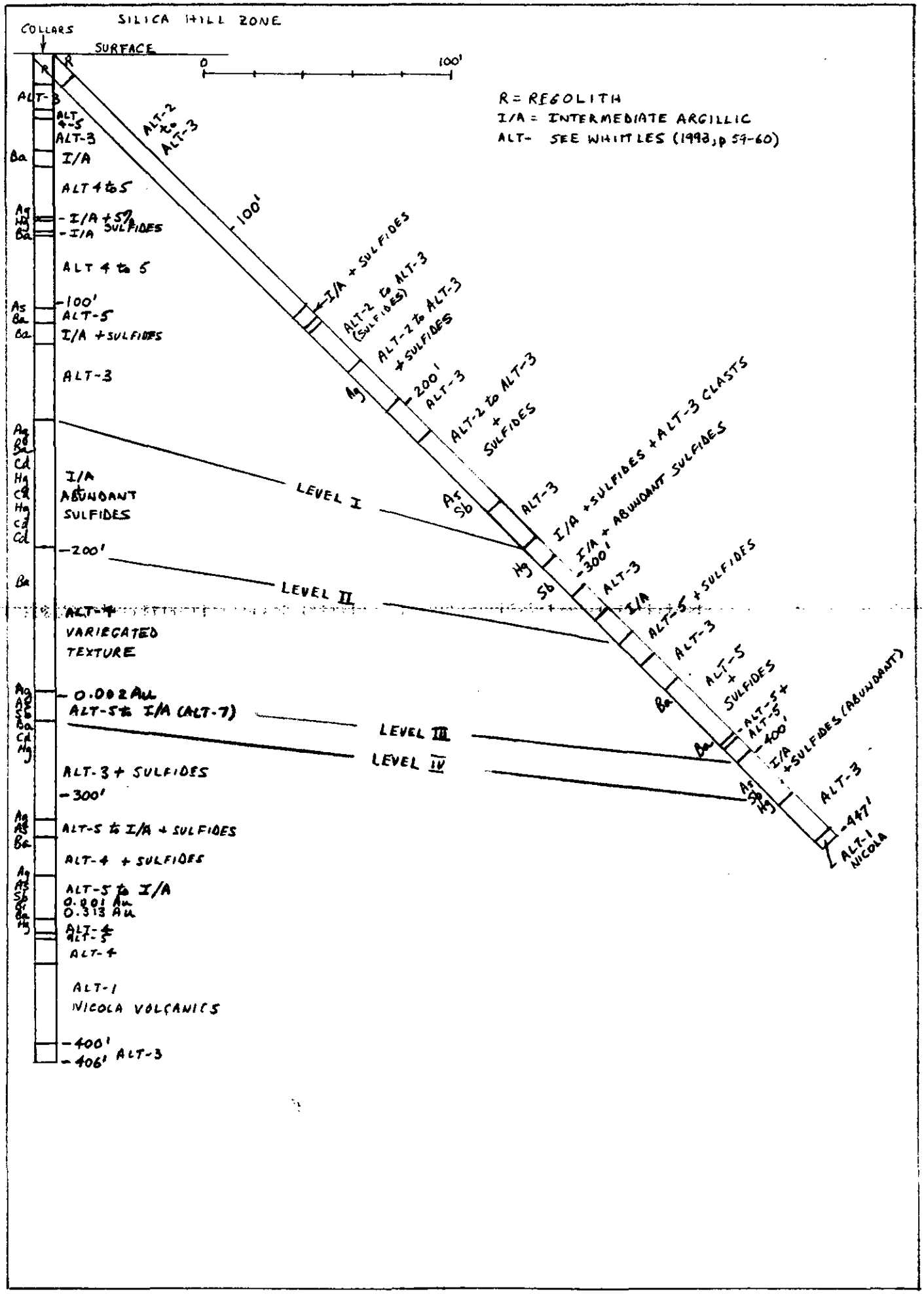

Figure 15:Cross Sectional Interpretation of Holes 94-2 and 94-3

Hole 94-2 may be too shallow to encounter the precious metal zone; however, there are some indications (deeper ALT-3 level penetration, less epithermal pathfinder metals - although there are some high values - , and negligible gold and silver) that this may be near to an eastern boundary of the epithermal zone. On the other hand, some of the best alteration (ALT-9, advanced argillic with silicification) on the surface is even further east.

Hole 94-3

This hole had economical grade gold in one location (now called the Silica Hill Gold Zone):

345 to 350 feet ---------- 0.313 oz./ton, gold

Very anomalous gold values were found at several locations:

167 feet ----------	100 ppb, approximately 30 times background
257 to 262 feet ----------	approximately 20 times background
340 to 345 feet ----------	approximately 10 times background

Anomalous silver values were also found at several locations:

167 feet ----------	approximately 7 times background
261 to 266 feet ----------	approximately 2 to 3 times background
310 to 315 feet ----------	approximately 2 to 3 times background
340 to 345 feet ----------	approximately 2 to 3 times background
352 to 358 feet ----------	approximately 2 to 3 times background

Hole 94-4

This hole was inclined at 60° NE and intersected the epithermal zone only in the upper 80 feet. The remainder of the hole intersected essentially unaltered Nicola volcanics (to 406', core length). This may be an undigested block since epithermal alteration is found on three sides of it on the surface.

Hole 94-5

This was a very short hole (177') to the east of 94-4, and was drilled at 45° to the east. True penetration depth is thus only about 125 feet. This hole is about the same elevation as hole 94-1, so one would not expect to find a precious metal zone so close to the surface. Hole 94-5 was, however, mostly in epithermal alteration, and several anomalous silver zones were encountered:

81 to 90 feet ---------- (approx. 2 times background)
123 to 128 feet---------- (approx. 8 times background)
174 to 177 feet ---------- (approx. 7 times background)
(True depth about 125')

These are the most anomalous silver readings of the entire drilling program, and offer encouragement that the precious metal zone may reach over 1000 feet north of the very rich grades found in hole 94-1

4.5 PHASE II DRILL HOLE GEOLOGICAL LOGGING

Note that the detailed geological logs for the drill cores are attached. Refer to Figure 11 for drill hole locations. Each will be discussed in general terms in the following section. The general geochemical findings are similar to those in the Phase I drilling program.

Hole 95-1

This hole in general encountered about 550 feet of epithermally altered (to ALT-3 level; hematitic) Nicola Volcanics before passing into about 150 feet of unaltered Nicola volcanic flow rocks. Only minor agglomerates were observed. Even these "unaltered" rocks showed the effects of the intense hydrothermal activity in this area, with abundant calcite veins, and pink rhodochrosite.

The hematitic ALT-3 zones showed many epithermal features, with disseminated sulfides, clay, dolomite, and vugs with banded carbonate deposition.

As was found in the Phase I drilling program, more intensely altered zones were present at various locations.

One previously unreported rock type was found in the new drilling, a mottled orange, brown, and white rhyolite dyke rock. Some alteration is present (possibly due to surface weathering), and some calcite, clay, and dolomite. Typical quartz eyes are also observed. It is possible that these rocks are Tertiary in age and directly related to the intrusive source of the epithermal solutions.

Hole 95-2

This hole is a mixture of unaltered Nicola volcanic flows (a total of 230 feet, in many alternating sections averaging about 20 feet), and hematitic altered rocks of the same composition (for a total of 650 feet, in sections averaging 40 feet), with minor more highly altered zones (for a total of 60 feet, in smaller sections averaging 10 feet in length). The same rhyolite dyke as found in hole 95-1 was observed near the surface.

Although there are more altered zones in this hole than the previous one, the relative proportions of unaltered to hematitic altered rock are similar.

It appears that these two holes are located at the outer northeast edge of the alteration around the main epithermal deposits centered somewhere between Silica Hill and Ned Hill.

Hole 95-3

This hole is similar to Hole 95-2, although it is located 250 m to the west. It does, however, have a higher proportion of unaltered volcanic rock, more dolomite and calcite veining, and less highly altered material. The unaltered Nicola volcanic rock is found in 360 feet of core, in three wide zones; hematitic altered Nicola rocks (ALT-3 to-4) cover about 180 feet, averaging 20 feet per section; quartz-carbonate veining (ALT-5) was common over 115 feet, with sections averaging 5 feet; while intermediate argillic alteration (ALT-7) was only found over one 15 foot section.

When this hole is considered together with the earlier Holes 94-4 and 94-5, it can be seen to represent the north central boundary of the epithermal zone. These results shift the probable "center" of the main epithermal zone to the south, and possibly to the southeast of Silica Hill. The only evidence that does not fit this model is the surface alteration to the west of Silica Hill (Whittles 1990, and 1993). This zone has never been drilled, however, and may consist mainly of near surface alteration with unaltered rock just under it. Unaltered rock is found adjacent and intermixed in this area. One the other hand, the situation may well be quite complex with more than one epithermal "center".

Hole 95-4

This hole provides the best exposure of the stratigraphy of the region yet obtained on the claim. This stratigraphy can be generalized as follows:

SURFACE

Nicola volcanic rock

Sedimentary Basin
(NED Gold Zone)

Ultramafic Zone I
(Ni and Cr - rich)

Tuffs (Greenstone)

Ultramafic Zone II

Metamorphosed Felsic Greenstones
(with abundant Silica and some Dolomite)

Intense Vertical Shear Zone (southwestern edge)

BOTTOM OF HOLE

HOLE 95-4 DETAILED STRATIGRAPHY

SURFACE

0 feet — Regolith

65 feet — Weathered Nicola Agglomerates

110 feet — Hematite Altered Nicola Agglomerates

232 feet — Advanced Argillic Alteration Zone

245 feet — Hematite Altered Nicola Agglomerates

340 feet — Altered Sedimentary Rocks (Mudrocks and Tuffaceous Sandstones)

352 feet — Hematite Altered Nicola Agglomerates

362 feet — Altered Sedimentary Rocks

377 feet — Rhyolite Dyke

383 feet — Ultramafic Zone I

495 feet — Mafic/Ultramafic Amygdaloidal Flow

505 feet — Fine to Medium Grained Tuffs

532 feet — Ultramafic Zone II

561 feet — Sheared, Metamorphosed Greenstone with Abundant Quartz/Chalcedony

BOTTOM OF HOLE 757 feet

Largely Nicola Agglomerates with Minor Flows

Sedimentary Basin

Ned Gold Zone ?

It is thought that the shear zone separates these rocks from the various porphyritic greenstones seen in abundance in the southwestern half of the NED Claim; that is, the shear zone is the northeastern boundary of the porphyritic greenstones. This is supported by the earlier air photo interpretation (see Whittles, 1993, and Figure 8 of this report; this interpretation showed a strong northwest to southeast lineation running diagonally across the claim from the LCP - which is located in the upper northwest corner of the NED Claim - to the lower southeast corner, cutting the Claim in half). The geological mapping work discussed in the same report also supports this model. The southwestern porphyritic greenstones are a dark green for the most part and have only occasional quartz veins .The metamorphic felsic greenstones were seen for the first time on this claim in this drill hole, and are quite unique in appearance. They are a bright (epidote?) green in places, varying to a medium to a dark green, fine grained, chlorite schist. What is most unusual is the abundance of silica (quartz? chalcedony?) nodules and veins, some of which are 2 to 3 feet thick in the core. This silica has an unusual appearance, being medium gray in color with a somewhat waxy, subconchoidal, luster. Irregular masses of dolomite (1 to 2 cm in size) are scattered randomly through the silica. One mass (about one cm in size) of chalcopyrite was found.

: A near vertical fault is suspected (perhaps block faulting) between Hole 95-4 and hole 95-5, also with a northwest to southeast strike (this was marked as a linear feature in Whittles 1993). The other topographical features (the low regolith covered knolls between Ned Hill and the shear zone, and the valleys between) appear to represent the effects of differential weathering and glacial erosion on the various types of rocks noted in the foregoing stratigraphy. The valleys correspond (going from the southern foot of Ned Hill to the southwest) first to the soft graphitic sedimentary rocks, next to the tuffs (which had abundant, finely disseminated, and easily weathered sulfides), and finally (the valley before entering the porphyritic greenstones) to the well sheared chlorite schist and the major shear zone. The two parallel sets of low knolls (which have no rock outcrops) to the immediate southwest of Ned Hill, correspond to the ultramafic zones.

A more detailed look at the layers is provided in the summary of the core log on the preceding page. This illustrates the more complex nature of the various zones generalized in the stratigraphic diagram above. A still more complex and complete stratigraphy can be found in the attached core logs themselves.

Hole 95-5

The general stratigraphy for this hole is as follows:

SURFACE	
Regolith	40 feet
Nicola Volcanic Rocks	300 feet
Sedimentary Rocks: Mudrocks and Tuffaceous Sandstones, with minor Nicola Agglomerates, and Rhyolite Dykes.	300 feet
Nicola Volcanics, with Rhyolite Dykes, Greenstones, and Tuffs (Greenstones)	45 feet
Ultramafic Zone I	90 feet +
BOTTOM OF HOLE	

This pattern is slightly different from the previous holes in this area in that the sedimentary basin occupies much more core length (about 8 times that in Hole 95-4, and 4 times that of Hole 94-1), and has much better developed sedimentary features. There also appears to be a vertical fault displacement between this hole and Hole 95-4, with the Hole 95-5 geology being downthrown somewhere between 100 to 300 feet. This may be part of a block faulting process suspected in the area, and corresponds to a air photo lineament (Whittles, 1993).

The first ultramafic zone is comparable in width in the three holes (94-1: 50 feet +; 95-4: 80 feet; 95-5: 90 feet +) .

The second ultramafic zone was only intersected in Hole 95-4 and 95-6, and will be discussed in the following section.

Hole 95-6

This hole was a short one to test the exploration model, and the model was confirmed by the results. The stratigraphy is approximately as follows:

SURFACE		
Regolith	Probably Weathered Ultramafic Zone I (Knolls)	114 feet
	Probably Weathered Tuffs (Valley)	
Ultramafic Zone II (Knolls)		76 feet
Sulfide - Rich Tuffs (Valley)		51 feet
Tertiary Rhyolite Dyke		15 feet
Porphyritic Greenstone (Knolls)		48 feet +
BOTTOM OF HOLE		

This compares closely with the general stratigraphy of 95-4, although the details differ (these holes are about 150 m - 450 feet - apart). The rhyolite dykes are not likely to be the same in the two holes, and have cut different rock types. The tuffs were above the ultramafic zone in Hole 95-4; this could indicate that the ultramafics are not lava flows but are intrusive in nature. This is unlikely, however, since the ultramafic rocks are very similar to the 'picrite' rocks on the Iron Mask Batholith, and those rocks are generally considered the extrusive equivalents of peridotites (Mitchell, 1985). As well, no intrusive textures were observed.

PART 5 INTERPRETATION AND EXPLORATION MODEL

5.1 GENERAL INFERRED STRATIGRAPHY

The results of the 11 holes drilled so far on the NED Claim allow one to propose the following general stratigraphic relationships. The rhyolite dykes are not shown here since they cross cut all rock types, and are likely quite a bit younger (Tertiary Age?).

PRESENT SURFACE

Nicola Volcanic Flows

Nicola Agglomerates
(Silica Hill Gold Zone)

Sedimentary Basin
(NED Gold Zone)

Ultramafic Zone I
(Ni and Cr - rich)

Tuffs (Greenstone)

Ultramafic Zone II

Metamorphosed Felsic Greenstones
(with abundant Silica and some Dolomite)

Intense Vertical Shear Zone

Porphyritic Greenstones
(Extending many kilometers south to Greenstone Mountain)

It is likely that this represents age relationships as well (younger at the top), except for crosscutting rhyolite dykes and, perhaps the ultramafic as concordant intrusive zones. The age relationship of the porphyritic greenstones on the south is also unclear because there likely has been some major horizontal, and perhaps also vertical movements, along the shear zone (which stretches for many tens of kilometers northwest and southeast from Ned Roberts Lake).

5.2 INFERRED GEOLOGICAL CROSS-SECTION

An inferred geological cross-section is shown on Figure 16. The surface topographical profile was obtained by a Paulin Altimeter survey that was precise to one foot. Note that the geology is only known around the drill holes shown on the profile, but the rest should be a reasonable interpolation which ties in well with the earlier air photo interpretation, magnetic interpretation, and the surface geology observed on the ground.

There is a good match between Holes 94-1 and 95-4 for the Sedimentary Basin (the Ned Gold Zone), and the Ultramafic Zone I. This latter layer is also inferred in the long regolith casing needed for Hole 94-6; that is, the regolith probably consists of the weathered Ultramafic Zone I and the sulfide - rich tuffs.

Holes 95-4 and 95-6 also agree very well. Both intersected the Ultramafic Zone II and encountered greenstones of various descriptions at the bottom of the hole. (A perfect match cannot be expected because some vertically oriented shearing with horizontal and vertical movements are indicated in Hole 95-4 and in the contrast in geology between 95-4 and 95-5).

Holes 94-4, 95-1, 95-2, and 95-3, all indicate that they are located along the northern boundary of the epithermal system. A much greater portion of unaltered Nicola volcanic rock is found in these holes.

Hole 95-5 reflects the same characteristics as those to the south, but the proportions are very different; in particular, the Sedimentary Basin is very large. An abundance of rhyolite dykes are also present, and the Ultramafic Zone I is offset. This indicates that the fault shown is present, with vertical and horizontal movements.

The location of the porphyritic greenstones in the south is well established by the many large outcrops examined during the ground geological mapping (Whittles, 1993).

All the results together indicate that the center of the epithermal system is under Silica Hill or possibly to the south between it and Ned Hill. The probable center and possible Bonanza Zone is indicated by 'E.C.?' on Figure 17.

One can also relate the surface features to the geological cross section. On Figure 16 the Ned Gold, and the ultramafic, zones are projected up to the surface at about 30 degrees.

Combining Figure 13 of Whittles (1993), and Figure 16 of this report, one can infer that certain surface features are the result of differential weathering of the different rock layers. For example, Ned Hill, between Drill hole collar 94-1, and the road, could represent the outcrop of the harder, unaltered to weakly altered, Nicola volcanics that are found at the top of Holes 94-1, 95-4, and 95-5. The low, overburden covered Knolls A and B may be the outcrops of some of the harder parts of the ultramafic layer. The low lying area between Knoll A and Ned Hill would correspond to the outcrop of the very soft Ned Gold Zone. The low lying areas on each side of Knoll B could be the very sulfide-rich, readily weathered, tuffs.

If one combines Figure 13 of Whittles (1993) using a plan or surface view, and Figure 16 of this report, it is also possible to infer the surface geology.

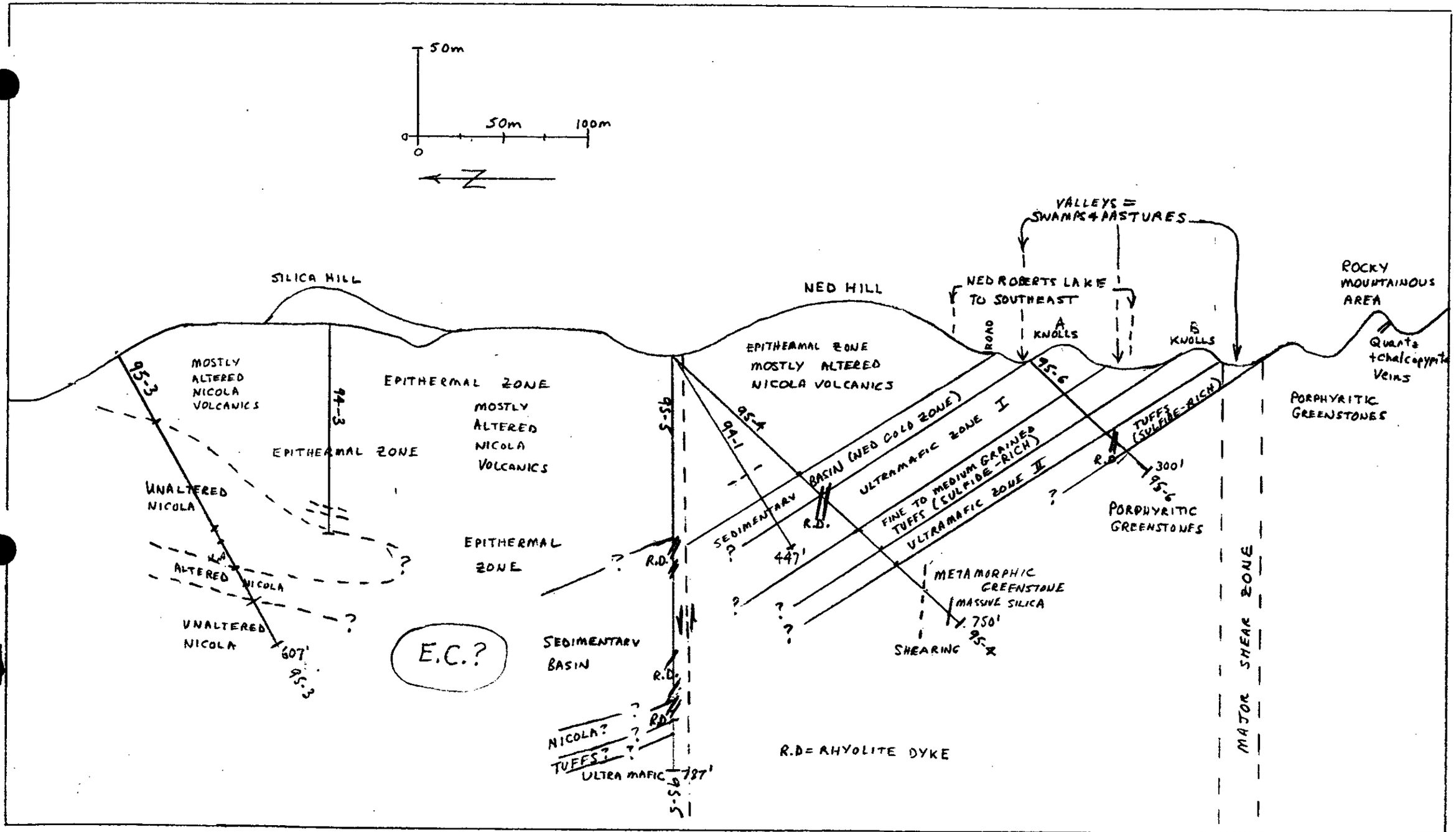

Figure 16:Inferred Geological Cross Section

5.3 INFERRED SURFACE GEOLOGICAL MAP

The inferred geology that would be exposed on the surface if all the overburden were removed is shown on Figure 11. One must realize that outcrops are very scarce in the area shown, only being abundant around Silica Hill and southwest of the Shear Zone in the rocky area of the porphritic greenstones. The southern part of the map was drawn by integrating the few surface outcrops (about 6 small areas) with the air photo interpretation of the topography (Figure 13 of Whittles, 1993) and the cross section (Figure 16 of this report) provided by the drill holes. The various rock "layers" come to the surface as knolls or valleys that strike northwest to southeast. Some of the rock types (such as the ultramafics) may be discontinuous in places and the widths may be more variable than is indicated on the map. Also keep in mind that the "layers" dip 30 to 40 degrees to the northeast and so pass under Ned Hill and the epithermal zones exposed on the surface on the northern half of this figure.

One should also note the implication that these zones continue completely across the NED Claim group from corner to corner, a distance of 3000m (about 10,000 feet). The Sedimentary Basin is at least probably a 1000 m wide, and 30 or more meters thick (it may be thicker down dip north of Ned Roberts Lake).

By logical projection of the air photo interpretation (Figure 13 of Whittles, 1993), the Ned Gold Zone on the surface could extend southeast under Ned Roberts Lake, as well as northwest under the small pasture area (north of Knoll A, see Figure 11). It is possible that the Ned Gold Zone extends even further to the northwest, to just south of the LCP in the northwest corner of the claim group, where another pasture/swampy area can be found. The lack of rock outcrops along this zone also supports this model.

In the center, the two ultramafic rock layers would be represented on the ground by the group of low, NW/SE trending, overburden covered knolls, of which Knolls A & B are examples.

At rock outcrops just south of the LCP, tuffaceous sandstone or sandy tuffs were found in earlier work (Whittles, 1993), and a similar rock type was found on the southeast end of Ned Roberts Lake . These appear to be the remnants of tuffs of the Nicola Group, that is, the sulfide-rich tuffaceous zones of Figure 16, which lie on each side of Knoll B. These zones also appear to strike across the NED claim group from LCP to Ned Roberts Lake.

: To clarify this model more fully Figures 14 and 24 of Whittles (1993) have been attached to this report as Figures 8 and 9. The area between the air photo lineaments NNRL and SNRL would represent the Ned Gold Zone (that is, the surface trace of the 30 degree layering in this model, see Figure 16). To the south of SNRL one finds a band of 'mineralized greenstones' (the halo effect of the epithermal solutions ?). These 'mineralized greenstones' would be comprised of the ultramafic rocks and the sulfide-rich tuffs. Effectively these layers or zones would replace the Intrusive Dyke (?) of Figure 24 of Whittles (1993). The relatively unaltered greenstones lie to the south of NRMF and NRSF in the southwestern half of the NED Claim.

5.4 EXPLORATION MODEL

The two drill programs have provided enough information that a good exploration model has been formulated and tested. This is best illustrated by reference to Figure 17.

This exploration model suggests the following sequence of events.

(1) Originally the area consisted of unaltered Nicla volcanic rocks overlying the Sedimentary Basin, the Ultramafic Zones, etc., with the "layered" zones dipping northeast at 30 to 40 degrees.

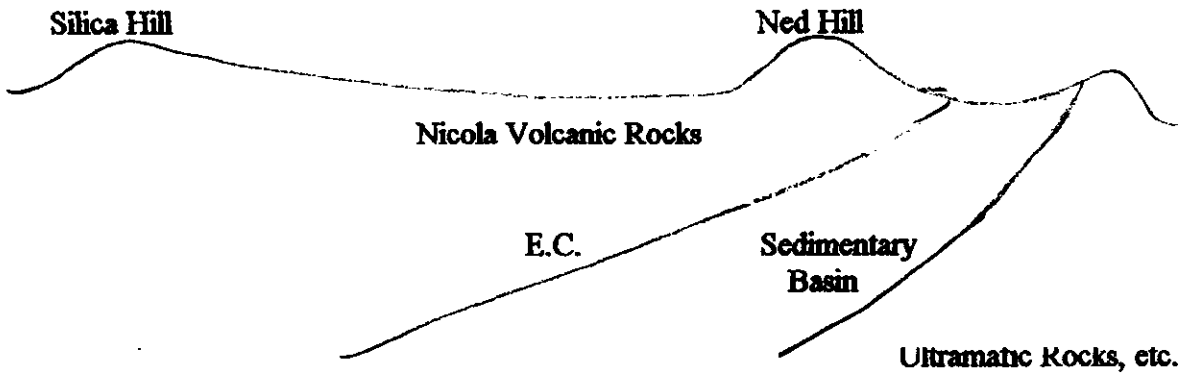

Figure 17: Exploration Model

(2) This area was subsequently subjected to shearing and fracturing between the major shear zone NRSF, the large east to west fault (AMEF), and the Cherry Creek Fault (CCF), shown in Figure 8. This resulted in an extensional zone.

(3) In Tertiary times renewed tectonic activity (Kamloops volcanics, related intrusive activity - intrusive plugs, rhyolite dykes, hydrothermal solutions) encountered the favorable extensional area, penetrating up dip along the Sedimentary Basin and into the Nicola volcanic rocks. It seems likely that the solutions move rapidly upward to alter most of the volcanic rock around Silica Hill, with the silica rich upper solutions depositing there.

This exploration model suggests that a precious metal Bonanza Zone could exist at the location marked as E.C. on the cross section. On the surface this would be located south or southeast of Silica Hill, between that feature and Ned Hill.

The large Sedimentary Basin is an unknown factor in this system. Being carbon - rich, it is expected to play an important role in the deposition of gold (for example see Boyle, 1979, p.38; or Evans, 1986). Because the Sedimentary Basin can be projected down dip into the vicinity of an expected Bonanza Zone, its presence greatly enhances the possibility of a commercial gold deposit in that zone.

5.5 ALTERATION ZONING MODEL

The following alteration model has been proposed to help in understanding the relationships of the rocks found on the surface, as well as those encountered in the drill cores.

: Most of the rocks in this area are altered to some extent, resulting from the alteration to chlorite and epidote, but there is one area on the NED claim north of Ned Roberts Lake which shows a wide variety of alteration types, typical of an epithermal system. Alteration on the northeastern half of the NED appears to have occurred along fracture zones that originally existed in the gray to black Nicola rocks, and the alteration has been so extensive that only isolated blocks of the original rock remains. The following alteration types were identified in the earlier study (Whittles, 1993). The sericitic alteration type has not been found as a clearly discernible separate type on the NED, but seems to be a major component on the nearby CAMP claim. It may also exist on the NED, because intermediate argillic and advanced argillic zones have been noted; sericitic alteration is usually considered to be between these two in terms of intensity.

These alteration zones may be summarized as follows:

Propylitic Alteration

Many of the rocks in the Kamloops area show widespread propylitic alteration, with the formation of epidote, chlorite, and also calcite which occurs as veinlets and disseminated grains. Particularly affected are some of the Nicola volcanics with the extensive greenstone formation that one finds in the southwestern half of the NED claim.

ALT-1

These rocks were lightly altered gray Nicola porphyritic (feldspar) andesites. There was a slight illite clay smell, the amphiboles are altered to chlorite, the feldspars to ankerite (?) accompanied by some calcite veinlets. The matrix remained a typical dark gray. These rocks are found on the edges of the main alteration zone north of Ned Roberts Lake (that is, at the contact between the isolated blocks of unaltered Nicola volcanics, and the epithermal alteration) and seem to represent the lowest temperature stage of what is clearly epithermal alteration.

ALT-2

These rocks were well altered gray Nicola porphyritic (feldspar) andesites. The feldspars were altered to ankerite (?); the matrix to ankerite and/or limonite (?).

ALT-3

These rocks were similar to those of the ALT-2 group, but the matrix appears to be hematite stained. Vuggy, crystalline, carbonate veinlets were also present in some samples.

ALT-4

This breccia consists of about 20% reddish clasts (ALT-3 rock fragments) with the remainder being carbonates: calcite, ankerite and dolomite (?).

ALT-5

These are massive to crystalline carbonate vein materials, vuggy, with cockscomb textures. Minor quartz, chalcedony, and sericite can be seen. The original rock texture is completely destroyed.

ALT-6

These are chalcedony vein material and come in various colors: red, pink, brown, and translucent gray. One brown vein shows an explosive, resealed, breccia pattern. Other samples have highly altered red Nicola rock breccia clasts. The pink chalcedony probably indicates cinnabar mineralization.

ALT-7 (Intermediate Argillic)

These samples show intense argillic alteration with some silicification. The alteration is not widespread, most of the clasts and phenocrysts are brownish (carbonate?), and only a limited amount of kaolinite is present. This is type is common at the same location where azurite and malachite was found.

ALT-8 (Intermediate Argillic to Sericitic Alteration)

The rocks found on the nearby CAMP claim are believed to represent an intermediate argillic to sericitic alteration zone. On the surface the rock has an unusual blue - green color, is well brecciated, with the clasts surrounded by vuggy, crystalline calcite, quartz and ankerite veinlets, and other carbonate alteration. The original texture is almost completely destroyed, but gives the impression of porphyritic (amphibole) andesite. The main clay mineral is probably illite. Quartz, sericite, ankerite, calcite, and possibly albite are the major minerals. Other carbonates such as dolomite may be common. Minor magnetite, and malachite were observed, and occasional flakes of specular hematite and possibly mariposite.

ALT-9 (Advanced Argillic/Silicification)

(Note that this was called ALT-8 in the earlier work).

This is a typical epithermal jasperoid rock. It is intensely altered. All phenocrysts/clasts are completely altered to kaolinite which makes up perhaps 40% of a sample. The rounded, vuggy grains of chalcedony matrix (approximate 55% of a sample) is almost completely altered to a translucent gray silica, and contains rounded, vuggy grains of chalcedony. Calcite is minor. Some quartz, sericite, and pyrite are present.

PART 6: RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 DATA ANALYSIS RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1.1. The drill core samples collected in the present work should be examined under the microscope, and analyzed in the same manner as that followed in Whittles (1993).
6.1.2. The geochemical data obtained in the present work should be subjected to a probability analysis to determine precise cutoff levels for anomalous values of the epithermal indicator elements.
6.1.3. Geochemical contour maps should then be plotted at various levels to see if the center and depth of a possible bonanza zone could be more exactly located.

6.2 DRILLING RECOMMENDATIONS

If the foregoing data analysis is completed, further drilling is strongly recommended. Two types of programs are suggested.
6.2.1. Program I: 8 to 10 - 800 foot holes around the suspected bonanza zone of the epithermal area between Silica Hill and Ned Hill. The precise location of these holes would require the completion of the afore mentioned analysis of Recommendation 6.1.3.
6.2.2. Program II: an exploratory drilling of 8 to 10 - 800 foot holes at strategic locations all along the area to the north of the suspected outcrop of the Ned Gold Zone, from the LCP to the southeastern end of Ned Roberts Lake.
6.2.3. Sufficient budget must also be provided for an ICP analysis every 3 m of drill core.

6.3 SURVEY RECOMMENDATIONS

6.3.1.A survey grid (50 m spacing between lines, with 50 m stations) should be established across the northeastern half of the property with the lines running south to north.
6.3.2. The grid should start from NRMF (see Figure 8), and go north.

6.4 AIR PHOTO RECOMMENDATIONS

6.4.1. No further air photo analysis is recommended at this time.

6.5 GEOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

6.5.1. More geological field work could be carried out over the northeastern half of the NED, in conjunction with the new grid recommended in 6.3.1, and the proposed geochemical surveys recommended in 6.6. The lack of outcrops could be compensated for by digging into the soil and observing the different soil types.
6.5.2. More geological field work should be carried out adjacent to the LCP and north across the inferred intrusive.
6.5.3. More geological field work should be carried out on the western claim boundary.
6.5.4. The area around the felsic feldspar porphyry, and the nearby rhyolite showing, needs to be examined to see if the porphyry is an intrusive body.

6.5.5. Sample KN93W-6B (Whittles, 1993) was very similar to the felsic feldspar porphyry, so the area that it came from should also be reexamined.

6.6 GEOCHEMICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

6.6.1. A complete rock geochemical survey (31 element ICP) should be carried out over the entire northeastern half of the claim area, and appropriate geochemical maps prepared. Mercury and gold values should also be determined.

6.6.2. A complete soil geochemical survey (31 element ICP) should be carried out over the entire northeastern half of the claim area, and appropriate geochemical maps prepared. Mercury and gold values should also be determined.

6.6.3. Rock and soil samples should be taken around the large 1 m wide quartz - carbonate veins found at station OCR-2 (in the central part of the NED claim) since considerable masses of chalcopyrite were found at that location.

6.7 GEOPHYSICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

6.7.1. An new I.P. survey should be considered for the entire northeastern half of the claim area, north of the NRMF fault.

6.7.2. S.P. data should also be obtained in conjunction with the I.P. surveys to help separate out the glacial clay effects, and outline those areas with the more massive sulfide content.

6.7.3. A magnetometer survey should be considered for the area between the NRMF and NNRL faults, to determine the nature of the geology to the northwest of NED Roberts Lake.

6.7.4. An S.P. or EM low frequency survey should be considered for the area just southeast of the LCP, to reevaluate the earlier 1989 I.P. results.

PART 7. SUPPORTING INFORMATION

7.1 REFERENCES

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B.C. Assessment Report.

Whittles (1994) "General Air Photo, Geological, Air Magnetic, and Mineral Potential Interpretation Report on the Kamloops Area "
by Dr.A.B.L.Whittles, P.Eng.
A comprehensive report evaluating the mineral potential of the area south of the Savona to Kamloops line, available from Geonics Consulting Services Ltd., 2999 King Richard Dr., Nanaimo B.C. Telephone 604-758-9883.

Whittles (1995a) "Preliminary Drill Core Log and Assay Report No.1 on the NED Claim"
by Dr.A.B.L.Whittles,P.Eng
(Rhino Resources Inc. company report)

Whittles (1995b) "Preliminary Drill Core Log and Assay Report No.2 on the NED Claim" by Dr.A.B.L.Whittles,P.Eng (Rhino Resources Inc. company report)

Whittles (1995c) "Preliminary Drill Core Log and Assay Report No.3 on the NED Claim" by Dr.A.B.L.Whittles,P.Eng (Rhino Resources Inc. company report)

Whittles (1995d) "Preliminary Drill Core Log and Assay Report No.4 on the NED Claim" by Dr.A.B.L.Whittles,P.Eng (Rhino Resources Inc. company report)

Whittles (1995e) "NED Claim Phase I Drilling Program Overview" by Dr.A.B.L.Whittles,P.Eng (Rhino Resources Inc. company report)

Whittles (1995f) "A Geological Exploration Model for the Ned Gold Zone on the NED Claim" by Dr.A.B.L.Whittles,P.Eng (Rhino Resources Inc. company report)

Whittles (1995g) "Proposed Phase II Exploration Drilling Program for the NED Claim" by Dr.A.B.L.Whittles,P.Eng (Rhino Resources Inc. company report)

Whittles (1995h) "NED Claim Phase II Drilling Program Overview" by Dr.A.B.L.Whittles,P.Eng (Rhino Resources Inc. company report)

7.2 COST STATEMENT

7.2.1 Field Work

(1) Field Engineer (Nov. 28, Dec. 2 to 7, 17, 1994; Jan.14, April 19) (May 28, 29, June 1 to 12, 1995 @ $500/day)	12,000.00
(2) Field Helper (6 days @ $100/day)	600.00
(3) Accommodation and meals (23 days @ 75/day)	1,725.00
(4) Engineering Consulting (Dec.30, 1994; Jan.4, Feb.14, 16, Mar.15, 21) (June 17 to 20, 1995 @$500/day)	5,000.00
	19,325.00

7.2.2 Drilling and Related Costs

(1) Drilling costs	73,000.00
(2) Assaying charges	5,400.00
(3) Drill road construction	2,500.00
(4) Accommodation and meals (other than field work)	3,375.00
(5) Administrative costs	7,000.00
	91,275.00

7.2.3 Study, Preparation, and Report Writing

(1) Study of the drill core geochemistry and geology (2 days)	1000.00
(2) Interpretation and report writing (5 days)	2,500.00
(3) Preparation of maps and diagrams (5 days)	2,500.00
	6,000.00

7.2.4 Other Costs

(1) Travel (including ferry)	600.00
(2) Word processing	250.00
(3) Duplicating, blueprints	100.00
(4) Recording fees (12 claim units @ $10 for 8 years)	960.00
(5) Equipment rental	300.00
(6) Photos and maps	100.00
	2,310.00

TOTAL	118,910.00
CLAIMED FOR ASSESSMENT (8 years)	19,200.00.

7.3 RESUME OF TECHNICAL AND FIELD EXPERIENCE OF DR.A.B.L.WHITTLES

(1) University training at the University of B.C. and the University of Toronto, with the completion of a PhD in Physics (Geophysics Section) in 1964, from the University of B.C.
(2) 31 years teaching at the B.C. Institute of Technology, Selkirk College, Malaspina University College, and the University of B.C., of a variety of geological, geophysical, prospecting, physics, and electronics courses.
(3) Consulting experience during the past 30 years with companies in Canada and the U.S., including field supervision and interpretation.
(4) Formerly Head, Department of Geology, Malaspina University College, Nanaimo, B.C.
(5) Registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C., since 1986.

7.4 ENGINEERS' DECLARATION

The reader of this report should be aware that the writer, Dr.A.B.L.Whittles, was formerly a Director of Rhino Resources Inc. Rhino Resources Inc. is the owner of the NED Claim, the subject of this report.

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Signed:

Dr. ABL Whittles, P. Eng

(Dr.A.B.L.Whittles, P.Eng.)

7.5 DRILL CORE LOGS

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS PAGE: IDC- 1
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-1 (DDH-7) DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ (1.88 in.)
LOCATION: 0W 670N 1991 LINE MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): S30°W DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: 2350' LOGGER: ABLW DATE: DEC 6 /94

INTERVAL	8 – 33'	33' – 47'
COLOR	medium brown	Medium (pinkish) brown
RECOVERY %	80%	95%
MAGNETISM	strong	very weak
TEXTURE	aphanitic / brecciated / porphyritic	aphanitic
ROCK CLASS	Igneous extrusive	porphyritic / brecciated / basalt
ROCK TYPE	basalt (porphyritic)	
FIELD NAME	Nicola volcanics	Nicola volcanics
ALTERATION	weathering	ALT-2 (Whittles, 1993)
STRENGTH	weak, shattered	weak
HARDNESS	hard	soft
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	generally none, except on calcite veinlets	strong, pervasive
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	magnetite in irregular masses calcite in veinlets ankerite alteration some clear plagioclase with zoning. amphibole phenocrysts	some magnetite minor (<0.1%) sulfides (pyrite? & chalcopyrite?) abundant calcite, in veinlets & disseminations ankerite staining
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY, ATTITUDES	calcite, up to 5mm	calcite
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES	most of rock is badly fractured / friable.	
OTHER LINEARITIES & ATTITUDES (BEDDING, FOLIAT.)		
FORMATION & AGE	Nicola	Nicola
OTHER FEATURES	@ 29' this appears the same as sample KN93W-700N (Whittles, 1993)	
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Medium brown, deeply weathered Nicola Volcanics to unaltered Nicola Sample KN941-29 @ 27-32'	Medium (pinkish) brown altered Nicola Volcanics KN941-35 @ 32½-36' KN941-41 @ 44'
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS	@ 29' dark grey unaltered zone (Grey porphyritic feldspar basalt.)	43-47', similar to above but darker, reddish brown & no visible sulfides. ALT-2 to ALT-3 level

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NEO CLAIM, KAMLOOPS — PAGE: IDC- 2
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-1 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: QW 670N 1991 LINE — MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): 530°W — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: 2350' — LOGGER: ABLW — DATE: Dec 6/94

	47 - 57'	57 - 67'
INTERVAL		
COLOR	Light (purple) brown slightly bleached	Medium brown
RECOVERY %	95%	100%
MAGNETISM	none	medium
TEXTURE	aphanitic / brecciated	aphanitic
ROCK CLASS	igneous / altered	igneous extrusive
ROCK TYPE	"	altered basalt
FIELD NAME		altered Nicola volcanic
ALTERATION	Intermediate argillic	ALT-2
STRENGTH	weak	weak
HARDNESS	very weak	
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	weak, disseminated	strong
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	minor sulfides. cinnibar? in red dots & pervasive? ankerite common minor dissem calcite. pyrolusite(?) dull to bright metallic dendritic forms on fractures light green serpentine masses	abundant calcite minor magnetite cinnibar? ankerite common ← same ← same
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	minor carbonate	Calcite veinlets to 1 cm 1 per 10cm common
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		many fractures.
FORMATION & AGE	Nicola?	
OTHER FEATURES	Very brecciated	
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Light colored lightly altered, brecciated intermediate argillic zone KN941-53 @ 53'	Brown fractured zone with many calcite veins KN941-63,85 @ 63'
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		@ 63' calcite vein shows brecciation of host rock.

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS — PAGE: IDC- 3
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-1 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: OW 670 N 1991 LINE — MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): S 30° W — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: 2350 — LOGGER: AGW — DATE: Dec 6/94

INTERVAL	67' – 89'	89 – 91
COLOR	Medium red brown	White (to light tan)
RECOVERY %	98%	
MAGNETISM	none	none
TEXTURE	aphanitic / brecciated	aphanitic
ROCK CLASS	igneous extrusive	
ROCK TYPE	andesite / basalt	
FIELD NAME	altered Nicola	Intermediate argillic zone
ALTERATION	ALT-3	ALT-4
STRENGTH	moderate	weak
HARDNESS	soft	very soft
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	minor	minor / on fractures
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	Azurite & malacite – Trace at 78' Sulfides – minor carbonate veins Hematite	Clay – abundant Pyrolusite (?)
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	carbonate (minor)	
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES – BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE	Nicola, Triassic	
OTHER FEATURES	Brecciation is more pronounced.	alteration pattern seems to be along core
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Medium red brown strongly brecciated zone KN941-78 @ 78' KN941-63,85 @ 85'	white to light tan highly altered zone KN941-90 @ 90'
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC- 4
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-1 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: 0W 670N (1991 LINE) — MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): S30°W — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: 2350' — LOGGER: ABLW — DATE: Dec 6/94

INTERVAL	91'-119'	119'-138'
COLOR	medium (pinkish) brown with abundant green mineral	Variable red with abundant green masses
RECOVERY %		
MAGNETISM	none	none
TEXTURE	aphanitic	aphanitic
ROCK CLASS	↓	↓
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION	ALT-2	ALT-3
STRENGTH		
HARDNESS		
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		↓
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	Light green mineral probably serpentine ↓	Hematite Sulfides in irregular brecciated masses Trace of azurite ↓
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	minor carbonate	minor carbonate
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		more fractured than preceding core
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		Highly brecciated in places (@ 122-4) ↓
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Medium pink/brown/green zone similar to 33'-47' ←	Similar to 91'-119' but lighter in color KN941-123 @ 122'-124'
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC- 5
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-1 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: OW 670N (1991 LINE) — MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): S30°W — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: — LOGGER: ABLW — DATE: Dec 6/94

INTERVAL	138' - 142'	142' to 157'
COLOR	White to light pink very bleached	Medium brown
RECOVERY %	80%	80%
MAGNETISM	none	↓
TEXTURE	aplanitic	↓
ROCK CLASS / ROCK TYPE / FIELD NAME	Intermediate to advanced argillic?	↓
ALTERATION	ALT-7 to -8	ALT-2
STRENGTH	friable	↓
HARDNESS	"	↓
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		↓
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	Abundant clays ~50%. Pink dolomite(?) zones. Trace of sulfides. Carbonates.	
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		↓
FORMATION & AGE		↓
OTHER FEATURES		Abundant brecciation ↓
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Very bleached, very soft altered zone KN941 - 140 @ 138'-140'	Similar to zone 43' to 47'? (Medium (pinkish) brown altered Nicola Volcanics)
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS	@ 140'-142' core harder with more carbonate veining.	

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM KAMLOOPS PAGE: IDC- 6
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-1 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: OW 670N (1991 LINE) MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): S 30° W DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: LOGGER: ABLW DATE: Dec 6/94

INTERVAL	157' – 159'	159' – 169'
COLOR	light brown to light green	Dark green
RECOVERY %		~100%
MAGNETISM		strong
TEXTURE		aphanitic / porphyritic
ROCK CLASS		igneous extrusive
ROCK TYPE		andesite / basalt
FIELD NAME		Nicola Volcanics
ALTERATION		unaltered to propylitic (ALT-1)
STRENGTH		strong
HARDNESS		hard
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES		Calcite – abundant in veinlets, replaces feldspars? Epidote Chlorite Pyrite < 1% Magnetite (0.1mm masses) Dolomite
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		Calcite, irregular but abundant
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		Nicola, Triassic
OTHER FEATURES		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Transition zone to dark green unaltered Nicola.	Propylitic Nicola volcanics KN941-162 @ 162'
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS PAGE: IDC- 7
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-1 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: 0W 670N (1991 LINE) MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): S30°W DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: LOGGER: ABLW DATE: Dec 6/94

INTERVAL	167' - 170	170' - 176'
COLOR	light green to light brown to medium red	mottled red/brown/green
RECOVERY %	↓	98%
MAGNETISM		none
TEXTURE		brecciated/aphanitic extensive?
ROCK CLASS		
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION		ALT-3+
STRENGTH		strong
HARDNESS		hard
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES		clay - minor serpentine - light green hematite, etc as in ALT-3 type Nicola volcanics
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		mono carbonate
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		Nicola
OTHER FEATURES	↓	very brecciated
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Transition zone to ALT-2	mottled red/brown/green brecciated altered Nicola volcanics
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		@ 172 - 174 → see over

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS PAGE: IDC- 8
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-1 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: OW 670N (1991 LINE) MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): S30°W DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: LOGGER: ABLW DATE: Dec 6/94

INTERVAL	@ 172' — 174'	174' — 262'
COLOR	Mottled pink to white	Variable red with abundant green masses
RECOVERY %	98%	90 - 98%
MAGNETISM	none	↓
TEXTURE	aphanitic	This zone is similar
ROCK CLASS		to 119 - 138'
ROCK TYPE		↓
FIELD NAME		@ 183' - very green zone,
ALTERATION	advanced argillic (ALT-7)	with porphyritic andesite
STRENGTH	friable	converted to a light green
HARDNESS	very soft	matrix, white dolomite
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	subdued but pervasive	replacing feldspar phenocrysts. Dark red altered andesite clasts. Dolomite/calcite veinlets present. Some shiny green mica flecks (maliposite?) Small red/black masses with red streak when scratched No sulfides visible
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	Clay - abundant Calcite Sulfides - very finely disseminated, along fractures	@ 210' - Less green than 183' but has large clasts of porphyry with the matrix bleached to a light brown or green. Formed feldspar phenocrysts altered to ankerite, but shape preserved. Scattered hematite flakes Dolomite vein 0.5cm wide @ 90° (across core). Vugs containing dolomite crystals Vug is 10mm x 3m x 5mm deep.
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	Well brecciated	@ 244' - very unusual, striking brecciated zone in a 30mm white dolomite zone, with many small clasts rimmed in a cockscombe texture, and a band of translucent to transparent dolomite. Small flakes of hematite(?) are present.
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Very soft, mottled pink to white breccia Rhyolite dyke. KN941-173 @ 172'-174'	
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS PAGE: IDC- 9
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-1 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: 0N 670 N (1991 LINE) MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): S30°W DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: LOGGER: ABLW DATE: DEC 6/94

INTERVAL	262' - 288'	288' - 290'
COLOR	Dark green	Light greenish grey with dark grey streaks
RECOVERY %	98%	95%
MAGNETISM	magnetic	none
TEXTURE	aphanitic	aphanitic
ROCK CLASS	extrusive	
ROCK TYPE	andesite to basalt	
FIELD NAME	Nicola volcanics	
ALTERATION	ALT-1	ALT-7
STRENGTH	strong	medium
HARDNESS	hard	soft
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	minor, strong on calcite veins	strong - in fractures and pervasive
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	Serpentine - abundant in places (dark green) otherwise typical propylitic volcanics	minor sulfide (?) < 1% clay - abundant probably in the thin dark grey streaks. Pyrolusite or carbon may also be present Calcite - abundant
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	Calcite - up to 1cm 1 per 5 cm, stockworks in some areas 30°-60° to core axis	Calcite
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	propylitic Nicola volcanics. KN941-264 @ 290 + spot samples	Minor well altered zone with thin streaks of sulfides (?) KN941-288 @ 288-291'
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS — PAGE: IDC- 10
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-1 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: OW 670 N (1991 LINE) — MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): S30°W — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: _____ — LOGGER: ABLW — DATE: DEC 6/94

INTERVAL	290' – 319'	319' – 322'
COLOR	Dark green	Medium to dark red/brown
RECOVERY %		
MAGNETISM		
TEXTURE		
ROCK CLASS		
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION		
STRENGTH		
HARDNESS		
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	Serpentine - abundant in places	
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		One Large (5 cm +) dolomite vein @ 20° to core axis. other minor veinlets
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE	Nicola, Triassic	
OTHER FEATURES		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Same as 262' – 288' (Dark green propylitic Nicola Volcanics)	Similar to 57' to 67' (Brown fractured zone of altered Nicola Volc. with carbonate veining)
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS — PAGE: IDC- 11
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-1 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: OW 670N (991 LINE) — MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): S30°W — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: — LOGGER: ABLW — DATE: DEC 6/94

INTERVAL	322' – 329'	329' – 337'
COLOR	mottled light greenish grey with tan & khaki white patches	Black to dark brown
RECOVERY %	95%	90%
MAGNETISM	none	none
TEXTURE	aphanitic/brecciated	aphanitic
ROCK CLASS		
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION	ALT-7	ALT-7
STRENGTH	~~weak~~	weak
HARDNESS	~~soft~~	soft
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	none	some
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	sulfides < 1% Serpentine dolomite clay - abundant	sulfides calcite dolomite clay - abundant carbon - massive in places.
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	minor.	minor.
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		Shears 70°-80° to core axis. Carbon masses appear ~ 90° to core axis
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	Brecciated.	some small vugs lined with dolomite crystals
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Highly altered mottled light greenish grey breccia KN941-323 @ 323 RN941-324 @ 322-329	Black to dark brown (gold-rich?) graphitic zone KN941-330 @ 329'-337' (Au: 1.867 oz/ton)
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS PAGE: IDC- 12
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-1 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: OW 670N (1991 LINE) MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): S30°W DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: LOGGER: A&LW DATE: Dec 6/94

INTERVAL	337' - 340'	340' - 355'
COLOR	mottled orange/brown in a medium to dark grey matrix	medium grey
RECOVERY %	90%	
MAGNETISM	none	
TEXTURE	aphanitic/brecciated	
ROCK CLASS		
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION	ALT - ?	
STRENGTH	medium	
HARDNESS	medium to soft	
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	minor	strong
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	clay carbon ? sulfides ? hematite in small masses	sulfides - <1%, dissem. but very abundant in some rounded clasts ? dolomite - matrix of rounded clasts (replacement ?) calcite - whole rock seems impregnated with calcite
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	minor carbonate	abundant calcite
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		Some sedimentary? (sandstone or tuff or tuffaceous sandstone) breccia fragments. material is very fine grained. 80° to core axis
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	well brecciated with orange & reddish brown clasts.	Very brecciated with sandstone + 1 to 2cm porphyritic andesite clasts. Clasts tend to be rounded. Separated by carbonaceous clasts ? zone 80° to core axis
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	mottled orange brown in grey matrix breccia KN941-337 @ 337'-340' (Au: 0.001 oz/ton) 941337 (337') (0.001 Au, 0.03 Ag; g/Tn)	altered medium grey sandstone (?) breccia KN941-340 @ 340'-345' KN941-345 @ 345'-349' KN941-350 @ 349'-355'
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		

Au
0.009
<.001
<.00

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS PAGE: IDC- 13
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-1 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: OW 670N (1991 LINE) MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): 530°N DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: LOGGER: ABLW DATE: DEC/94

INTERVAL	355' - 370'	370' - 372'
COLOR	Very black	mottled green grey
RECOVERY %	↓	↓
MAGNETISM	↓	↓
TEXTURE	↓	↓
ROCK CLASS	↓	↓
ROCK TYPE	↓	↓
FIELD NAME	↓	↓
ALTERATION	↓	↓
STRENGTH	↓	↓
HARDNESS	↓	↓
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	↓	↓
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	↓	Sulfides ~ 2% on a fracture surface carbon - abundant ↓
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES - BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	↓	↓
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL Au: 0.017 0.390	Similar to 3[illegible]-355' (Altered, very black sandstone breccia) KN941-355 @ 355'-362' KN941-362 @ 362'-370' RN941-367 @ 367-370'	Similar to 322'-329' (Altered mottled greenish grey breccia) KN941-370 @ 370'-372' (Au: 0.004 oz/ton)
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS — PAGE: IDC- 14
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-1 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: 0W 670N (1991 LINE) — MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): S 30°W — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: ____ — LOGGER: AGW — DATE: DEC 6/94

INTERVAL	372' – 378'	378' – 383'
COLOR	Mottled orange/brown in a whitish matrix	Medium grey zone with some orng/brown patches
RECOVERY %	↓	85%
MAGNETISM		none
TEXTURE		
ROCK CLASS		
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION		
STRENGTH		medium
HARDNESS		medium to soft
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	carbon - minor no visible sulfides. dolomite - abundant as matrix and veinlets	carbon - abundant sulfides - abundant 10-20% in some sections clay
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	dolomite	
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	↓	Well brecciated with orangish brown clasts
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Similar to 337'-340' (Mottled orange/brown breccia with a dolomite matrix)	Medium grey zone with orng/brown breccia fragments
Au: 0.001	KN941-372 @ 372'-374' RN941-373 @ 372-378	KN941-378 @ 380'-382' RN941-379 @ 378'-383'
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		

Au
< .001

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS — PAGE: IDC-15
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 91-1 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: ON 670N (1991 LINE) — MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): 530°W — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: — LOGGER: ABLW — DATE: DEC 6/94

INTERVAL	383' – 390'	390' – 393'
COLOR	funky uneven orange brown with some grey streaks	Dark red
RECOVERY %	↓	↓
MAGNETISM	↓	↓
TEXTURE	↓	↓
ROCK CLASS	↓	↓
ROCK TYPE	↓	↓
FIELD NAME	↓	↓
ALTERATION	↓	↓
STRENGTH	↓	↓
HARDNESS	Extremely soft in places – wet clay	↓
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	↓	↓
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	clay – abundant sulfides – abundant, disseminated ↓	clay – abundant ↓
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES – BEDDING, FOLIAT.		↓
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	Possibly fault gouge ↓	has the appearance of a conglomerate. Possibly sheared red gouge
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL Au: 0.001 g/T	Similar to 372' to 378' (Orange brown zone with sulfides) KN941-383@ 387' RN 941-384@ 383'–390'	Similar to 67'–89' Dark red brown strongly brecciated zone KN941-390@ 390', 393' (Au: < 0.001)
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS — PAGE: IDC- 16
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-1 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: ON 670N (1991 LINE) — MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): S 30° W — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: — LOGGER: MELN — DATE: DEC 6/94

INTERVAL	393' – 447' END OF HOLE	
COLOR	Dark green	
RECOVERY %	98%	
MAGNETISM	strong	
TEXTURE	↓	
ROCK CLASS		
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME	ultramafic	
ALTERATION	to serpentine	
STRENGTH	weak	
HARDNESS	soft	
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	↓	
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	Serpentine – occurs in thick (5 cm ±) bands (dark green in color #4)	
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	↓	
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES	Highly fractured Crumbles upon exposure	
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.	Many of the serpentine veinlets appear to cut the core axis at 90° (e.g. across the core)	
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	↓	
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Highly fractured dark green serpentinized ultramafic Rock KN941 – 407 @ 407'-409' KN941 – 428 @ 428'-433'	
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS PAGE: IDC- 17
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-2 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: SILICA HILL ZONE MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): EAST DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 45°
ELEVATION: LOGGER: ABLW/DA DATE: JAN 15/95

INTERVAL	13' - 144'	144' - 150'
COLOR	Medium red to brown	Light grey
RECOVERY %	95%	90%
MAGNETISM	negligible to weak	none
TEXTURE	aphanitic / brecciated	aphanitic / brecciated
ROCK CLASS	igneous extrusive	Completely altered
ROCK TYPE	andesite / basalt	"
FIELD NAME	altered Nicola Volc	"
ALTERATION	ALT-2+-3 Limonitic Hematitic	intermediate / advanced argillic
STRENGTH	medium to soft	very soft
HARDNESS	medium to soft	"
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	negligible	negligible
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	minor sulfides MnO_2 on fractures some clay	Sulfides - in irregular 1cm fragments Clay - abundant
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	quartz carbonate 1cm ± 40-80° to core axis 1 per 5cm	
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEARITIES & ATTITUDES (BEDDING, FOL.)		
FORMATION&AGE	Nicola / Triassic	
OTHER FEATURES	some shearing @ 44'	Some brown altered volcanic fragments
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Medium red to brown altered Nicola with quartz carbonate veining	Light grey totally altered zone with sulfide clasts
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		KN94-2-145 @ 145-150'

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS — PAGE: IDC- 18
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-2 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: SILICA HILL ZONE — MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): EAST — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 45
ELEVATION: — LOGGER: ABLW/DA — DATE: JAN 15/95

INTERVAL	150 – 153'	153' – 175'
COLOR	Mottled brown & red / light grey to white.	Medium brown and red
RECOVERY %	95%	↓
MAGNETISM	slight.	
TEXTURE	aphanitic	
ROCK CLASS	extrusive	
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME	altered Nicola Volcanic	
ALTERATION	ALT-2 to ALT-3	ALT-2 to ALT-3
STRENGTH	very weak	
HARDNESS	very soft.	
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	negligible	
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	↓	negligible clay. Some sulfide rich clasts ↓
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	Some coxcomb quartz? veins.	
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEARITIES & ATTITUDES (BEDDING, FOL.)		
FORMATION&AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	↓	↓
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	A transition zone See preceding & following sections	Similar to 13' – 144' (Medium red to brown altered Nicola with quartz carbonate veining & some sulfide rich fragments & zones)
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		@ 164 – 8 cm very sulfide rich section @ 158 – 1 cm + carbonate veining

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NEO CLAIM, KAMLOOPS — PAGE: IDC- 19
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-2 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: SILICA HILL GOLD ZONE — MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): EAST — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 45°
ELEVATION: _____ — LOGGER: ARLW/DA — DATE: JAN 15, 1995

INTERVAL	175' – 197'	197' – 217'
COLOR	Mottled red/brown frag. in light grey	Medium red
RECOVERY %	98	95
MAGNETISM	negligible	negligible to slight
TEXTURE	aphanitic/devitrified	aphanitic to brecciated
ROCK CLASS	altered volcanic	altered volcanic
ROCK TYPE	andesite?	andesite?
FIELD NAME	altered Nicola volcanics	altered Nicola volcanics
ALTERATION	ALT 2 & 3	ALT-3
STRENGTH	strong	strong
HARDNESS	hard	hard
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		negligible - some dolomite
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	Sulfides in irregular 1cm ± fragments MnO_2 on fractures	negligible sulfides minor carbonates minor MnO_2 white veinlets almost opal-like in texture but very soft, & do not react to HCl. (clay?)
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	minor quartz/carbonate @ 30° maroon jasper	1cm clay(?) ±60° occasional. Opal-like texture.
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Similar to 13' to 144' but harder and not as fractured. (Medium red to brown altered Nicola with minor carbonate veining) KN942 – 180 @ (180 – 182') 400ppb Ag	Medium red altered Nicola volcanic with minor (clay & dolomite?) veining.
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS	@ 180 - Bright pink veins (2mm ±) & small masses. @ 193' Large vug with carbonate xtals 1 @ 1 x 2 cm	

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NEA CLAIM — PAGE: IDC- 20
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-2 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: SILICA HILL GOLD ZONE — MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): EAST — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 45°
ELEVATION: — LOGGER: ABLW/DA — DATE: JAN 15/1995

INTERVAL	217' – 255'	255' – 276'
COLOR	mottled red/brown & light grey	Medium red
RECOVERY %		
MAGNETISM		
TEXTURE		
ROCK CLASS		
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION	ALT-2, ALT-3	ALT-3
STRENGTH		
HARDNESS		
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES		
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Similar to 175-197' (Medium red to brown altered Nicola volcanics) KN942 - 234 (234-236') ⊗ KN942 - 252 (252-253') KN942 - 253 (253-255') (760ppm As, 27ppm Sb)	Similar to 197'-217' (Medium red altered Nicola volcanic with minor (clay? + carbonate) veining)
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS	⊗ @ 234-236 very sulfide rich zone with 1cm ± carbonate veining	

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS — PAGE: IDC- 21
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-2 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: SILICA HILL GOLD ZONE — MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): EAST — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 45°
ELEVATION: — LOGGER: ABLW/DA — DATE: JAN 15/95

INTERVAL	276'–286'	286' – 304'
COLOR	Mottled red clasts in light grey matrix	light gray to yellow
RECOVERY %	95	98
MAGNETISM	none	none
TEXTURE	aphanitic / brecciated	aphanitic / brecciated
ROCK CLASS	altered	highly altered
ROCK TYPE	"	"
FIELD NAME	well altered Nicola	"
ALTERATION	Intermediate argillic	Intermediate argillic (ALT5-ALT7)
STRENGTH	very weak	strong
HARDNESS	very soft	hard
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	Disseminated sulfides in clasts up to 2cm in size. Abundant clay in places.	Abundant disseminated in clasts; and bands up to 2 cm. MnO_2 on fractures. Abundant clay. Some carbonate. Some quartz.
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	—	Disseminated sulfide veins?
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES	lightly fractured 30°–90°	not fractured to any extent.
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		Hard vuggy zone 289-294'
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Highly altered zone with some red clasts and noticable sulfide content. KN	← Similar to 276'-286' but much harder and no red clasts, also much more abundant sulfides. KN942-289 (289 to 294') Hard vuggy carbonate/quartz zone.
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS	KN942 -285 (284 to 285') 3ppm Hg	KN942-298 (298-303') (19 ppm Sb, mostly light gray zone with abundant sulfides but still fairly hard (does not decompose)

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS — PAGE: IDC- 22
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-2 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: SILICA HILL GOLD ZONE — MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): EAST — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 45°
ELEVATION: — LOGGER: AGLW/DA — DATE: JAN 15/95

INTERVAL	304' – 316	316' – 330.5'
COLOR	Mottled white patches in red matrix	Brown veinlets & patches in a light grey matrix
RECOVERY %	↓	95
MAGNETISM		none
TEXTURE		aphanitic
ROCK CLASS		altered
ROCK TYPE		"
FIELD NAME		"
ALTERATION	ALT-3	intermediate argillic
STRENGTH		moderate
HARDNESS		moderate
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		weak, pervasive.
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	↓	- Some carbonates - limonite patches to 2cm, (commonly ~ 1 to 2 mm), also in 2mm to 1cm veinlets ~ 45° to core axis) - [redacted] clay in matrix - white clay (?) 1–2 mm veinlets 30–60° across core axis. (very white, somewhat like opal in texture, hardness 1.5 to 2.5, no HC reaction)
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		Fractures 1 per 10cm ~ 60° to core axis.
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.	↓	
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Similar to 197'–217' [Medium red altered Nicola volcanics with minor (clay & dolomite & quartz ?) veining]	Speckled (brown & white) variegated (brown & white), in a light grey matrix, highly altered volcanic KN320 (320' to 325') (DO)
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		KN327 – (327' to 330.5') (?) Samples but no assays.

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NEO CLAIM, KAMLOOPS — PAGE: IDC- 23
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-2 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: SILICA HILL ZONE — MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): EAST — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 45°
ELEVATION: — LOGGER: ABLW/DA — DATE: JAN 15/95

INTERVAL	330.5' – 343'	343' – 357'
COLOR	Mottled light grey patches in brown matrix	Medium brown/red
RECOVERY %	95	(50%)
MAGNETISM	none	none
TEXTURE	aphanitic/brecciated	aphanitic/brecciated
ROCK CLASS	altered volcanics	altered volcanics
ROCK TYPE	"	"
FIELD NAME	"	"
ALTERATION	ALT-5	ALT-3
STRENGTH	strong	strong
HARDNESS	Hard ~5	↓
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	negligible	↓
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	sulfides – in clasts (to 2cm) (very fine grained disseminated MnO_2 on fractures White (opal-like texture) 1-2mm radiating(?) veinlets Dolomite – light brown to transparent 1mm rhombohedral crystals	↓
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	Quartz/carbonate @ ~45° to drill core (probably vertical as on surface)	
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		↓
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	rusty up to 2 cm, small transparent crystals - appear rhombohedral - powder fizzes/HCl: dolomite.	↓
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Hard, mottled light brown, altered (quartz/carbonate) volcanic	Similar to 197' to 217' Medium red/brown altered Nicola volcanics with minor (kaolinite? & dolomite veining)
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS PAGE: IDC- 24
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-2 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: SILICA HILL ZONE MAP REF.: A
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): EAST DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 45°
ELEVATION: _____ LOGGER: AGLN/DA DATE: JAN 15/95

INTERVAL	357' – 388'	388' – 391.5'
COLOR	mottled red/brown/grey	white fleeted, brecciated medium to dark brown to black
RECOVERY %	↓	95
MAGNETISM		none
TEXTURE		highly brecciated
ROCK CLASS		altered volcanics
ROCK TYPE		"
FIELD NAME		"
ALTERATION	ALT-5	ALT 5+
STRENGTH		strong
HARDNESS		hard
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		on dolomite powder
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	↓	- kaolinite (?) 1-2m spots and fragments, very dense very white, soft, no HCL reaction - some disseminated sulfides - carbonates, mostly dolomite
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	↓	dolomite pinlets have been extensively brecciated then re cemented as elongated fragments
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Similar to 330.5 - 343' Hard, mottled light brown to reddish altered (quartz carbonate) volcanic	Hard, highly brecciated mixture of altered volcanic fragments, dolomite/calcite fragments, and kaolinite.
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS	KN942 - 358 (358 - 363') 534 ppm Ba. KN942 - 384 (384 - 387') Sampled - no assays	KN942 - 388' (388 - 391.5') 302 ppm Ba

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS PAGE: IDC- 25
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-2 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: SILICA HILL ZONE MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): EAST DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 45°
ELEVATION: LOGGER: ABL W/ DA DATE: JAN 15/95

INTERVAL	391.5 - 398'	398' - 422
COLOR	Mottled red/brown/white	Light grey to pinkish with red patches
RECOVERY %		95
MAGNETISM		none
TEXTURE		aphanitic
ROCK CLASS		totally altered
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION	ALT-5	Intermediate argillic.
STRENGTH		
HARDNESS		
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES		- Abundant sulfides - Abundant clay - minor dolomite
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Similar to 357-388' Hard, mottled light brown to reddish altered (quartz carbonate) volcanic	KN942-398 (398-403') KN942-403 (403-407') KN942-407 (407-412') KN942-412 (412-416') KN942-417
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		@ 417 Pb-rich sulfide veinlet 1340 As, 38 ppm Sb & 2 ppm Hg

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NEO CLAIM, KAMLOOPS — PAGE: IDC- 26
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-2 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: SILICA HILL ZONE — MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): EAST — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 45°
ELEVATION: _____ — LOGGER: ABLW/DA — DATE: JAN 15/95

INTERVAL	422 – 442	442' – 447' END OF HOLE
COLOR	mostly solid medium red, some mottled red/white sections	Dark to medium green.
RECOVERY %	95	98
MAGNETISM	↓	strongly
TEXTURE		aphanitic to porphyritic
ROCK CLASS		igneous extrusive
ROCK TYPE		basalt/andesite/porphyritic
FIELD NAME		Nicola volcanics
ALTERATION	ALT-3	ALT-1 or 2
STRENGTH		hard
HARDNESS		hard
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		only on powder of small samples.
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	↓	– dark green matrix – feldspar? phenocrysts (1–2 mm) are stained or altered to limonite? ankerite? or dolomite?
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	↓	Abundant quartz/dolomite stringers < 1mm 30 to 80° to core axes
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	↓	Slightly altered Nicola volcanic rock.
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS	Similar to 197' to 217' Medium red altered Nicola volcanic rock with minor clays dolomite.	
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS PAGE: IDC- 27
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-3 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: SILICA HILL ZONE MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): VERTICAL DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): VERT.
ELEVATION: LOGGER: ARLW/DA DATE: DEC 30/94

INTERVAL	12 - 22'	22 - 26'
COLOR	medium red	light orange to brown
RECOVERY %	98	98
MAGNETISM	weak to none	none
TEXTURE	aphanitic/brecciated	aphanitic/brecciated
ROCK CLASS	igneous extrusive	altered volcanics
ROCK TYPE	altered andesite/basalt	"
FIELD NAME	altered Nicola volcanics	"
ALTERATION	ALT-3	ALT 4-5
STRENGTH	strong	strong
HARDNESS	hard	soft
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	negligible.	common on veinlets & orange powder
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	hematite stain white kaolinite? on some fractures	light green serpentine calcite veinlets ankerite masses and stringers
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	minor carbonate veinlets	minor carbonate veinlets
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Medium red hematite altered Nicola volcanic breccia	light orange/brown well altered Nicola volcanic rock
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS PAGE: IDC- 28
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-3 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: SILICA HILL ZONE MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): VERTICAL DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): VERT.
ELEVATION: LOGGER: ABLN/DA DATE: DEC 30/94

INTERVAL	26 - 39'	39 - 45'
COLOR	Medium - red	White with occasional red clasts
RECOVERY %		95
MAGNETISM		none
TEXTURE		cryptantic
ROCK CLASS		highly altered
ROCK TYPE		"
FIELD NAME		"
ALTERATION	ALT-3	Intermediate argillic
STRENGTH		very weak
HARDNESS		soft.
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES		- Minor sulfides in a greyish clast - Abundant clay - Some ankerite
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Similar to 12 to 22' with more ankerite staining & softer, highly fractured [Medium red hematite altered Nicola volcanic breccia]	White, highly altered zone with some red clasts.
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		KN942-40 - 40 to 45' Ba

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NEO CLAIM PAGE: IDC- 29
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-3 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: SILICA HILL ZONE MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): VERTICAL DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 90°
ELEVATION: LOGGER: ABLN/DA DATE: DEC 30/94

INTERVAL	45 - 66'	66.5 - 67'
COLOR	Light red to orange brown.	White to grey
RECOVERY %		95
MAGNETISM		none
TEXTURE		aphanitic
ROCK CLASS		highly altered
ROCK TYPE		"
FIELD NAME		"
ALTERATION	ALT 4 to 5	Intermediate argillic
STRENGTH		weak
HARDNESS		soft.
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		none
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES		Abundant sulfides ~5% Abundant clay Some carbonates
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	quartz - carbonate @ 10 - 30°	
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	Some flattened pumice?	
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Similar to 22-26' light red to orange brown well altered Nicola volcanic breccia	Highly altered argillic zone with sulfides.
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		KN 943-067 (66.5-67.') Ag, Hg

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS PAGE: IDC- 30
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-3 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: SILICA HILL ZONE MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): VERTICAL DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 90°
ELEVATION: LOGGER: AGLW/DA DATE: DEC 30/94

INTERVAL	67-72	72-73
COLOR	light red to orange brown	Mottled white/orange
RECOVERY %	↓	90
MAGNETISM		none
TEXTURE		aphanitic
ROCK CLASS		highly altered
ROCK TYPE		"
FIELD NAME		"
ALTERATION	ALT 4 to 5	Intermediate argillic
STRENGTH		-weak
HARDNESS		soft
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		weak
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	↓	abundant clay ankerite MnO_2 on fractures
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	↓	
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Similar to 45-66' Light red to orange brown well altered Nicola volcanic breccia.	Speckled white to orange highly altered zone.
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		KN943-72 (72-73') Ba

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NEO CLAIM, KAMLOOPS — PAGE: IDC- 31
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-3 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: SILICA HILL ZONE — MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): VERTICAL — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 90°
ELEVATION: — LOGGER: ARLW/DA — DATE: DEC 30/95

INTERVAL	73 - 102	102 - 108'
COLOR	Light red to orange brown	Light red to orange brown
RECOVERY %	↓	95
MAGNETISM		none
TEXTURE		aphanitic
ROCK CLASS		highly altered
ROCK TYPE		"
FIELD NAME		"
ALTERATION	ALT 4 to 5	ALT - 5
STRENGTH		strong
HARDNESS		hard
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		on carbonates
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	↓	- calcite & dolomite (grey to clear) cryptalo lining vugs - pink chalcedony/jasper - ankerite - MnO_2 on fractures
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		clear and white calcite veinlets < 5mm
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	↓	Highly silicified, very vuggy
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Similar to 45 - 66 Light red to orange brown well altered Nicola volcanic breccia	Hard light red to orange brown well altered Nicola volcanic breccia.
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		KN943-102 (102-104') As, Ba.

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS — PAGE: IDC- 32
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-3 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: SILICA HILL ZONE — MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): VERTICAL DIP — ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 90°
ELEVATION: _____ LOGGER: MLN/DA — DATE: DEC 30/94

INTERVAL	108 – 117'	117 – 147'
COLOR	Bleach white with red clasts	medium red zone.
RECOVERY %	↓	↓
MAGNETISM	↓	↓
TEXTURE	↓	↓
ROCK CLASS	↓	↓
ROCK TYPE	↓	↓
FIELD NAME	↓	↓
ALTERATION	Intermediate argillic	ALT-3
STRENGTH	↓	↓
HARDNESS	↓	↓
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	↓	↓
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	↓	Some ankerite staining ↓
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	↓	↓
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES	↓	↓
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.	↓	↓
FORMATION & AGE	↓	↓
OTHER FEATURES	↓	↓
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Similar to 39-45' [Highly altered zone with red clasts]	Similar to 12-22' [Medium red hematite altered Nicola volcanic breccia]
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS	KN 943-108 (108-113') Ba	

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS — PAGE: IDC- 33
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-3 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: SILICA HILL ZONE — MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): VERTICAL DIP — ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 90°
ELEVATION: _____ LOGGER: ABLW/BA — DATE: DEC 30/94

INTERVAL	147 – 198'	198 – 257
COLOR	mottled red/grey/white	highly variegated red, brown, orange, white
RECOVERY %	90	95
MAGNETISM	none	none
TEXTURE	aphanitic	aphanitic / highly brecciated
ROCK CLASS	completely altered	highly altered
ROCK TYPE	"	"
FIELD NAME	"	"
ALTERATION	Intermediate argillic	ALT-4 ?
STRENGTH	very weak	strong
HARDNESS	very soft	hard
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	none	on carbonates
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	- Abundant sulfides (finely disseminated) - Abundant clay	- Occasional masses of disseminated sulfides. - carbonates in veins and vugs - abundant ankerite
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		variegated bands at 10-80° to core axis.
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	Highly altered mottled red/grey/white zone KN943-147 (147-152') Ag, Ba	vuggy in places. One contains clear carbonate crystals
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	KN943-152 (152-157') Cd, Hg KN943-157 (157-162') KN943-162 (162-167') Cd KN943-167 (167-171') KN943-171 (171-172') Hg KN943-173 (173-177') KN943-177 (177-182') Cd KN943-188 (188-192') Cd	Highly brecciated with very unusual patterned red, brown, orange, white angular to rounded fragments and vein like structures.
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS	943167 (167') Ag, Pb, Zn 0.003 Au 0.04 Ag	KN943-222 (mostly 220-222, but spot samples 198-257') Ba

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS PAGE: IDC- 34
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-3 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: SILICA HILL ZONE MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): VERTICAL DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 90°
ELEVATION: _____ LOGGER: ABLW/DA DATE: DEC 30/94

INTERVAL	257 – 270'	270' – 310'
COLOR	mottled grey/yellow/white.	medium to light orangy red
RECOVERY %	90	98
MAGNETISM	none	moderately
TEXTURE	aphanitic/brecciated	aphanitic/brecciated
ROCK CLASS	highly altered	igneous extrusive
ROCK TYPE	"	altered andesite/basalt
FIELD NAME	"	altered Nicola
ALTERATION	ALT 5-7 (Intermediate argillic)	ALT-3
STRENGTH	moderate to weak	strong
HARDNESS	medium to soft	hard
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	on carbonates	
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	- Abundant finely disseminated sulfides in small masses odd coppery color in places - abundant clay - minor calcite (veins) - dolomite (veins + clasts) - some serpentine clasts (light green color) - anhydrite.	- some sulfide patches - carbonates - clay
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		clay? & dolomite (to 1cm) at 80-90° to core axis
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	Well brecciated in places, particularly fragments of dolomite.	
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	mottled grey to white highly altered zone KN943-257 (257-261') 0.002 Au As, Sb.	Hematite altered Nicola volcanic breccia with carbonate veining.
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS	KN943-261 (261-265') Ag, As, Sb, Ba KN943-265 (265-270') Ag, Cd, As, Sb, Hg.	

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS PAGE: IDC- 35
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-3 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: SILICA HILL ZONE MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): VERTICAL DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 90°
ELEVATION: LOGGER: NBLW/DA DATE: DEC 30/95

INTERVAL	310 - 317	317 - 332'
COLOR	white to light pink.	Pink, orang, brown, red, green
RECOVERY %	90	98
MAGNETISM	none	slight
TEXTURE	aphanitic to brecciated	HIGHLY brecciated
ROCK CLASS	highly altered	altered but original texture is preserved
ROCK TYPE	"	altered Nicola.
FIELD NAME	"	
ALTERATION	ALT-5 to Intermediate argillic (ALT-7)	ALT-4
STRENGTH	medium	strong
HARDNESS	medium to soft.	medium
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		strong
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	- abundant clay in places. - widely disseminated sulfides - abundant calcite - abundant dolomite.	- abundant calcite + dolomite - some clasts contain abundant sulfides. - minor clay (on fractures)
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	vuggy	clasts are mostly rounded, + tend to be Red to orange to pink.
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	White to light pink highly altered zone	Well brecciated, well altered Nicola volcanics, with original texture still discernable.
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS	KN943-310 (310 - 317') Ag As Ba	

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS — PAGE: IDC- 36
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-3 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: SILICA HILL ZONE — MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): VERTICAL DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 90°
ELEVATION: _____ LOGGER: ABLW/DA — DATE: DEC 30/95

INTERVAL	332 - 350	350 - 355
COLOR	light grey to light yellow	orangy brown
RECOVERY %	90	
MAGNETISM	none	
TEXTURE	aphanitic / brecciated	BRECCIATED
ROCK CLASS	highly altered	
ROCK TYPE	"	
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION	ALT 5-7 (intermediate argillic)	ALT-4
STRENGTH	strong	
HARDNESS	moderate	
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	strong to weak	
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	- calcite - dolomite - ankerite - finely disseminated sulfides - clay (opal like texture, very white) on fractures - quartz grit	↓
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	carbonates to 1cm, 60 - 80° to core axis	
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		↓
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	light green (serpentine) patches @ 348'	↓
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	light grey/yellow highly altered zone	Similar to 317-332' [Well brecciated, well altered Nicola volcanics, with original texture still visible]
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS	KN943-332 (332-334') As, Sb, Ba, Hg KN943-340 (340-345') 0.001Au, Ag, As, Sb	
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS	KN943-345 (345-356') 0.313Au, Sb, Bi, Ba one patch of a black metallic mineral (not magnetic). Tetrahedrite?	

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS — PAGE: IDC- 37
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-3 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: SILICA HILL ZONE — MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): VERTICAL DIP — ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 90°
ELEVATION: — LOGGER: ARLW/DA — DATE: DEC 30/95

INTERVAL	355 - 358'	358' - 367
COLOR	Light yellow to white	Pink, orange, brown, red, green
RECOVERY %	90	↓
MAGNETISM	none	
TEXTURE	aphanitic / brecciated	
ROCK CLASS	well altered	
ROCK TYPE	"	
FIELD NAME	"	
ALTERATION	ALT-5	ALT-4
STRENGTH	strong	
HARDNESS	medium to hard	
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	on carbonates	
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	- abundant dolomite - minor calcite - ankerite - some quartz ? (gut?) - minor disseminated sulfides - some light green serpentine	↓
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	Dolomite, crystalline (1-2mm) 1-2 cm thick, 90° to core axis.	↓
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		↓
OTHER FEATURES	Core rock is well brecciated in places with rounded clasts, so original texture still visible	
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Brecciated, bleached Nicola volcanics	Similar to 317-332' Well brecciated well altered Nicola volcanics with original texture still discernable
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS PAGE: IDC- 38
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-3 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: SILICA HILL ZONE MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): VERTICAL DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 90°
ELEVATION: LOGGER: AGLW/PA DATE: DEC 30/94

INTERVAL	367 - 400	400 - 406 END OF HOLE
COLOR	Medium to dark green	Medium red
RECOVERY %	98	↓
MAGNETISM	strongly	
TEXTURE	aphanitic to porphyritic	
ROCK CLASS	igneous extrusive	
ROCK TYPE	basalt/andesite	
FIELD NAME	Nicola Volcanic	
ALTERATION	ALT-1	ALT-3
STRENGTH	hard	
HARDNESS	hard	
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	- dark green matrix - feldspar(?) phenocrysts (1-2 mm) are stained or altered to limonite? ankerite? or dolomite?	↓
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	Small (1-2mm) carbonate veins ~ 30° to core axis	abundant dolomite 0-90° to core axis
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		↓
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		↓
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Slightly altered Nicola volcanic rock.	Similar to 12-22' Medium red hematite altered Nicola volcanic breccia
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NEA CLAIM, KAMLOOPS — PAGE: IDC- 39
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-4 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: 400'N SILICA HILL — MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): NNE — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: _____ — LOGGER: ABLW — DATE: FEB 15/95

INTERVAL	14' – 34'	34 – 39
COLOR	Light brown, minor red	white to light brown
RECOVERY %	95	95
MAGNETISM	none	none
TEXTURE	volcanic / brecciated	brecciated
ROCK CLASS	altered volcanic	highly altered
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION	ALT – 2 to 3	ALT – 4
STRENGTH	moderate	moderate to hard except 37-39' very soft; no testar
HARDNESS	"	
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	minor on carbonates	strong on carbonate
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	Occasional clasts of sulfides. minor carbonate veining	Numerous dark clasts of sulfides MnO_2 on fractures Carbonates - dolomite, calcite, ankerite.
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	Carbonate, various directions, 1-3 mm	Extensive carbonate up to 10 cm wide, veined & banded with cockcomb texture.
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES	[redacted]	
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		Highly brecciated in places
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Well altered volcanic rock, with original brecciated texture still visible	Highly altered white to light brown zone with extensive carbonate veining and some sulfides
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NEO CLAIM, KAMLOOPS — PAGE: IDC- 40
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-4 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: 400'N SILICA HILL ZONE — MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): NNE — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: — LOGGER: ABLW — DATE: FEB 15/95

INTERVAL	39 - 50'	50 - 54
COLOR	light brown, minor red	Very light grey
RECOVERY %	95	90
MAGNETISM	none	none
TEXTURE	↓	none
ROCK CLASS		} totally altered.
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION	ALT 2-3	Intermediate crystallic.
STRENGTH		very soft "
HARDNESS		
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		minor or disseminated carbonate
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES		Aphanitic, muchy - clay? - some calcite (disseminated?)
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		minor, calcite + dolomite
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	↓	
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Some as 14-34' [Well altered volcanic rock with visible brecciated texture]	Very soft (muchy) light grey zone with occasional minor red clasts
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS PAGE: IDC- 41
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-4 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: 400'N SILICA HILL ZONE MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): NNE DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: LOGGER: ABW DATE: FEB 15/95

INTERVAL	54 – 70	70 – 82
COLOR	Med. to dark red	light red to green
RECOVERY %	75	95
MAGNETISM	slightly	yes
TEXTURE	aphanitic	aphanitic
ROCK CLASS	Altered volcanics	slightly altered Nicola.
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION	ALT-3 (?)	ALT-3(-) (?)
STRENGTH	hard to medium	hard to medium
HARDNESS	"	
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	minor	minor
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	- hematite - some carbonates. - some sulfides in veinlets.	
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	Quartz-carbonate up to 1cm, along core axis	some carbonates.
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Red hematite altered Nicola volcanics with carbonate veining.	Slightly altered to unaltered Nicola volcanic greenstone.
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS PAGE: IDC- 42
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-4 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: 400'N SILICA HILL ZONE MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): NNE DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: LOGGER: ARLAN DATE: FEB 15/95

INTERVAL	82' - 115'	115' - 120'
COLOR	Dark to medium green	Light green
RECOVERY %	98	95
MAGNETISM	strongly	slightly
TEXTURE	aphanitic/fine crystalline volcanic flow	
ROCK CLASS		
ROCK TYPE	unaltered Nicola	
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION	none to ALT-1	(?)
STRENGTH	strong	soft
HARDNESS	hard	soft
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	minor.	
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	- some white to pink carbonates - some light green serpentine (not dark green as in bottom of hole 94-1)	
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	quartz (?) carbonate 1-2 mm, every 10 cm ~	
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	Red & green clasts	
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Unaltered Nicola	Highly altered, very soft zone of Nicola volcanics.
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NEA CLAIM, KAMLOOPS PAGE: IDC- 43
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-4 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: 400'N SILICA HILL ZONE MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): NNE DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: LOGGER: ARLW DATE: FEB 15/95

INTERVAL	120' - 377'	377 - 397
COLOR	Same as 82'-115'	Same as 115'-120'
RECOVERY %		
MAGNETISM		
TEXTURE		
ROCK CLASS		
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION		
STRENGTH		
HARDNESS		
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES		
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Same as 82'-115'	Same as 115-120'
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS PAGE: IDC- 44
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-4 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: 400' N SILICA HILL ZONE MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): NNE DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: _____ LOGGER: ARLW DATE: Feb 15/95

INTERVAL	397 - 425'	
COLOR	Same as 82-115'	
RECOVERY %		
MAGNETISM		
TEXTURE		
ROCK CLASS		
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION		
STRENGTH		
HARDNESS		
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES		
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Same as 82-115'	
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS — PAGE: IDC- 45
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-5 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: 340m N of 94-1 — MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): EAST — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 45°
ELEVATION: ____ — LOGGER: ~~ABW~~ — DATE: Jan. 14/95

INTERVAL	13' – 33'	33' – 68'
COLOR	light rusty brown	Dark to Medium green
RECOVERY %	95%	~100%
MAGNETISM	yes	yes, strong
TEXTURE	aphanitic / brecciated	aphanitic / brecciated
ROCK CLASS	igneous extrusive	igneous extrusive
ROCK TYPE	andesite / basalt	andesite / basalt
FIELD NAME	Nicola Volcanics	Nicola volcanics
ALTERATION	surface weathering	none
STRENGTH	strong	strong
HARDNESS	hard	hard
HCL REACTION & PATTERN	none, except veins	none, except veins
MINERAL TYPES, SIZE, HABIT, & PERCENTAGES	See Whittles (1993) Calcite in veins	Calcite in veins See also Whittles (1993)
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY, ATTITUDE	calcite, ≤ 1mm 1 per 25cm 0 to 30° to core axis	Calcite ≤ 1mm 1 per 25cm 0 to 30° to core axis
FRACTURE DENSITY DENSITY, ATTITUDE	ave. 1/10cm various directions	1/25 cm
OTHER LINEARITY & ATTITUDES		
FORMATION & AGE	Nicola	
OTHER FEATURES		A number of dark, light, green, and brown (flow?) breccia fragments
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PRINCIPLE INTERVAL	Light rusty brown weathered Nicola Volcanics	Dark to medium green Nicola Volcanics (unaltered)
NESTED INTERVALS DETAIL POINTS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS — PAGE: IDC- 46
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-5 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: 340 m N of 94-1 — MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): EAST — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 45°
ELEVATION: ____ — LOGGER: AGLW — DATE: JAN. 14/95

INTERVAL	68 - 76'	76' - 85
COLOR	Very light green	medium red
RECOVERY %	~100%	~100%
MAGNETISM	strong	strong
TEXTURE	aphanitic / brecciated	aphanitic & breccias
ROCK CLASS	altered	altered Nicola Volc.
ROCK TYPE	"	altered andesite / basalt
FIELD NAME	altered Nicola Volc.	" " "
ALTERATION		ALT-3
STRENGTH	strong	strong
HARDNESS	medium	medium
HCL REACTION & PATTERN	minor, on calcite veinlets	minor, on calcite veinlet
MINERAL TYPES, SIZE, HABIT, & PERCENTAGES	sulfides? at 76'	hematite stain
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY, ATTITUDE	Calcite ≤ 1mm 1/50cm, 90-30°	← same
FRACTURE DENSITY DENSITY, ATTITUDE	minor, but at 90°	← "
OTHER LINEARITY & ATTITUDES		
FORMATION & AGE	Nicola	Nicola
OTHER FEATURES		Medium green to grey clasts, most < 1cm, some up to 10cm
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PRINCIPLE INTERVAL	Very light green altered Nicola volcanic breccia	Medium red hematite altered Nicola volcanic breccia
NESTED INTERVALS DETAIL POINTS	@ 75'-76' very light colored interval with small 1cm clasts of a medium grey color. Could be sulfides	@ 76 - 77: very soft zone that crumbled into a powder.

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS PAGE: IDC- 47
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-5 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: 340m N of 94-1 MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): EAST DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 45°
ELEVATION: LOGGER: ARLW DATE: Jan 14/95

INTERVAL	85' — 94'	94' — 107'
COLOR	White to light yellow plus mottled grey patches	Medium red ↓
RECOVERY %	95%	
MAGNETISM	none	
TEXTURE	brecciated / stockworks	
ROCK CLASS		
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION	ALT-5	ALT-3
STRENGTH	strong	
HARDNESS	hard	
HCL REACTION & PATTERN	strong, on small calcite veinlets	
MINERAL TYPES, SIZE, HABIT, & PERCENTAGES	calcite - minor pyrolusite (MnO_2?) on fracture faces in small disgem. masses dolomite - very abundant sulfides - very fine grained in brecciated masses limonite - staining	
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY, ATTITUDE	calcite - 1mm } stockworks in dolomite - 2cm } section	
FRACTURE DENSITY DENSITY, ATTITUDE	minor	
OTHER LINEARITY & ATTITUDES		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	abundant vugs, some light pink areas	↓
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PRINCIPLE INTERVAL	Bleached, carbonate replacement zone	Same as 76'-85' (Medium red hematite altered Nicola volcanic breccia)
NESTED INTERVALS DETAIL POINTS	@ 88-90° dies. sulfide-rich zone	

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED — PAGE: IDC- 48

DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-5 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ

LOCATION: 340m N of 94-1 — MAP REF.:

DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): East — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 45°

ELEVATION: — LOGGER: ABLW — DATE: Jan 14/95

INTERVAL	107' – 122'	122' – 132'
COLOR	mottled red & grey general light grey look	Light grey to tan
RECOVERY %	95%	
MAGNETISM		
TEXTURE	brecciated / aphanitic	
ROCK CLASS		
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION	ALT-4	ALT-5
STRENGTH	strong	
HARDNESS	hard	
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	minor	
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	Sulfides - small grey blebs. some carbonate	Sulfides - very abundant in places (128-131) dolomite veins abundant in some sections calcite - minor pyrrhotite? limonite staining clay
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY, ATTITUDES	minor veins - mostly dolomite(?)	Calcite & dolomite, stockworks in some section
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES	minor, various angles	minor
OTHER LINEARITIES & ATTITUDES		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	Hematite stained fragments of Nicola Volc (ALT-B) Smaller dark grey breccia frags.	vuggy in some places
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Light grey zone with abundant red fragments	Light grey to tan zone with abundant sulfide Similar to 85-94 Sampled @ 123-128, vuggy sulfide & carbonate rich zone & also:
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		@ 128-131' some sections dark to med. grey with very fine sulfides - almost "massive"

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS — PAGE: IDC- 47
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-5 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: 340m N of 94-1 — MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): EAST — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 45°
ELEVATION: _____ LOGGER: ABCW — DATE: JAN 14/95

INTERVAL	132' – 143'	143' – 168
COLOR	Mottled red and grey	Medium to dark red
RECOVERY %	↓	95°
MAGNETISM		weakly
TEXTURE		↓
ROCK CLASS		
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION	ALT-4	ALT-3
STRENGTH		
HARDNESS		
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES		
EIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY, ATTITUDES		
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEARITIES & ATTITUDES		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		↓
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Same as 107'-122' Mottled red and grey Generally a light colored rock	Same as 76'-85' (Medium red hematitic Nicola Volcanic breccia)
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS	Sampled at @ 140' – a very sulfide rich zone (see sample)	@ 158-161 zone white with carbonate veins (along core axis), up to 3cm wide. Minor sulfides

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NEO CLAIM, KAMLOOPS PAGE: IDC- 50
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 94-5 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: 310m N of 94-1 MAP REF.:
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): EAST DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 45°
ELEVATION: LOGGER: ABLW DATE: JAN 14/95

INTERVAL	168 – 177 (END OF HOLE)	
COLOR	Mottled red & white	
RECOVERY %	↓	
MAGNETISM		
TEXTURE		
ROCK CLASS		
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION	ALT-4	
STRENGTH		
HARDNESS		
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES		
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	n/a	
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Same as 107'-122' Mottled red and grey altered zone with a general light color	
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS	@ 168 – 170. Carbonate rich zone with dolomite veins up to 3 cm. Vuggy texture in places	@ 173-174. Very soft sulfide-rich zone

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM, KAMLOOPS — PAGE: IDC-.51
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-1 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOP, B.C. — MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): VERT. — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): VERT
ELEVATION: _____ — LOGGER: [illegible] — DATE: JUNE 6, 1995

INTERVAL	12 – 27	27 – 36
COLOR	Mottled orangy brown & white	Light brown with some red patches
RECOVERY %	98	90
MAGNETISM	none	none
TEXTURE	porphyritic	aphanitic / porphyritic
ROCK CLASS	intrusive	extrusive
ROCK TYPE	rhyolite	altered volcanic flow
FIELD NAME	Rhyolite dyke.	altered Nicola
ALTERATION	ALT-2	ALT-2
STRENGTH	moderate	moderate
HARDNESS	moderate	moderate
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	moderate pervasive	minor
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	– Quartz eyes – MnO_2 on fractures – Calcite – Dolomite – Clay?	dolomite clay in small masses
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	carbonate, <1mm, minor all directions (stockworks in one 2' section)	carbonate
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES	dominant direction vertical	
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE	Tertiary?	
OTHER FEATURES	Quartz eyes	
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Altered Porphyritic Rhyolite Dyke	Lightly altered Nicola volcanic flows
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC- 52
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-1 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS, B.C. — MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995g)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): VERT. — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): VERT
ELEVATION: _____ — LOGGER: ARLW — DATE: JUNE 6/1995

INTERVAL	36 – 51'	51' – 221'
COLOR	Dark red	Variable dark to medium red & some red-brown
RECOVERY %	95%	95
MAGNETISM	none	minor
TEXTURE	aphanitic/porphyritic	aphanitic
ROCK CLASS	extrusive	extrusive
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME	Altered Nicola	Altered Nicola
ALTERATION	ALT-3	ALT-3 to 2
STRENGTH	moderate	moderate
HARDNESS	moderate	moderate
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	minor	minor
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	some clay some MnO_2 carbonates (minor)	MnO_2 on fracture clay Carbonates (mostly dolomite, minor calcite)
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	Carbonate, few mm, minor, most ~45° to core axis	Carbonate, few mm to 1cm 1 per 6", all directions with 45° (to core axis) most common
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		Larger ones @ 90°
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	Fault/gouge at 47' + 51'	Fault @ 173'
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Hematitic altered Nicola volcanic flows	Hematitic altered Nicola volcanic flows
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC- 53
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-1 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS B.C. — MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): ____ DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): VERT
ELEVATION: ____ LOGGER: ABLW — DATE: JUNE 6, 1995

INTERVAL	221 — 226	226 — 301
COLOR	Greyish white matrix w/ occasional red masses	mixture of red (mostly) & dark green (minor) sections
RECOVERY %	98	95
MAGNETISM	none	minor
TEXTURE	aphanitic	agglomeratic / aphanitic
ROCK CLASS	altered	extrusive
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME	Alteration zone	Altered Nicola volcanics
ALTERATION	ALT 67	ALT 1 to 3 (mostly)
STRENGTH	soft	moderate
HARDNESS	soft	moderate
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	moderate pervasive in places	minor
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	Py (abundant on section) sulfides - minor	minor sulfides in irregular masses clay
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		Carbonate, 1mm to 1cm 10-45°, 1 per ft
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	A mixture of volcanic & rhyolite dyke? fragments	
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Intermediate Argillic zone	Hematite altered Nicola Agglomerate flows
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS	8928 (KN951-222) (5')	

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC- 54
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-1 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS — MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): VERT — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): VERT
ELEVATION: _____ — LOGGER: ABW — DATE: JUNE 6, 1995

INTERVAL	301 – 377	377 – 557
COLOR	overall – pinkish white mottled with pink, purple tan, black, rounded fragments	medium to light red
RECOVERY %		90
MAGNETISM	none	minor
TEXTURE	brecciated / agglomeritic	brecciated / aphanitic minor agglomeritic
ROCK CLASS	extrusive / "sedimentary"	
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME	Nicola Agglomerate	Altered Nicola volcanics
ALTERATION	ALT 4-5	ALT-3
STRENGTH	strong	moderate
HARDNESS	moderate	moderate
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	minor, except on fractures	
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	dolomite – massive in one section clay	Sulfides in isolated clasts rich in clay ? in section Manganite ?
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	Carbonate, minor in places, massive in one section, mostly 20-45° to core axis	carbonate, generally minor all directions
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	many crystal (dolomite) lined vugs	Vuggy in some sections
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Pinkish, highly altered volcanic agglomerate	Hematitic altered Nicola Volcanic flows with minor agglomerates
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS	@ 371 to 376 : massive, veining & brecciation, dolomite ~ 30% of core @ 305 to 310 : grey altered zone	Fault at 457' 406 to 411 : highly altered section between medium red & medium purple sections. Abundant green mineralization 466 – 472 ft : Light grey altered agglomerate with black (sulfide ?) section
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS	8929 (KN951-305) (5') 8930 (KN951-371) (5')	8931 (KN951-406) (5') 8932 (KN951-466) (6')

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NEO CLAIM PAGE: IDC- 55
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-1 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS B.C. MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995g)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): VERT DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): VERT
ELEVATION: _____ LOGGER: ABW DATE: JUNE 6/1995

INTERVAL	557 - 707	END OF HOLE.
COLOR	dark green	
RECOVERY %	95	
MAGNETISM	strong	
TEXTURE	aphanitic/porphyritic	
ROCK CLASS	Igneous	
ROCK TYPE	andesite/basalt	
FIELD NAME	Nicola Volcanics	
ALTERATION	ALT-1	
STRENGTH	strong	
HARDNESS	hard	
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	Abundant on veinlets.	
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	Rhodochrosite in many location.	
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	Carbonates, 1mm to 1cm very abundant, all direction	
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Unaltered Nicola Volcanic flows	
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS	8433 (KN951-653) (5') (Nicola + rhodochrosite	

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC-56
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-2 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS, B.C. — MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): NORTH — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: _____ — LOGGER: HBLN — DATE: JUNE 2, 1995

INTERVAL	12 - 36	36 - 57
COLOR	mottled light brown pale green on a purple/grey matrix	Medium brown
RECOVERY %	95	95
MAGNETISM	none	slight
TEXTURE	porphyritic	aphanitic/porphyritic
ROCK CLASS	intrusive	extrusive
ROCK TYPE	Rhyolite	andesite/basalt
FIELD NAME	Tertiary Rhyolite dyke.	Weathered Nicola volcanics
ALTERATION	ALT-2?	ALT-2
STRENGTH	strong	moderate
HARDNESS	hard	moderate
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	strong on fractures	minor
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	- Quartz eyes - Feldspar phenocrysts weathered to limonite - MnO_2 on fractures - Calcite	
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	none	
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE	Tertiary?	
OTHER FEATURES	Badly weathered & decomposed near wallrock contact Wallrock contact @ 45° to core axis	
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	highly weathered Rhyolite Dyke	Weathered Nicola volcanic flows
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS	8912 (KN952-29) (5')	

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC-57.
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-2 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS B.C. — MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995g)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): NORTH — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: _____ — LOGGER: ARW — DATE: JUNE 2, 1995

INTERVAL	57 – 63	63 – 69
COLOR	Mottled purple/grey	Light grey/tan
RECOVERY %	98	95
MAGNETISM	none	none
TEXTURE	brecciated/aphanitic	brecciated/aphanitic
ROCK CLASS	extrusive	altered
ROCK TYPE	-	
FIELD NAME	Altered Nicola volcanics	Altered Nicola volcanics
ALTERATION	ALT-3	ALT-7
STRENGTH	moderate	weak
HARDNESS	moderate	soft
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	minor except in fractures/vesicles	minor
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	carbonate	- disseminated sulfides - clay
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	carbonate, all directions 1/per foot	none.
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Hematite altered Nicola Volcanic flows.	Highly altered (to intermediate argillic) Nicola Volcanic flows.
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		8911 (KN952-63) (6')

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC- 58
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-2 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS — MAP REF.: Whittle (1995a)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): NORTH — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: ____ — LOGGER: DBLM — DATE: JUNE 2, 1995

INTERVAL	69 — 87	87-91
COLOR	Mostly Medium red	Dark green
RECOVERY %	95	98
MAGNETISM	weak	strong
TEXTURE	aphanitic	aphanitic
ROCK CLASS	Extrusive	Extrusive
ROCK TYPE		andesite
FIELD NAME	Altered Nicola	Unaltered Nicola
ALTERATION	ALT-3	ALT-1
STRENGTH	Moderate	strong
HARDNESS	moderate	hard
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	minor	strong on veinlets.
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES		
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	carbonate	carbonate, all directions, abundant
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	Fault at 87' Some sections a redbrown brown	
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Hematite altered Nicola Volcanic flows	Unaltered Nicola Volcanic flows
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC- 59
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-2 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS BC — MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995g)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): NORTH — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: ____ — LOGGER: ABLW — DATE: JUNE 2, 1995

INTERVAL	91 – 95	95 – 121
COLOR	Light grey with tan patches	Mostly medium red Some mottled purple/grey
RECOVERY %	95	95
MAGNETISM	none	minor
TEXTURE	agglomeratic	aphanitic / agglomeratic
ROCK CLASS	Extrusive	↓
ROCK TYPE		↓
FIELD NAME	Altered Nicola	↓
ALTERATION	ALT-7?	ALT-3
STRENGTH	weak	↓
HARDNESS	soft	↓
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		↓
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	– clay – minor sulfides?	↓
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	Fragments well rounded	↓
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Altered Nicola Agglomerates	Hematite altered Nicola Volcanic flow [See 57-63']
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC- 60
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-2 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS B.C. — MAP REF.: Whittle (1995g)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): NORTH — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: ____ — LOGGER: ABM — DATE: JUNE 2/95

INTERVAL	121 — 129	129 — 133'
COLOR	Medium to dark green	Medium red
RECOVERY %	95	95
MAGNETISM	strong	minor
TEXTURE	aphanitic.	aphanitic (minor agglomeratic)
ROCK CLASS		
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION	ALT-1	ALT-3
STRENGTH		
HARDNESS		
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES		
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Unaltered Nicola Volcanic flows [See 87-91']	Hematite altered Nicola Volcanic flows [See 57-63']
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC-61

DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-2 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ

LOCATION: KAMLOOPS B.C. — MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995g)

DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): NORTH — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°

ELEVATION: — LOGGER: ABLW — DATE: JUNE 2, 1995

INTERVAL	133 – 166'	166 – 175'
COLOR	Dark green	Medium Red
RECOVERY %	98	95
MAGNETISM	strong	weak
TEXTURE	aphanitic / agglomeritic	aphanitic / minor agglomeritic
ROCK CLASS		
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION	ALT-1	ALT-3
STRENGTH		
HARDNESS		
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES		
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Unaltered Nicola Flows and agglomerates [See 87-91']	Hematite altered Nicola Volcanic Flows & Agglomerates [See 57-63']
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC- 62
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-2 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS, B.C. — MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995g)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): NORTH — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: ____ — LOGGER: ABW — DATE: JUNE 2/95

INTERVAL	175' – 186'	186 – 318'
COLOR	Light grey, with tan patches.	Mostly Medium to Dark Red
RECOVERY %	95	95
MAGNETISM	none	minor
TEXTURE	agglomeratic	aphanitic to porphyritic
ROCK CLASS	↓	↓
ROCK TYPE	↓	↓
FIELD NAME	↓	↓
ALTERATION	ALT-7	ALT-3
STRENGTH	↓	↓
HARDNESS	↓	↓
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	↓	↓
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	↓	↓
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	↓	↓
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES	↓	↓
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.	↓	↓
FORMATION & AGE	↓	↓
OTHER FEATURES	↓	↓
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Highly altered Nicola Agglomerates [See 91-95']	Hematite altered Nicola Volcanic flows [See 57-63']
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		302'-307' - heavy dolomite veining
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS	8910 (KN952-175) (10')	8909 (KN952-302) (5')

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC- 63
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-2 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS, B.C. — MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995g)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): NORTH DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: ____ LOGGER: ABW — DATE: JUNE 2, 1995.

INTERVAL	318 - 332'	332 - 362'
COLOR	Dark Green	Medium to dark red
RECOVERY %	95	↓
MAGNETISM	strong	
TEXTURE	aphanitic	aphanitic
ROCK CLASS	↓	↓
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION	ALT-1	ALT-3
STRENGTH	↓	↓
HARDNESS		
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	↓	
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	Minor Rhodochrosite ↓	↓
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	Carbonate, all directions abundant ↓	↓
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES	↓	↓
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.	↓	↓
FORMATION & AGE	↓	↓
OTHER FEATURES	↓	↓
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Unaltered Nicola Volcanic flows [See 87-91']	Hematite altered Nicola Volcanic flow [See 57-63']
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		@ 339-340 - light pink section.
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM PAGE: IDC- 64
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-2 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS, B.C. MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995g)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): NORTH DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: _____ LOGGER: ABLW DATE: JUNE 2/1995

INTERVAL	362 — 392	392 — 432
COLOR	Medium green with some red, purple + green section	Medium to dark red
RECOVERY %		95
MAGNETISM	strong	weak
TEXTURE	Breccia / aphanitic	brecciated / agglomeritic
ROCK CLASS	extrusive	extrusive
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION	ALT - 1 to 2	ALT-3
STRENGTH	strong	
HARDNESS	hard	
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	strong on calcite veinlets	
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES		dolomite
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	Carbonate to 1cm all directions. Infills breccia in some places	
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	Badly fractured + easily decomposed in sections	Badly decomposed near lower contact
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Lightly altered Nicola Volcanic flows	Hematite altered Nicola Agglomerates [See 175 - 188']
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		405 — 408' Massive dolomite veining
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		8908 (KN952 - 405) (3') Abundant dolomite section

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM PAGE: IDC- 65

DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-2 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ

LOCATION: KAMLOOPS BC MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995g)

DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): NORTH DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°

ELEVATION: _____ LOGGER: ABW DATE: JUNE 2/95

INTERVAL	432 – 489'	489 – 500'
COLOR	Dark Green	Medium red
RECOVERY %	98	95
MAGNETISM	strong	weak
TEXTURE	aphanitic / agglomeritic	aphanitic
ROCK CLASS	extrusive	extrusive
ROCK TYPE		↓
FIELD NAME	Nicola	
ALTERATION	ALT-1	ALT-3
STRENGTH	strong	
HARDNESS	hard	
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	minor, on veinlets	
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	– calcite ? – rhodochrosite ?	
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	Carbonate, to 1cm not abundant	
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES– BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	Badly decomposed in section	↓
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Unaltered Nicola Volcanic flow or Agglomerates	Hematitic Altered Nicola Volcanic flows [See 57'–63']
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS	8907 (KN952–957) (5') (Abundant calcite/rhodochrosite)	

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC- 66
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-2 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS, B.C — MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): NORTH — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: — LOGGER: ABLW — DATE: JUNE 2/95

INTERVAL	500 – 521'	521 – 533'
COLOR	mottled medium green with red, green, grey and brown clasts.	Medium to light red
RECOVERY %		↓
MAGNETISM	strong	
TEXTURE	brecciated/agglomeratic	Agglomeratic
ROCK CLASS	extrusive	↓
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME	Nicola	
ALTERATION	ALT 2 to 4?	ALT-3
STRENGTH	strong	
HARDNESS	hard.	
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	minor	
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES		
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	minor	
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Lightly altered Nicola Agglomerate	Hematite altered Nicola Agglomerate [See 175 – 186']
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		

PROJECT: NED CLAIM PAGE: IDC- 67
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-2 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS, B.C. MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): NORTH DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: _____ LOGGER: ABCW DATE: JUNE 3/1995

INTERVAL	533 - 573	573 - 627'
COLOR	Pinkish white with mainly Purplish clasts	Mottled medium to dark red and purple
RECOVERY %	95	↓
MAGNETISM	weak	↓
TEXTURE	agglomeritic	agglomeritic
ROCK CLASS	Intrusive	↓
ROCK TYPE		↓
FIELD NAME	Altered Nicola agglomerate	↓
ALTERATION	ALT-4	ALT-3
STRENGTH	moderate	↓
HARDNESS	moderate	↓
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		↓
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	carbonates	↓
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	carbonate, all directions	
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		↓
OTHER FEATURES		Some sections very rich in dolomite
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Well altered Nicola Agglomerate.	↓ Hematite altered Nicola Agglomerates with minor flows
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS	@534-540, 542-547 } purplish hematite altered agglomerate	
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS	8905 (KN952-542) (5') 8906 (KN952-534) 16'	

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC- 68
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-2 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS B.C. — MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): NORTH — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: _____ LOGGER: ABLW — DATE: JUNE 3/95

INTERVAL	627 – 637'	637 – 700'
COLOR	Mottled light grey	mottled medium to dark red and purple
RECOVERY %	95	↓
MAGNETISM	none	↓
TEXTURE	agglomeritic	agglomeritic
ROCK CLASS	extrusive	↓
ROCK TYPE		↓
FIELD NAME	Altered Nicola Agglomerate	↓
ALTERATION	ALT-7	ALT-3
STRENGTH		↓
HARDNESS		↓
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		↓
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	carbonates	↓
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		↓
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		↓
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		↓
FORMATION & AGE		↓
OTHER FEATURES		↓
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Intermediate Argillic Altered Nicola Agglomerate	Hematite altered Nicola Agglomerate with minor flows
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS	8904 (KN952-627) (10')	

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM PAGE: IDC- 69
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-2 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS BC MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): NORTH DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: _____ LOGGER: [redacted] DATE: JUNE 4, 1995

INTERVAL	700 - 715'	715 - 727'
COLOR	Light mottled green	see over →
RECOVERY %	95	
MAGNETISM		
TEXTURE	Agglomeratic	
ROCK CLASS	Metamorphic	
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME	Nicola (Altered)	
ALTERATION	ALT 4 to 7?	
STRENGTH	moderate	
HARDNESS	moderate	
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES		
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Altered / Nicola Agglomerate.	
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		

PROJECT: NED CLAIM PAGE: IDC- 70
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-2 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS, B.C. MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): NORTH DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: _____ LOGGER: ARLW DATE: JUNE 4, 1995

INTERVAL	715 - 727	727 - 757
COLOR	Light red.	Dark green
RECOVERY %	95%	95%
MAGNETISM	mgnr.	slmgn.
TEXTURE	agglomeritic	Amygdaloidal
ROCK CLASS	↓	↓
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION	ALT-3	ALT-1
STRENGTH		
HARDNESS		
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES		
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Hematite altered Nicola Agglomerate [as 573 - 627']	Unaltered Nicola volcanic amygdaloidal flow
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM PAGE: IDC- 71
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-2 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS, B.C. MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): NORTH DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: _____ LOGGER: AGLW DATE: JUNE 4, 1995

INTERVAL	757 - 782	782 - 796
COLOR	light to medium red	Dark Green
RECOVERY %	95	98
MAGNETISM	weak	strong
TEXTURE	aphanitic	Largely Amygdaloidal
ROCK CLASS	↓	↓
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION	ALT-3	ALT-1
STRENGTH		
HARDNESS		
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES		
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Hematite altered Nicola Volcanic flow [See 57-63']	Unaltered Nicola Amygdaloidal flow [See 727-757]
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		(KM952-782) (2') 8903 C Highly decomposed hematite altered & unaltered Nicola.
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC- 72
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-2 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ.
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS, B.C. — MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): NORTH — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: _____ — LOGGER: ABLW — DATE: JUNE 4, 1995

INTERVAL	796 — 814'	814 — 817'
COLOR	mottled light red.	Light to dark grey
RECOVERY %		95
MAGNETISM		none
TEXTURE	agglomeratic / amygdaloidal	agglomeratic altered
ROCK CLASS		
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		Altered Nicola.
ALTERATION	ALT-3	ALT-7
STRENGTH		
HARDNESS		
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES		- Sulfides in dark masses
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		none
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Hematite altered Nicola Agglomerate to amygdaloidal flow.	Highly altered Nicola agglomerate
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		8901 (KN952-814) 3'

PROJECT: NED CLAIM PAGE: IDC- 73
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-2 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS, B.C. MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): NORTH DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: _____ LOGGER: AARW DATE: JUNE 5, 1995

INTERVAL	817' – 848	848 – 857
COLOR	medium red	light grey
RECOVERY %	95	↓
MAGNETISM	weak	↓
TEXTURE	agglomeratic	aphanitic
ROCK CLASS	↓	↓
ROCK TYPE	↓	↓
FIELD NAME	↓	↓
ALTERATION	ALT-3	ALT-7
STRENGTH	↓	↓
HARDNESS	↓	↓
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	↓	↓
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	↓	↓
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	↓	↓
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES	↓	↓
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.	↓	↓
FORMATION & AGE	↓	↓
OTHER FEATURES	↓	↓
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Hematite altered Nicola agglomerate [See 573 – 627']	Intermediate dyke [See 627 – 637']
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		8902 (KN452 – 849) (6')

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM PAGE: IDC- 74

DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-2 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ.

LOCATION: KAMLOOPS, B.C. MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995)

DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): NORTH DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°

ELEVATION: _____ LOGGER: ABBOTT DATE: JUNE 5/95

INTERVAL	857' — 877'	END OF HOLE
COLOR	light red & purple	
RECOVERY %	95	
MAGNETISM	weak	
TEXTURE	agglomeritic / ~~aphanitic~~	
ROCK CLASS	extrusive	
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME	Altered Nicola	
ALTERATION	ALT 3	
STRENGTH	moderate	
HARDNESS	moderate	
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES		
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	minor	
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Hematite altered Nicola Agglomerates and Volcanic Flows	
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM. / PAGE: IDC- 75
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-3 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS, B.C. MAP REF.: WHITELES (1995)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): SOUTH DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: _____ LOGGER: ABW DATE: JUNE 7, 1995

INTERVAL	12 — 12.5'	12.5 — 21.'
COLOR	Dark green	medium to dark red
RECOVERY %	98	98
MAGNETISM	strong	weak to none
TEXTURE	aphanitic	agglomeratic
ROCK CLASS	Extrusive	Volcanic
ROCK TYPE	andesite to basalt	
FIELD NAME	Nicola Volcanics	Altered andesite
ALTERATION	ALT-1	ALT-3
STRENGTH	strong	moderate
HARDNESS	hard	"
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	minor	minor
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES		mino carbonates
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		mino carbonates
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Propylitic green Nicola Volcanic flow	Hematite Altered Nicola Agglomerate
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC-76-
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-3 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS, B.C. — MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995a)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): SOUTH — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: — LOGGER: ABLW — DATE: JUNE 7, 1995

INTERVAL	21 – 26'	26' – 34'
COLOR	mottled white	Mostly orange brown with some green & red sections
RECOVERY %	95	90
MAGNETISM	none	minor
TEXTURE	Brecciated etc, ⊗	~~agglomeratic~~
ROCK CLASS	Quartz/carbonate vein	~~agglomeratic~~ pyroclastic extrusive
ROCK TYPE		volcanic
FIELD NAME	"	altered Nicola volcanics
ALTERATION	ALT-5	ALT-4
STRENGTH	hard	moderate to strong
HARDNESS	hard	hard to moderate
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	on powder	none
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	Mostly quartz & dolomite with minor orange brown & red clasts	
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	This section may be a single vein	negligible
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	⊗ Epithermal breccia, crystal lined vugs, sandal coatings	some black andesite/basalt Nicola Fragments
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Quartz carbonate vein	Altered Nicola Agglomerates
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS	8915 (KN953-22) (5')	

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC- 77
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-3 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS, B.C. — MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): SOUTH — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: _____ — LOGGER: ABLW — DATE: JUNE 7, 1995

INTERVAL	34 – 37'	37 – 52
COLOR	Mottle white/orange brown	Light greenish grey with white bond orange brown textures
RECOVERY %	98	95
MAGNETISM		none
TEXTURE		aphanitic/agglomeritic
ROCK CLASS		
ROCK TYPE		"
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION	ALT-5	ALT-7
STRENGTH		moderate to weak
HARDNESS		
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		weak, disseminated
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	See 21 26'	– Abundant sulfides – Clasts up to 4cm + – Finely disseminated sulfide also abundant – dolomite + calcite – clay
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		minor carbonate
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		large sulfide rich breccia fragments
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Quartz carbonate veining (see 21-26')	Intermediate argillic zone
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		8913 (KN953-40)(7') 8914 (KN953-48)(4')

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC- 78
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-3 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: 95-3 — MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): SOUTH — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: _____ — LOGGER: ABLW — DATE: JUNE 7/1995

INTERVAL	52 — 72'	72 - 82
COLOR	Mostly light red	Light grey with some red clasts
RECOVERY %	98	95
MAGNETISM	none	none
TEXTURE	agglomeratic/aphanitic	aphanitic with some indistinct clasts
ROCK CLASS		
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION	ALT 3 (minor 4)	ALT-4 (minor 3?)
STRENGTH	strong	weak
HARDNESS	soft	soft
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	moderate	moderate
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	- Many sulfide rich clasts (light grey to black) Calcite -	- Abundant clay - Calcite - minor disseminated sulfides
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	negligible	negligible
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	A variety of tan, red, & black clasts (rounded & angular)	Some indistinct red clasts
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Hematite altered Nicola Agglomerate.	Altered Nicola Agglomerate
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC-79
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-3 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS, B.C. — MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995g)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): SOUTH — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: ____ — LOGGER: ABLW — DATE: JUNE 7, 1995

INTERVAL	82 — 106'	106 — 127'
COLOR	Mostly light red	A mixture of medium red and green
RECOVERY %		
MAGNETISM		
TEXTURE		
ROCK CLASS		
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION	ALT3 (minor 4)	
STRENGTH		
HARDNESS		
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES		Features a mix of 12-12.5', & 52-72'
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Hematite altered Nicola Agglomerate [Zone as 52-72']	Weakly altered transition zone into Nicola Agglomerate
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC- 80
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-3 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS, B.C. — MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): SOUTH — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: _____ — LOGGER: ABLW — DATE: JUNE 7, 1995

INTERVAL	127 – 382'	382' – 406'
COLOR	Mostly dark green	Medium to dark red
RECOVERY %	95%	↓
MAGNETISM	strong	↓
TEXTURE	agglomeritic / aphanitic extrusive	↓
ROCK CLASS		↓
ROCK TYPE		↓
FIELD NAME	Nicola volcanics	↓
ALTERATION	ALT-1 (to minor ALT-3)	ALT-3
STRENGTH	strong to weak.	↓
HARDNESS		↓
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	strong on veins	↓
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	- calcite - rhodochrosite	↓
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	carbonate (mostly calcite) 1mm to 1cm, ave. 11/ft. all directions	↓
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		↓
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		↓
FORMATION & AGE		↓
OTHER FEATURES	Some hematite altered sections	↓
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Propylitic green Nicola Agglomerates with minor Flows	Hematite altered Nicola Agglomerates. [See 52 – 72']
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS	8916 (KN93-164) (5') 8917 (KN93-237) (1')	

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC-81

DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-3 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ

LOCATION: KAMLOOPS, BC — MAP REF.: WHITLES (1995g)

DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): SOUTH — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60

ELEVATION: _____ — LOGGER: ABLW — DATE: JUNE 7, 1995

INTERVAL	406 – 496'	496. – 505'
COLOR	Dark Green	Mottled Med. Red
RECOVERY %	↓	↓
MAGNETISM	↓	↓
TEXTURE	Agglomerate / epiclastic	
ROCK CLASS	↓	
ROCK TYPE	↓	
FIELD NAME	↓	↓
ALTERATION	ALT-1	ALT-3
STRENGTH	↓	↓
HARDNESS	↓	↓
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	↓	↓
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	↓	↓
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	↓	↓
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES	↓	↓
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.	↓	↓
FORMATION & AGE	↓	↓
OTHER FEATURES	↓	↓
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Unaltered Nicola Agglomerates with minor Flows [See 127 – 382']	Hematite altered Nicola Agglomerates [See 52 – 72']
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC- 82
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-3 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS, B.C. — MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995 g)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): SOUTH — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: _____ — LOGGER: ADW — DATE: JUNE 7, 1995

INTERVAL	305 – 513'	513 – 519'
COLOR	Mottled grey with separated purple clasts	Light grey to white
RECOVERY %	98%	95
MAGNETISM	Slightly	none
TEXTURE	Agglomeratic	aphanitic
ROCK CLASS	Intrusive	
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION	ALT-4	ALT-5
STRENGTH	strong	moderate
HARDNESS	hard	moderate
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	minor	
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	Black metallic mineral? – magnetite? – hematite? clay matrix dolomite mariposite	– dolomite – quartz?
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	Carbonate / clay, few mm very abundant, all directions by 60% to core axis is common	
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Dolomite / Hematite Altered Nicola Agglomerate.	Quartz-Carbonate Veins [See 21-26']
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		8918 (KN95-513) (6')

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC- 83
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 93-3 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS B.C. — MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): SOUTH — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: ____ — LOGGER: AGW — DATE: JUNE 7, 1993

INTERVAL	519 - 530'	530 - 537'
COLOR	Mottled purple/grey	Med to light red
RECOVERY %		
MAGNETISM		
TEXTURE	agglomeritic	aphanitic
ROCK CLASS		
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION	ALT-4	ALT-3
STRENGTH		
HARDNESS		
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES		
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Dolomite/hematite altered Nicola Agglomerate [See 505 - 513']	Hematite altered Nicola Volcanic flows [See 12.5 - 21']
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC- 84
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-3 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS, B.C. — MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995g)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): SOUTH — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 60°
ELEVATION: ____ — LOGGER: ABW — DATE: JUNE 7, 1995

INTERVAL	537 — 607' (END OF HOLE)	
COLOR	Dark green	
RECOVERY %	↓	
MAGNETISM	↓	
TEXTURE	Agglomeritic / aplantic	
ROCK CLASS	↓	
ROCK TYPE	↓	
FIELD NAME	↓	
ALTERATION	ALT-1	
STRENGTH	↓	
HARDNESS	↓	
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	↓	
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	– Rhodochrosite – Calcite ↓	
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	↓	
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES	↓	
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES– BEDDING, FOLIAT.	↓	
FORMATION & AGE	↓	
OTHER FEATURES	↓	
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Unalter Nicola Agglomerates with minor flows [Sec 127 – 382']	"
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS	8919 (KN953 – 579) (5')	

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC- 85
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-4 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS, B.C. — MAP REF.: WHIMLES (1995)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): SOUTHWEST — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 45°
ELEVATION: _____ — LOGGER: ARLW — DATE: JUNE 7, 1995

INTERVAL	65 – 110'	110 – 232'
COLOR	Medium to light whitish brown	Medium to dark red
RECOVERY %	90	98
MAGNETISM	none	minor
TEXTURE	agglomeritic	agglomeritic / aphanitic
ROCK CLASS	Extrusive	extrusive
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME	Altered Nicola	
ALTERATION	ALT-2	ALT-3 to ALT-5
STRENGTH	moderate	moderate
HARDNESS	soft	"
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	minor, on veinlets	minor
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	- minor disseminated sulfides - minor carbonates - light green serpentine?	- abundant dolomite - some quartz
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	carbonate, <0.5cm, irregular, 10° to 45° to core axis	dolomite/quartz, 10cm+, all directions, abundant
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		Some classic epithermal breccia, crystal-lined vugs, banded layers @ 155'
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Weathered Nicola Agglomerates	Hematite altered Nicola Agglomerates with minor Flows
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC- 86
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-4 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS BC. 2250 — MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995R)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): SOUTHWEST DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 45°
ELEVATION: _____ LOGGER: ABLW — DATE: JUNE 7, 1995

INTERVAL	232 – 245'	245 – 340'
COLOR	Light to dark grey Some orange-brown clasts	Medium to dark red
RECOVERY %	95	95
MAGNETISM	none	weak
TEXTURE	agglomerate/aplanite	agglomerate/aplanite
ROCK CLASS		
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		altered Nicola
ALTERATION	ALT-7 to -8	ALT-3, moderate
STRENGTH		
HARDNESS	variable	moderate to soft
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	none	none
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	- abundant sulfide (disseminated and as clasts) - Quartz - Carbonates	
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	Minor carbonate + quartz	minor
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	Crystal-lined vugs	
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Advanced Argillic Zone with some silicification	Hematite altered Nicola Agglomerates with some Flows
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS	@ 241' - vuggy quartz for 6"	
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS	8934 (KN954-235) (10')	

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC- 87
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-4 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS, B.C. — MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995 b)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): SOUTHWEST DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 45°
ELEVATION: _____ LOGGER: ABLN — DATE: JUNE 8, 1995

	340' – 352'	352' – 362'
INTERVAL		
COLOR	Light gray to black in sections	Medium to Dark Red
RECOVERY %	95	↓
MAGNETISM	none	
TEXTURE	aphanitic / sedimentary	
ROCK CLASS		
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION	ALT-7?	ALT-3
STRENGTH	weak	
HARDNESS	very soft	
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	- disseminated sulfides - abundant graphite - abundant clay? START OF NED GOLD ZONE?	
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	highly brecciated dolomite vein up to 2cm, irregular stockworks in places.	
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.	Graphite zones @ 45° to core axis.	
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	Some sections appear to be a porphyry or intrusive rock. Highly brecciated dolomite matrix (sedimentary breccia?) Some clasts appear to be igneous. (@ 347')	highly altered tuff. Other sections feature fragments in a black
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Highly altered Sedimentary rocks.	↓ Hematite altered Nicola Agglomerates with minor Flows
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		[See 245-340']
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS	8935 (KN954-340) (6') Mainly light grey (tuff) with some graphitic sections 8936 (KN954-349) (3') Very graphitic	

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM PAGE: IDC- 88
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-4 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS, BC MAP REF.: NHTLES (1995)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): SW DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 45°
ELEVATION: _____ LOGGER: ARW DATE: _____

INTERVAL	362' – 377'	377 – 383'
COLOR	Equal mixture of light grey & black	Mottled pink and white.
RECOVERY %	95	95
MAGNETISM	none	none
TEXTURE	aphanitic	aphanitic
ROCK CLASS	sedimentary	
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION	ALT-7	ALT-7 + (DYKE)
STRENGTH	weak	Friable
HARDNESS	very soft.	very soft
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		negligible.
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	- Disseminated sulfides - abundant graphite - clay BOTTOM OF NED GOLD ZONE?	- abundant clay - disseminated sulfides - dolomite - quartz eyes.
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.	Sedimentary structures are more apparent, mudrock & tuffaceous(?) sandstone bands at 60°-80° to core axis.	
FORMATION & AGE		Tertiary?
OTHER FEATURES	Some intruded rhyolite dyke material may be present.	Well brecciated
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Highly altered Sedimentary rocks	Altered Rhyolite Dyke
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS	8939 (KN954-373) (4') Mainly light grey tuffaceous sandstone 8937 (KN954-362) (4') very graphitic	
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS	8938 (KN954-368) 16') Light grey (tuffaceous) sandstone, not much mudrock	8940 (KN954-378) (5') Well altered section of the dyke

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC- 89
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-4 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS, B.C. — MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): SW — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 45°
ELEVATION: _____ — LOGGER: ABLW — DATE: JUNE 9, 1995

INTERVAL	383 – 495'	495 – 505
COLOR	Greenish black	dark green
RECOVERY %	95	95
MAGNETISM	none	
TEXTURE	aphanitic / brecciated	amygdaloidal / aphanitic
ROCK CLASS		
ROCK TYPE		basalt
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION	—	
STRENGTH	weak	strong
HARDNESS	soft to medium	hard
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	none	
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	- serpentine occurs in large & small masses, dark green in color - olivine ?	- disseminated sulfides
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES	Highly fractured Crumbles upon exposure	
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Ultramafic Zone I	Unaltered Mafic/ultramafic Amygdaloidal flow.
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS	@ 383–405 – not serpentized	
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS	8941 (KN954-402) (5') 8942 (KN954-416) (5') 8943 (KN954-472) (5')	8944/5 (KN954-495) (5')

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC- 90
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-4 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS, BC — MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995 A)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): SW — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 45°
ELEVATION: ____ — LOGGER: ABLW — DATE: JUNE 9/1995

INTERVAL	505 - 532'	532 - 561'
COLOR	Light to medium green	Dark green
RECOVERY %	98	
MAGNETISM		
TEXTURE	Fine to medium grained, clastic	
ROCK CLASS		
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION	unaltered?	
STRENGTH		
HARDNESS		
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES		
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		Abrupt contact between this zone and next @ 552' at 90° to core axis.
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Fine to medium grained Tuffs	Ultramafic Zone II [See 383-495']
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS	8946 (KN954-519) (5')	8947 (KN954-532) (5') 8948 (KN954-547) (5') 8949 (KN954-556) (5')

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIMS — PAGE: IDC-91
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-4 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS, B.C. — MAP REF.: WHITTLES, 1995
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): SW — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 45°
ELEVATION: _____ — LOGGER: ABW — DATE: JUNE 9/1995

INTERVAL	561 - 607'	607 - 703'
COLOR	Mottled, epidote-green/white	Mottled, epidote-green/white
RECOVERY %	98	98
MAGNETISM		
TEXTURE		sheared / schistose (very fine grained)
ROCK CLASS		
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION		
STRENGTH	weak to strong	
HARDNESS	soft to very hard	
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	- Abundant quartz/carbonate nodules and veins - disseminated sulfide	- disseminated sulfide - chlorite schist - small sections of amphibole porphyry -
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	quartz/chalcedony/dolomite ≤ 10cm, some nodule-like	
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES	Shearing, foliation @ 20-45° to core axis. Intense shearing starts at 577' @ 45° to core axis and continues to end of hole. 552-577' is relatively unsheared and conformable with previous zone, suggesting it is older	Many structures @ 20-45° to core axis, + phases near vertical shearing.
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		Chlorite schist appears to be aphanitic, uniform until split.
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		One section appears to be the typical amphibole porphyry greenstone seen on the surface on the SW part of claims (see Whittles, 1993)
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Sheared, Metamorphosed Greenstone	Sheared, Metamorphosed Greenstone [Similar to 552-607' but lacks quartz nodules & veins]
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS	8950 (KN954-566) (5') Epidote rich shear zone with quartz veining & pyrite	@ 642-647' - dark chlorite schist @ 656-661' - " " " @ 695' - well folded
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS	8951 (KN954-599) (5') Sheared greenstone with quartz/dolomite veins	8952 (KN954-657) (4') Chlorite schist 8953 (KN954-693) (10') Sheared greenstone with abundant quartz/dolomite veins.

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC- 92
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-4 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS BC — MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995d)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): SN — DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 45°
ELEVATION: _____ LOGGER: ARLW — DATE: JUNE 9, 1995

INTERVAL	703' - 757' (END OF HOLE)	
COLOR	White to grey with mottled light green	
RECOVERY %	98	
MAGNETISM		
TEXTURE		
ROCK CLASS		
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION		
STRENGTH		
HARDNESS		
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	- one mass of chalcopyrite (1cm) found in quartz vein - quartz (chalcedony?) veins are very grey & waxy, often subconcodal on fractures. - some dolomite as white masses (±1cm) in quartz - chlorite schist.	
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	Veins are largely quartz/chalcedony with some white dolomite blebs. Thin veins are very abundant and up to 2' in core length.	
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.	Many fold structures.	
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Metamorphosed Silica-rich Greenstone. [Similar to 552-607' but has massive quartz/chalcedony veins]	
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS		

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM — PAGE: IDC- 93
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-6 — DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS, B.C. — MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1954)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): 225° DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 45°
ELEVATION: _____ LOGGER: DRLW — DATE: JUNE 10, 1995

INTERVAL	114 — 186	186 — 237'
COLOR	Greenish black	Medium green
RECOVERY %	95	98
MAGNETISM	strong	
TEXTURE	xplomitic/ amyg. lithidal	
ROCK CLASS		
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME	ultramafic zone	
ALTERATION	strongly to serpentine	
STRENGTH	soft	
HARDNESS	soft	
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS	none	
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	serpentine red hematite staining on fracture surfaces magnetite? no sulfides evident	abundant sulfides (% disseminated) (% on fracture faces) occurring as irregular masses up to 2mm Some cubes, most appears to be pyrite most common in fine grained tuff
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES	dolomite, up to 1cm minor, @ 45° to core axis	dolomite, 1-2mm, minor 20-90° to core axis
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	Serpentine seems to be in amygdaloidal masses in a slightly lighter green matrix	Some large lapilli clasts (rhyolite) oriented ~45° to the axis
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Ultramafic Zone II	one 4mm vein @ 60° to core axis contained ~25% sulfides Sulfide rich, fine grained to Lapilli Tuff
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		@ 197-198 mafic very pyrite rich zone Some sections are very fine grained
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS	8920 (KN956-140) (5') (Decomposed section) 8921 (KN956-145) (5') (Solid section)	8922 (KN956-195) (5') 8923 (KN956-214) (5')

IGNEOUS ROCK DRILL CORE LOG

PROJECT: NED CLAIM PAGE: IDC- 94
DRILL HOLE DESIGNATION: 95-6 DRILL CORE SIZE: NQ
LOCATION: KAMLOOPS BC. MAP REF.: WHITTLES (1995)
DIRECTION (COMPASS BEARING): 225° DIP ANGLE (FROM HORZ): 45°
ELEVATION: _____ LOGGER: MLW DATE: JUNE 10, 1995

INTERVAL	237 – 252'	252' – 300 (END OF HOLE
COLOR	White to light greenish grey	medium green
RECOVERY %	95	
MAGNETISM		
TEXTURE		
ROCK CLASS		
ROCK TYPE		
FIELD NAME		
ALTERATION		
STRENGTH		
HARDNESS		
HCL REACTION & PATTERNS		
MINERAL TYPES, SIZES, HABITS, & PERCENTAGES	sulfides	sulfides.
VEIN TYPES, SIZES DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
FRACTURE DENSITY & ATTITUDES		
OTHER LINEAR FEATURES & ATTITUDES- BEDDING, FOLIAT.		
FORMATION & AGE		
OTHER FEATURES	Well / flow banding @	
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERVAL	Terterary? Rhyolite dyke	Porphyritic (amphibole) Greenstone
NESTED INTERVALS & DETAIL POINTS		
SAMPLE NUMBERS & INTERVALS	8924 (KN956-237) (5') Dyke contact wall, upper side 8925 (KN956-242) (5') Fine grained center.	8926 (KN956-261) (5') (Pyrite rich section) 8927 (KN956-292) (1') (unaltered, no visible sulfides)

7.6 GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL/ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Rhino Resources Inc. File # 94-4430

712 - 525 Seymour St., Vancouver BC V6B 3H7

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Cu* %	Ag** oz/t
KN941-29	2	148	4	78	.3	45	17	823	4.97	6	<5	<2	2	112	.8	<2	<2	143	5.64	.134	8	34	1.94	23	.04	6	1.32	.04	.07	4	.016	<.01
KN941-35	1	72	8	43	.4	20	18	770	3.90	7	<5	<2	2	132	.5	<2	<2	93	6.37	.078	8	23	1.24	18	.01	5	.45	.03	.12	<1	.009	.03
KN941-44	1	52	4	40	.1	20	13	1222	4.03	2	<5	<2	2	250	.2	<2	<2	101	8.65	.068	6	17	5.88	471	.01	<2	.62	.01	.10	<1	.006	<.01
KN941-53	1	75	29	93	.9	18	17	591	4.00	7	<5	<2	<2	128	.4	<2	<2	124	2.76	.107	9	41	1.47	399	.01	7	.86	.03	.16	<1	.008	.02
KN941-63.85	2	63	14	70	.9	29	17	922	4.24	7	<5	<2	3	175	.8	2	<2	120	6.35	.084	6	49	3.21	869	.01	9	.86	.02	.20	1	.009	.05
KN941-78	1	59	11	67	.5	30	17	787	3.65	<2	<5	<2	<2	222	.2	<2	<2	106	4.91	.085	7	48	3.08	994	.01	9	.90	.03	.22	<1	.007	<.01
KN941-90	1	52	9	58	.3	28	19	839	3.91	7	<5	<2	2	244	.3	<2	<2	74	7.64	.060	2	30	4.81	1620	.01	14	.72	.02	.26	<1	.006	<.01
KN941-123	1	79	10	62	.4	18	17	938	4.17	<2	<5	<2	2	122	<.2	<2	<2	119	4.76	.094	5	24	2.97	588	.01	5	.60	.03	.23	<1	.008	.03
KN941-140	1	31	8	43	.2	14	11	816	2.93	<2	<5	<2	2	220	<.2	<2	<2	84	5.65	.053	2	24	3.25	772	.01	11	.53	.01	.19	<1	.003	<.01
KN941-140A	1	83	4	53	.4	14	15	944	3.73	9	<5	<2	3	166	<.2	<2	<2	102	6.35	.090	5	21	3.78	376	.01	13	.82	.01	.23	1	.009	.02
RE KN941-140A	<1	81	3	50	.2	15	15	925	3.64	11	<5	<2	2	162	.4	<2	<2	99	6.18	.088	5	21	3.66	366	.01	14	.80	.01	.22	1	.009	.02
KN941-162	2	116	2	57	.4	17	22	1042	5.80	<2	6	<2	2	239	.6	<2	<2	183	6.48	.104	5	28	3.67	103	.11	<2	2.66	.90	.13	<1	.012	.03
KN941-173	2	74	5	57	.4	18	18	872	4.16	13	<5	<2	2	296	.3	<2	<2	105	7.58	.069	<2	55	4.79	382	.01	9	.51	.01	.21	<1	.008	.02
KN941-264	<1	83	<2	52	.2	21	21	1065	5.29	5	<5	<2	2	211	.4	<2	2	174	8.92	.086	3	21	2.67	151	.03	5	1.30	.08	.11	<1	.009	<.01
KN941-288	3	111	6	45	.3	16	41	1127	4.49	340	<5	<2	2	267	.6	12	<2	71	9.65	.091	4	13	2.08	129	<.01	18	1.11	.04	.30	<1	.013	<.01
KN941-323	2	12	16	48	.2	8	5	457	1.58	10	<5	<2	2	172	.3	2	<2	7	3.03	.048	6	35	1.24	1062	<.01	16	.56	.06	.35	<1	.001	.01
KN941-330	8	114	12	87	.6	13	11	839	3.92	44	<5	4	<2	163	.9	<2	<2	59	3.90	.105	4	23	1.92	148	<.01	13	.50	.07	.21	<1	.013	<.01
KN941-337	1	194	<2	61	.3	11	12	1190	4.72	<2	5	<2	2	291	.4	<2	<2	114	4.95	.092	4	17	2.88	817	.01	9	.60	.09	.27	<1	.022	<.01
KN941-340	2	108	6	66	.2	9	12	925	4.18	59	<5	<2	<2	268	.3	<2	<2	59	4.96	.104	2	16	1.68	241	<.01	13	.58	.10	.30	<1	.012	<.01
KN941-345	2	100	2	77	.3	11	15	1083	4.70	39	<5	<2	2	325	.4	<2	<2	83	6.93	.109	3	19	1.94	285	<.01	17	.69	.10	.36	<1	.011	<.01
KN941-350	1	106	4	73	.2	15	15	1097	4.47	41	<5	<2	2	272	.7	<2	<2	75	5.77	.123	5	15	2.09	487	<.01	17	.74	.11	.40	<1	.010	<.01
RE KN941-350	2	104	8	71	.2	13	13	1072	4.37	42	<5	<2	2	265	<.2	<2	3	73	5.64	.122	5	14	2.03	461	<.01	15	.72	.11	.39	<1	.011	<.01
KN941-355	3	152	6	84	.4	19	11	786	3.63	87	<5	<2	<2	170	.6	10	<2	52	3.67	.106	4	21	1.76	118	<.01	14	.59	.10	.25	<1	.016	<.01
KN941-362	2	117	6	88	.5	30	13	906	3.86	79	<5	<2	2	200	.5	8	<2	64	4.30	.107	4	22	2.18	121	<.01	13	.60	.09	.26	<1	.013	.02
KN941-370	1	109	<2	59	.2	7	14	1036	4.43	2	<5	<2	<2	184	.4	<2	<2	96	3.93	.082	2	20	2.20	1315	<.01	15	.61	.09	.40	<1	.013	.01
KN941-372	3	32	2	42	.1	15	7	577	2.49	14	<5	<2	2	98	.5	2	<2	28	3.34	.074	5	57	1.47	281	<.01	15	.44	.06	.26	1	.004	<.01
KN941-378	3	124	<2	46	.2	13	20	849	5.25	31	<5	<2	<2	94	.5	<2	<2	49	3.83	.118	<2	42	1.75	25	<.01	13	.62	.08	.36	<1	.013	.02
KN941-383	2	85	6	78	.3	13	16	1285	4.89	29	<5	<2	<2	105	<.2	<2	<2	90	5.54	.106	2	28	2.71	89	<.01	17	.58	.08	.31	<1	.009	<.01
KN941-390	1	46	18	53	.1	50	9	790	3.18	6	<5	<2	2	198	.5	<2	<2	52	3.64	.065	4	65	2.33	78	.01	13	.69	.07	.44	<1	.005	<.01
RE KN941-390	1	49	17	54	.2	49	10	811	3.25	7	<5	<2	2	202	.6	<2	<2	54	3.74	.065	4	68	2.40	80	.01	11	.70	.08	.45	1	.006	.01
STANDARD C	19	61	38	128	6.8	68	32	1058	3.96	42	21	7	36	53	18.2	15	20	61	.50	.095	40	62	.93	191	.08	33	1.88	.06	.16	11	-	-

NOTE: KN941-29 = 29 feet along drill core hole 94-1, Etc.

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG.C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL.
CU BY REGULAR ASSAY ICP.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE CU* - SOLUBLE CU BY 3% H2SO4 AT 70 DEG. C FOR 5 MINUTES. AG** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: DEC 12 1994 DATE REPORT MAILED: Dec 23/94 SIGNED BY: D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Rhino Resources Inc. File # 94-4430

712 - 525 Seymour St., Vancouver BC V6B 3H7

SAMPLE#	-100 gm	+100 gm	-100Au opt	+100Au opt	TotAu opt	DupAu opt
KN941-29	109	29.3	<.001	<.001	<.001	-
KN941-35	211	20.4	<.001	<.001	<.001	-
KN941-44	243	37.2	<.001	<.001	<.001	-
KN941-53	537	24.7	<.001	<.001	<.001	-
KN941-63.85	658	36.5	.001	<.001	.001	-
KN941-78	394	10.3	<.001	.001	<.001	-
KN941-90	617	17.1	<.001	.001	<.001	-
KN941-123	632	16.6	<.001	<.001	<.001	-
KN941-140	661	20.4	<.001	<.001	<.001	-
KN941-140A	429	14.0	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001
KN941-162	94	13.0	<.001	<.001	<.001	-
KN941-173	526	20.9	<.001	<.001	<.001	-
KN941-264	171	13.1	<.001	<.001	<.001	-
KN941-288	564	20.7	<.001	<.001	<.001	-
KN941-323	578	28.6	<.001	.001	<.001	-
KN941-330	695	11.0	.491	88.803	1.867	-
KN941-337	658	30.4	<.001	.001	.001	-
KN941-340	613	16.1	.002	.276	.009	-
KN941-345	540	16.2	<.001	.001	<.001	-
KN941-350	478	13.8	<.001	.001	<.001	<.001
KN941-355	610	16.1	.007	.374	.017	-
KN941-362	570	6.2	.171	20.520	.390	-
KN941-370	642	17.3	.003	.028	.004	-
KN941-372	668	13.1	.001	.031	.001	-
KN941-378	539	18.4	<.001	.001	<.001	-
KN941-383	500	11.1	<.001	.053	.001	-
KN941-390	571	13.9	<.001	.002	<.001	<.001

-100 AU BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE. DUPAU: AU DUPLICATED FRPM -100 MESH. +100 AU - TOTAL SAMPLE FIRE ASSAY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE

DATE RECEIVED: DEC 12 1994 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Dec 23/94 **SIGNED BY.** C. Leong .D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL/ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Rhino Resources Inc. File # 95-0188 Page 1

712 - 525 Seymour St., Vancouver BC V6B 3H7

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Tl ppm	Hg ppm	Au** oz/t
KN941-405	<1	68	4	45	<.1	1654	88	754	4.68	12	<5	<2	<2	367	.3	<2	<2	76	4.32	.036	<2	645	18.01	83	.04	21	2.68	.42	.13	2	6	<1	<.001
KN941-428	<1	56	<2	43	<.1	1602	89	714	4.62	10	<5	<2	<2	139	<.2	<2	<2	78	1.07	.032	<2	309	18.81	155	.04	85	2.43	.14	.20	3	<5	<1	<.001
RN941-324	2	11	13	35	.2	20	5	413	1.38	9	<5	<2	<2	137	<.2	2	<2	6	2.67	.048	8	9	1.29	702	<.01	14	.40	.05	.26	<1	<5	<1	<.001
RN941-367	4	112	9	193	<.1	78	17	1071	4.05	90	<5	<2	<2	253	4.4	6	<2	73	5.86	.100	4	24	3.43	57	<.01	12	.49	.07	.25	<1	<5	<1	<.001
RN941-373	2	65	9	45	.3	14	9	630	2.45	7	<5	<2	<2	94	.3	<2	<2	29	3.50	.073	5	6	1.61	437	<.01	9	.37	.04	.23	<1	<5	<1	<.001
RN941-379	<1	117	4	67	.1	13	19	938	5.51	30	<5	<2	<2	89	.2	2	<2	59	4.34	.115	<2	4	2.07	24	<.01	15	.48	.05	.28	<1	<5	1	<.001
RN941-384	<1	81	9	78	.1	17	15	973	4.37	26	<5	<2	<2	98	.5	4	<2	68	3.98	.110	3	4	1.99	171	<.01	17	.42	.06	.26	<1	<5	<1	<.001
KN942-145	<1	114	6	76	<.1	24	22	961	5.78	8	<5	<2	<2	68	.3	3	<2	167	2.18	.112	7	41	1.67	279	<.01	8	1.08	.02	.10	<1	<5	1	<.001
KN942-180	1	112	6	54	.4	14	18	740	4.07	36	<5	<2	<2	53	.2	5	<2	105	3.64	.087	3	10	2.05	208	<.01	17	.53	.01	.21	<1	<5	1	.001
KN942-234	<1	55	8	60	.2	15	20	1085	4.39	14	<5	<2	<2	87	.2	3	<2	93	6.60	.048	2	11	4.21	191	<.01	10	.42	.01	.12	<1	<5	<1	<.001
KN942-252	1	116	13	71	.1	16	22	786	3.47	52	<5	<2	<2	108	<.2	7	<2	111	3.84	.094	2	8	2.00	98	<.01	12	.53	.01	.16	<1	<5	<1	<.001
KN942-253	3	112	15	55	.1	13	24	630	6.43	760	<5	<2	<2	65	<.2	27	<2	91	3.08	.089	2	5	1.56	23	<.01	12	.48	<.01	.14	<1	<5	<1	<.001
KN942-285	<1	138	11	88	<.1	20	30	1185	6.39	7	<5	<2	<2	124	<.2	<2	<2	169	2.74	.116	6	16	2.20	135	<.01	10	.95	.01	.09	<1	<5	3	<.001
KN942-289	1	30	5	78	<.1	22	27	1269	4.67	45	<5	<2	<2	170	<.2	7	<2	101	11.10	.031	2	5	7.81	202	<.01	9	.32	.01	.07	1	<5	<1	<.001
KN942-298	2	116	8	88	<.1	20	30	943	4.93	54	<5	<2	<2	77	<.2	19	<2	157	2.23	.118	6	14	1.34	158	<.01	8	.70	.01	.09	<1	<5	1	<.001
KN942-358	<1	47	3	57	.2	20	18	810	3.72	11	<5	<2	<2	239	<.2	<2	<2	101	10.26	.050	2	12	7.56	534	<.01	4	.46	.01	.06	1	<5	<1	<.001
RE KN942-358	<1	50	4	59	<.1	19	20	826	3.79	12	<5	<2	<2	246	<.2	3	<2	106	10.66	.052	3	12	7.83	570	<.01	8	.46	.01	.07	2	<5	1	<.001
KN942-388	2	106	14	53	.1	18	21	783	3.96	45	<5	<2	<2	153	<.2	11	<2	147	2.62	.082	3	25	1.51	302	.01	6	.52	<.01	.03	2	<5	1	<.001
KN942-398	1	204	10	87	<.1	24	25	1041	5.99	11	<5	<2	2	100	<.2	4	<2	228	2.06	.185	8	35	1.36	14	<.01	2	.82	.01	.07	1	<5	<1	<.001
KN942-403	1	132	3	103	<.1	37	38	1143	6.63	18	<5	<2	<2	64	<.2	2	<2	176	2.26	.142	8	21	1.59	89	<.01	10	.74	.01	.09	1	<5	2	<.001
KN942-407	1	150	6	91	<.1	29	28	1190	5.97	15	<5	<2	<2	94	<.2	<2	<2	166	3.23	.142	8	22	2.17	159	<.01	8	.67	.01	.08	<1	<5	1	<.001
KN942-412	1	116	6	83	.1	23	25	1032	5.67	36	<5	<2	<2	62	<.2	7	<2	170	2.99	.109	5	20	1.96	65	<.01	4	.55	.01	.11	<1	<5	<1	.001
KN942-417	13	29	11	58	.1	23	26	1667	8.15	1346	<5	<2	<2	39	.6	38	<2	76	7.65	.012	<2	6	4.92	26	<.01	8	.39	.01	.13	<1	<5	2	.001
KN944-34	2	67	7	59	.2	27	20	1071	4.00	42	<5	<2	<2	87	<.2	3	<2	113	9.39	.057	3	16	6.84	120	<.01	11	.49	.01	.12	<1	<5	<1	<.001
KN944-50	<1	71	6	51	.1	16	17	1256	4.10	5	<5	<2	<2	156	<.2	<2	<2	143	5.98	.127	13	11	4.13	21	<.01	3	.69	.01	.08	<1	<5	<1	<.001
KN944-115	<1	76	<2	53	<.1	17	24	1231	5.73	15	<5	<2	<2	202	.7	<2	<2	132	6.82	.097	10	25	2.26	551	.01	9	1.29	.04	.11	<1	<5	<1	<.001
KN944-137	1	100	10	66	<.1	28	24	841	5.54	17	<5	<2	<2	147	<.2	<2	<2	178	5.03	.118	9	35	2.74	92	.12	22	2.71	.15	.20	<1	5	<1	<.001
KN944-220	1	97	<2	71	<.1	34	22	778	5.23	10	<5	<2	<2	181	.4	<2	<2	201	3.91	.098	7	36	3.62	31	.25	17	3.70	.26	.26	<1	<5	<1	<.001
KN944-315	<1	127	2	67	<.1	19	20	895	6.04	20	<5	<2	<2	73	.4	2	<2	233	2.86	.129	9	17	2.44	249	.34	35	2.59	.11	.07	<1	<5	<1	<.001
KN944-392	1	106	8	58	<.1	17	21	1050	4.94	16	<5	<2	<2	187	.9	<2	<2	143	6.96	.109	9	14	2.94	25	.05	12	1.68	.14	.08	<1	<5	<1	<.001
KN944-415	1	119	<2	75	<.1	18	20	906	5.28	24	<5	<2	<2	180	.4	<2	<2	209	3.70	.125	10	16	2.66	24	.27	26	2.95	.20	.13	<1	<5	<1	<.001
KN945-85	1	102	5	56	.4	10	19	974	4.24	97	<5	<2	<2	98	.3	7	<2	98	6.91	.064	2	8	3.62	228	<.01	10	.48	.01	.13	<1	<5	<1	<.001
KN945-90	<1	99	9	52	.1	11	17	1004	4.10	78	<5	<2	<2	104	.6	4	<2	87	6.65	.088	5	6	3.61	436	<.01	11	.51	.01	.18	<1	<5	1	<.001
KN945-110	1	72	6	54	<.1	8	17	1103	5.13	12	<5	<2	<2	81	<.2	<2	<2	161	4.43	.121	5	8	2.74	187	.01	7	.68	.01	.16	<1	<5	<1	<.001
KN945-115	<1	64	<2	71	<.1	16	21	1060	5.45	7	<5	<2	<2	65	.4	<2	<2	147	3.74	.117	6	7	2.32	168	<.01	7	.65	.01	.21	<1	<5	<1	<.001
STANDARD C/AU-1	21	62	44	133	7.2	73	31	1073	3.96	43	17	7	41	52	19.2	15	21	58	.50	.093	41	60	.94	185	.09	34	1.88	.07	.16	9	<5	3	.098

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG.C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 TO P2 CORE P3 ROCK AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: JAN 23 1995 DATE REPORT MAILED: Jan 27/95 SIGNED BY. ..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Rhino Resources Inc. File # 95-0019

712 - 525 Seymour St., Vancouver BC V6B 3H7

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Tl ppm	Hg ppm	Au** oz/t
KN93M-139	3	10	6	18	.1	6	3	158	.59	14	<5	<2	<2	38	<.2	5	<2	13	.71	.038	7	9	.16	1720	<.01	9	.53	<.01	.16	2	<5	1	<.001
KN941-407	<1	68	2	42	<.1	1300	54	627	4.34	7	<5	30	<2	279	.2	<2	<2	69	3.82	.042	<2	443	15.59	26	.06	11	2.76	.42	.20	1	<5	<1	<.001
KN943-040	<1	83	5	74	<.1	8	16	760	5.14	2	<5	<2	<2	32	<.2	<2	<2	117	1.15	.119	7	7	1.04	405	<.01	3	.72	.02	.13	<1	<5	<1	<.001
KN943-067	<1	130	7	99	.4	12	34	1419	7.37	12	<5	<2	2	42	<.2	<2	<2	137	1.42	.130	7	8	1.27	55	<.01	5	.86	.01	.09	1	<5	3	<.001
KN943-072	<1	51	8	125	<.1	23	30	1396	6.88	8	<5	<2	<2	71	<.2	<2	<2	159	2.54	.101	5	12	1.22	1786	<.01	6	.58	.02	.08	<1	<5	<1	<.001
KN943-102	1	64	6	48	.2	12	18	905	3.60	20	<5	<2	<2	112	<.2	3	<2	100	5.76	.084	4	9	2.40	210	.01	2	.61	.01	.06	2	<5	<1	<.001
KN943-108	1	101	6	95	<.1	16	24	1190	5.88	4	<5	<2	<2	50	<.2	<2	<2	145	2.04	.117	8	14	1.28	442	<.01	6	1.01	.02	.11	<1	<5	<1	<.001
KN943-147	1	78	6	72	.5	9	20	858	4.63	9	<5	<2	<2	67	<.2	<2	<2	113	3.55	.120	7	10	1.09	266	<.01	9	.71	.02	.12	<1	<5	1	<.001
KN943-152	<1	80	5	81	.1	10	22	813	5.32	7	<5	<2	<2	45	.6	<2	<2	130	1.42	.126	6	11	1.02	23	<.01	6	.85	.02	.09	1	<5	2	<.001
KN943-157	<1	81	15	90	.2	12	20	901	5.21	8	<5	<2	2	34	<.2	<2	<2	126	1.03	.121	7	11	1.02	104	<.01	6	.73	.02	.11	<1	<5	<1	<.001
RE KN943-157	<1	85	12	96	.2	15	22	932	5.38	6	<5	<2	<2	35	<.2	2	<2	135	1.08	.127	7	12	1.06	111	<.01	6	.76	.02	.12	1	<5	<1	<.001
KN943-162	1	86	9	95	<.1	10	22	958	5.81	8	<5	<2	<2	41	.2	<2	<2	121	1.30	.121	8	11	1.16	22	<.01	6	.75	.03	.08	<1	<5	1	<.001
KN943-167	<1	77	9	100	.1	14	23	1052	5.94	11	<5	<2	2	51	<.2	2	<2	138	1.18	.135	9	9	1.03	18	<.01	7	.84	.02	.10	<1	<5	<1	<.001
KN943-171	1	103	18	74	.2	15	45	749	6.82	15	<5	<2	<2	34	<.2	<2	<2	100	.97	.150	8	5	.76	11	<.01	4	.69	.01	.15	1	<5	4	<.001
KN943-177	1	85	16	114	.2	17	35	1172	6.50	5	<5	<2	2	48	<.2	<2	<2	129	1.28	.131	8	9	1.08	11	<.01	2	.60	.01	.12	1	<5	2	<.001
KN943-177A	<1	71	4	122	.2	15	30	1432	7.00	10	<5	<2	<2	55	.4	<2	<2	137	2.57	.126	9	7	1.78	11	<.01	6	.72	.01	.15	1	<5	<1	<.001
KN943-188	<1	79	10	99	.1	16	30	1076	6.31	6	<5	<2	<2	58	.6	<2	3	140	3.21	.123	8	14	2.04	13	<.01	5	.77	.02	.20	1	<5	<1	<.001
KN943-222	<1	134	9	70	.2	16	23	986	5.41	7	<5	<2	2	140	<.2	2	<2	147	5.69	.125	6	14	3.04	175	.01	8	.64	.01	.13	1	<5	<1	<.001
KN943-257	5	61	8	56	.2	14	21	851	4.11	90	<5	<2	<2	89	<.2	20	<2	77	5.48	.062	2	6	2.82	12	<.01	7	.43	.01	.13	1	<5	20	.002
KN943-261	1	92	6	59	.4	27	23	709	4.10	118	<5	<2	2	92	<.2	37	3	70	4.37	.104	3	8	2.04	182	<.01	7	.40	.01	.20	<1	<5	2	<.001
KN943-265	<1	93	8	60	.3	27	20	995	4.28	32	<5	<2	2	87	.6	28	2	70	5.63	.111	5	8	2.78	128	<.01	10	.47	.02	.22	1	<5	5	<.001
RE KN943-265	<1	93	6	58	.3	25	20	985	4.26	32	<5	<2	<2	89	<.2	24	<2	68	5.50	.110	5	8	2.75	128	<.01	8	.48	.01	.22	1	<5	6	.001
KN943-310	<1	85	<2	53	.5	25	21	1015	4.13	21	<5	<2	2	134	.2	8	2	71	7.00	.091	4	13	3.81	347	<.01	9	.44	.01	.20	<1	<5	<1	<.001
KN943-332	<1	108	2	54	.2	24	21	903	4.09	33	<5	<2	2	114	.4	36	<2	62	6.93	.085	5	9	3.65	155	<.01	10	.44	.01	.20	1	<5	5	<.001
KN943-340	2	78	4	58	.5	25	17	729	3.89	112	<5	<2	<2	234	.3	34	3	67	4.54	.074	2	11	2.20	129	<.01	5	.38	.01	.19	<1	<5	3	.001
KN943-345	1	73	4	52	.1	25	17	821	3.89	65	<5	<2	<2	189	.4	14	13	73	5.01	.094	4	18	2.41	256	<.01	8	.43	.01	.23	<1	<5	1	.313
KN943-353	1	101	11	64	.4	20	18	928	4.51	38	<5	<2	2	106	.3	32	<2	84	5.92	.092	4	13	3.02	181	<.01	8	.37	.01	.19	1	<5	1	<.001
STANDARD C/AU-1	20	62	38	131	7.4	74	31	1040	3.96	42	16	7	39	53	19.1	15	23	61	.48	.093	40	63	.88	184	.08	33	1.88	.06	.16	9	<5	<1	.097

0.20 std c

AU-1

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL.
30gm — ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: JAN 4 1995 DATE REPORT MAILED: Jan 16/95 SIGNED BY ..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

P.01

01/19/95 13:38 # 6859159

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Rhino Resources Inc. File # 94-4477

712 - 525 Seymour St., Vancouver BC V6B 3H7

SAMPLE#	Au* ppb
E 90751 942 - 13-18	1
E 90752 18-23	3
E 90753 23-28	3
E 90754 28-33	2
E 90755 33-38	3
E 90756 942- 38-43	3
E 90757 43-48	3
E 90758 48-53	3
E 90759 53-58	3
E 90760 58-63	3
RE E 90760 58-63	3
E 90761 63-68	2
E 90762 68-76	3
E 90763 76-81	4
E 90764 81-86	2
E 90765 942- 86-96	2
E 90766 96-101	4
E 90767 101-106	2
E 90769 126-131	2
E 90772 141-144	10
E 90773 942-160-163	2
E 90774	8
E 90775 943-58&61	3
E 90776 942-385-388	2
E 90777 942- 245-248	5
E 90778 942- 327-331	4
E 90779 943- 214&217	4
STANDARD AU-R	490

3.7 Au

- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: DEC 16 1994 DATE REPORT MAILED: Dec 23/94 SIGNED BY C. Leong .D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Rhino Resources Inc. File # 94-4477R

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Tl ppm	Hg ppm
E 90752	1	58	9	71	.2	12	16	1009	5.65	9	<5	<2	2	77	.3	10	<2	180	3.85	.107	3	9	1.91	340	.02	15	.78	.01	.15	2	<5	<1
E 90755	1	77	12	68	.1	19	20	996	4.95	26	<5	<2	<2	49	.4	10	7	159	3.16	.100	3	14	1.47	80	<.01	11	.86	.01	.15	<1	<5	1
E 90758	1	144	9	81	.2	24	22	1202	6.53	2	<5	<2	2	82	.6	3	5	206	3.71	.152	9	15	1.94	303	<.01	8	.84	.01	.09	<1	<5	<1
E 90761	2	93	7	60	.2	19	24	872	4.40	26	<5	<2	<2	77	.3	14	7	151	3.19	.115	4	13	1.54	68	<.01	11	.84	.01	.15	1	<5	<1
E 90762	2	130	<2	69	.2	21	22	1347	6.04	13	<5	<2	2	185	<.2	17	3	217	3.53	.131	5	21	1.70	94	.01	10	.63	.01	.08	6	<5	<1
E 90764	1	105	<2	67	.2	18	21	934	5.42	29	<5	<2	2	83	.7	11	<2	183	3.34	.108	4	12	1.55	307	<.01	10	.60	.01	.10	1	<5	<1
E 90766	1	138	9	66	.2	19	21	1113	7.08	9	<5	<2	2	74	.4	9	<2	209	3.48	.138	5	21	1.58	73	.01	18	1.06	.01	.20	2	<5	<1
E 90769	1	81	6	53	.1	8	14	1133	5.57	4	<5	<2	2	82	<.2	2	6	182	4.80	.106	4	17	2.14	64	.01	15	.63	.01	.13	1	<5	<1
E 90772	2	166	3	83	.1	35	32	1039	6.37	24	<5	<2	2	92	.8	8	<2	187	3.16	.123	8	39	1.36	467	<.01	11	.65	.01	.07	1	<5	1
E 90773	1	64	3	65	.2	25	23	1193	5.10	48	<5	<2	2	121	.2	4	<2	135	6.18	.071	4	19	3.61	137	.01	9	.64	<.01	.10	2	<5	<1
E 90774	3	118	8	70	.4	19	14	951	4.32	70	<5	<2	2	205	.5	7	<2	62	5.46	.102	5	7	2.58	59	<.01	18	.48	.07	.19	1	<5	1
E 90775	<1	59	<2	62	.1	9	12	904	4.37	4	<5	<2	2	69	<.2	<2	<2	126	3.65	.099	4	9	1.74	62	.01	14	.93	.01	.22	<1	<5	1
E 90779	1	127	3	70	.2	18	21	900	4.94	24	<5	<2	2	111	.6	5	<2	163	5.89	.103	5	12	3.30	202	<.01	13	.80	.02	.17	1	<5	1
RE E 90779	1	121	4	69	.3	18	20	880	4.79	20	<5	<2	3	108	<.2	4	5	157	5.70	.097	4	11	3.17	197	<.01	9	.78	.01	.16	1	<5	1
STANDARD C	20	61	40	131	7.1	74	31	1056	3.96	41	21	7	37	53	18.0	15	19	62	.49	.097	40	62	.93	182	.08	36	1.88	.06	.16	11	<5	2

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE PULP Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: JAN 23 1995 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Jan 30/95 **SIGNED BY** ..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

MINERAL
•ENVIRONMENTS
LABORATORIES
(DIVISION OF ASSAYERS CORP.)

SPECIALISTS IN MINERAL ENVIRONMENTS
CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • ANALYSTS • GEOCHEMISTS

VANCOUVER OFFICE:
8282 SHERBROOKE STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA V5X 4E8
TELEPHONE (604) 327-3436
FAX (604) 327-3423

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

Assay Certificate

4V-1192-RA1

Company: **ELMOND GAUTHIER**
Project:
Attn: E. GAUTHIER

Date: DEC-13-94
Copy 1. E. GAUTHIER, NANAIMO, B.C.

We hereby certify the following Assay of 2 ROCK samples submitted DEC-05-94 by E. GAUTHIER.

Sample Number		AU g/tonne	AU oz/ton	AG g/tonne	AG oz/ton	CU %
943167	KN945-166	.10	.003	1.5	.04	.01
941337		.01	.001	1.0	.03	.01

Certified by _____

MIN-EN LABORATORIES

COMP: ELMOND GAUTHIER
PROJ:
ATTN: E. GAUTHIER

MIN-EN LABS — ICP REPORT

705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
TEL:(604)980-5814 FAX:(604)980-9621

FILE NO: 4V-1192-RJ1
DATE: 94/12/16
* rock * (ACT:)

SAMPLE NUMBER	AG PPM	AL %	AS PPM	B PPM	BA PPM	BE PPM	BI PPM	CA %	CD PPM	CO PPM	CU PPM	FE %	LI PPM	MG %	MN PPM	MO PPM	NA %	NI PPM	P PPM	PB PPM	SB PPM	SR PPM	TH PPM	TI %	V PPM	ZN PPM	SN PPM	W PPM	CR PPM
943167	.4	.79	10	7	10	.9	1	1.21	.2	36	68	7.11	1	1.01	1259	1	.01	22	1720	271	1	51	1	.01	148.0	192	2	1	15
941337	.3	.33	56	9	31	.2	1	4.42	.1	11	98	3.34	1	1.29	742	1	.06	14	1240	7	2	141	1	.01	53.2	62	3	1	27

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Tl ppm	Hg ppm	Au** oz/t
KN945-123	2	89	25	62	1.7	10	15	935	3.99	52	<5	<2	<2	62	.4	<2	<2	108	5.42	.068	2	9	2.97	54	<.01	12	.46	.01	.11	<1	<5	<1	<.001
KN945-128	2	52	5	48	.3	12	25	890	3.77	61	<5	<2	<2	70	1.2	<2	2	73	5.14	.076	4	4	2.46	76	<.01	14	.40	.01	.15	1	<5	<1	<.001
KN945-140	2	69	7	45	.2	6	25	776	3.91	5	<5	<2	<2	55	.4	<2	2	97	3.48	.101	4	5	1.80	48	<.01	7	.56	<.01	.13	<1	<5	3	<.001
KN945-169	<1	44	4	56	<.1	2	13	817	3.30	17	<5	<2	<2	75	.5	4	<2	80	6.77	.071	5	3	3.63	45	<.01	15	.34	.01	.11	<1	<5	1	<.001
KN945-174	1	93	5	40	1.4	3	25	729	4.01	6	<5	<2	<2	61	<.2	<2	<2	52	4.13	.074	5	3	1.88	65	<.01	14	.42	.01	.17	<1	<5	<1	<.001
RE KN945-174	1	98	6	41	1.3	3	28	729	4.01	11	<5	<2	<2	61	.2	<2	<2	54	4.17	.077	6	3	1.89	65	<.01	11	.43	.01	.17	1	<5	1	<.001
STANDARD C/AU-1	20	61	40	131	7.4	75	32	1080	3.96	43	20	7	38	54	19.3	13	21	59	.50	.093	41	60	.90	183	.09	34	1.88	.06	.16	11	<5	3	.099

Sample type: CORE. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 95-326

RHINO RESOURCES INC.
712-525 Seymour Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 3H7

20-Jun-95

ATTENTION: Osvaldo Contini

52 core samples received June 12, 1995
PROJECT #: None Given
SHIPMENT #: None Given

ET #.	Tag #	HOLE	CORE LENGTH	Au (ppb)
1	8906	95-2	539 to 540 Feet	20
2	8907	"	457 to 462 '	5
3	8908	"	405 to 408 '	5
4	8909	"	302 - 307 '	10
5	8910	"	175 - 185	5
6	8911	"	63 - 69	<5
7	8912	"	29 - 34	<5
8	8913	95-3	40 - 47	5
9	8914	"	48 - 52	10
10	8915	"	21 - 26	<5
11	8916	"	164 - 169	10
12	8917	"	237 - 238	5
13	8918	"	513 - 519	5
14	8919	95-3	579 - 584	<5
15	8920	95-6	140 - 145	5
16	8921	"	145 - 150	5
17	8922	"	195 - 200	5
18	8923	"	214 - 219	<5
19	8924	"	237 - 242	<5
20	8925	"	242 - 247	<5
21	8926	"	261 - 266	<5
22	8927	95-6	292 - 293	5
23	8928	95-1	222 - 227	5
24	8929	"	305 - 310	<5
25	8930	"	371 - 376	<5
26	8931	"	406 - 411	5
27	8932	"	466 - 472	5
28	8933	"	653 - 658	10
29	8934	95-4	235 - 245	<5
30	8935	"	340 - 345	5

FEED FAX THIS END

FAX

To: Osvaldo C
Dept.:
Fax No.:
No. of Pages: 2
From: Sandy
Date: June 20.
Company:
Fax No.:
Comments: 326 - AP

Post-it™ fax pad 7600E

RHINO RESOURCES INC. AK 95-326 **20-Jun-95**

ET #.	Tag #	HOLE	CORE LENGTH	Au (ppb)
31	8936	95-4	349 - 352 feet	<5
32	8937	"	362 - 366'	<5
33	8938	"	368 - 374'	5
34	8939	"	374 - 378	<5
35	8940	"	378 - 383	30
36	8941	"	402 - 407	5
37	8942	"	416 - 421	5
38	8943	"	472 - 477	<5
39	8945	"	495 - 500	5
40	8946	"	519 - 524	5
41	8947	"	532 - 537	<5
42	8948	"	547 - 552	<5
43	8949	"	556 - 561	<5
44	8950	"	566 - 571	<5
45	8951	"	599 - 604	5
46	8952	"	657 - 661	<5
47	8953	95-4	693 - 703	<5
48	KN952-542	95-2	542 - 547	<5
49	KN952-627	"	627 - 637	<5
50	KN952-782	"	782 - 784	<5
51	KN952-814	"	814 - 817	<5
52	KN952-849	"	849 - 855	<5

QC DATA:

Resplit:

1	8906		10
36	8941	SEE PRECEDING	<5

Repeat:

1	8906		20
10	8915		<5
19	8924		<5
36	8941		5
45	8951		<5

Standard:

GEO95	150
GEO95	145

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
Frank J. Pezzotti, A.Sc.T.
B.C. Certified Assayer

XLS/Rhino

23-Jun-95

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
10041 East Trans Canada Highway
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 604-573-5700
Fax : 604-573-4557

FEED FAX THIS END

FAX

To: Osvaldo
Dept.:
Fax No.:
No. of Pages: 2 + copy
From: Sandy
Date: June 23
Company:
Fax No.:
Comments: 324 - ICP-AU

RHINO RESOURCES INC. AK 96-326
712-525 Seymour Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 3H7

ATTENTION: Osvaldo Contini

52 core samples received June 12, 1995
PROJECT #: None Given
SHIPMENT #: None Given

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

	Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W
534-540'	1	8906	20	<.2	0.33	20	280	<5	6.86	<1	19	40	80	4.53	<10	3.12	1170	<1	0.02	6	630	<2	15	<20	169	<.01	<10	131	<10
457-462'	2	8907	5	<.2	1.85	<5	70	<5	3.58	<1	26	38	122	5.77	<10	1.77	954	<1	0.13	13	1560	<2	<5	<20	232	0.15	<10	190	<10
405-408'	3	8908	5	<.2	0.30	10	160	<5	10.20	<1	22	53	82	4.57	<10	3.76	1222	<1	0.01	9	610	<2	15	<20	142	<.01	<10	121	<10
302-307'	4	8909	10	<.2	0.56	<5	325	<5	10.60	<1	18	29	55	5.28	<10	3.90	1779	<1	0.02	9	1160	<2	15	<20	286	<.01	<10	127	<10
175-185'	5	8910	5	<.2	0.45	<5	30	<5	3.45	<1	29	22	94	6.29	<10	1.52	1271	<1	0.03	14	1230	<2	<5	<20	106	<.01	<10	162	<10
		SEE PRECEDING PAGES																											
	6	8911	<5	<.2	0.36	<5	60	<5	5.04	<1	26	27	161	6.03	<10	2.30	1176	<1	0.01	14	1360	<2	<5	<20	79	<.01	<10	163	<10
	7	8912	<5	<.2	0.21	5	710	<5	3.41	<1	1	31	6	1.60	<10	1.16	406	<1	<.01	4	210	<2	10	<20	125	<.01	<10	20	<10
	8	8913	5	<.2	0.29	25	40	<5	7.28	<1	17	20	52	4.13	<10	2.24	864	<1	<.01	6	1290	<2	10	<20	116	<.01	<10	107	<10
	9	8914	10	<.2	0.33	<5	30	10	6.72	<1	21	31	45	5.24	<10	2.40	997	<1	0.01	11	1130	<2	5	<20	74	<.01	<10	116	<10
	10	8915	<5	<.2	0.34	<5	240	10	>15	<1	24	31	19	6.02	<10	6.09	1757	<1	0.02	11	530	<2	10	<20	196	<.01	<10	157	<10
	11	8916	10	<.2	2.64	<5	65	<5	3.98	<1	31	54	144	6.19	<10	2.95	1005	<1	0.03	23	1420	6	<5	<20	78	0.16	<10	207	<10
	12	8917	5	<.2	2.88	<5	80	<5	2.85	<1	27	57	131	5.56	<10	2.92	959	<1	0.14	19	1400	8	<5	<20	73	0.23	<10	202	<10
	13	8918	5	<.2	0.37	<5	330	<5	9.04	<1	24	30	70	5.19	<10	3.23	1037	<1	0.02	20	950	<2	10	<20	140	<.01	<10	141	<10
	14	8919	<5	<.2	2.87	<5	50	<5	4.04	<1	30	67	119	6.10	<10	2.94	909	<1	0.09	28	1230	4	5	<20	87	0.18	<10	196	<10
	15	8920	5	<.2	2.94	<5	30	<5	2.97	<1	55	865	50	5.03	<10	10.30	645	<1	0.14	676	470	<2	15	<20	274	0.09	<10	108	<10
	16	8921	5	<.2	2.27	10	30	<5	0.92	<1	75	416	63	6.23	<10	14.10	624	<1	0.16	1091	360	4	15	<20	163	0.03	<10	92	<10
	17	8922	5	<.2	2.29	<5	80	<5	1.51	<1	38	179	98	7.03	<10	3.28	1594	<1	0.09	100	1010	<2	5	<20	124	0.09	<10	123	<10
	18	8923	<5	<.2	1.09	80	35	<5	1.09	<1	40	154	85	5.36	<10	2.01	390	<1	0.12	119	1210	<2	<5	<20	138	0.04	<10	91	<10
	19	8924	<5	1.0	0.14	85	5	5	0.22	<1	3	39	28	0.36	<10	0.12	53	34	0.04	10	30	18	15	<20	26	<.01	<10	<1	<10
	20	8925	<5	<.2	0.16	15	<5	<5	0.15	<1	<1	42	4	0.19	<10	0.09	29	3	0.04	8	20	18	<5	<20	26	<.01	10	<1	<10
	21	8926	<5	<.2	1.16	220	30	<5	2.20	<1	53	185	132	6.54	<10	2.06	566	4	0.14	158	1000	<2	<5	<20	164	0.03	<10	89	<10
	22	8927	5	<.2	2.39	<5	30	<5	1.47	<1	31	270	86	4.50	<10	2.86	1065	<1	0.20	118	1230	4	15	<20	244	<.01	<10	99	<10
	23	8928	5	<.2	0.37	<5	100	<5	7.34	<1	27	16	85	5.88	<10	2.93	1352	<1	0.02	13	1140	<2	<5	<20	263	<.01	<10	147	<10
	24	8929	<5	<.2	0.35	<5	100	<5	14.20	<1	22	28	139	4.53	<10	1.13	1272	<1	0.02	17	1050	<2	<5	<20	282	<.01	<10	103	<10
	25	8930	<5	<.2	0.27	25	135	<5	12.70	<1	20	46	123	4.22	<10	5.02	1068	<1	0.03	16	200	<2	25	<20	200	<.01	<10	137	<10
	26	8931	5	<.2	0.32	<5	75	<5	8.71	<1	24	25	95	5.56	<10	3.60	1296	<1	0.02	14	1490	<2	15	<20	163	0.01	<10	182	<10
	27	8932	5	<.2	0.33	35	45	<5	7.61	<1	26	34	99	6.47	<10	3.26	1236	<1	0.01	18	1080	<2	15	<20	174	<.01	<10	137	<10
	28	8933	10	<.2	1.93	<5	60	5	5.62	<1	30	90	100	6.57	<10	2.48	1255	<1	0.12	17	1790	2	<5	<20	402	0.09	<10	185	<10
	29	8934	<5	<.2	0.31	<5	75	<5	8.93	<1	32	59	115	6.15	<10	3.03	1331	<1	0.02	32	1130	<2	<5	<20	199	<.01	<10	151	<10
	30	8935	5	<.2	0.20	5	270	<5	8.21	<1	19	16	130	5.66	<10	2.32	1505	<1	0.04	9	1070	<2	5	<20	228	<.01	<10	100	<10

RHINO RESOURCES INC. AK 95-326

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.

Et #	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
31	8936	<5	<.2	0.20	30	85	<5	5.81	<1	17	13	115	4.39	<10	1.82	1161	<1	0.04	8	1070	<2	10	<20	182	<.01	<10	62	<10	6	57
32	8937	<5	<.2	0.29	5	85	<5	8.37	<1	27	15	135	5.57	<10	2.46	1343	4	0.05	12	1230	<2	5	<20	164	<.01	<10	108	<10	5	61
33	8938	5	<.2	0.22	35	145	<5	6.04	<1	16	10	127	4.37	<10	2.05	1134	<1	0.05	11	990	<2	25	<20	193	<.01	<10	81	<10	5	48
34	8939	<5	<.2	0.24	85	95	<5	5.46	<1	21	12	121	5.31	<10	2.02	1210	<1	0.05	20	1210	<2	15	<20	198	<.01	<10	77	<10	4	66
35	8940	30	0.2	0.17	15	190	<5	2.99	<1	5	31	10	1.52	<10	1.06	464	<1	0.04	17	520	4	10	<20	97	<.01	<10	13	<10	2	36
36	8941	5	<.2	1.03	<5	145	5	0.77	<1	49	155	37	3.34	<10	9.04	697	<1	0.07	749	290	<2	20	<20	95	0.01	<10	57	<10	<1	26
37	8942	5	<.2	1.41	<5	60	5	0.43	<1	57	209	41	4.01	<10	11.30	697	<1	0.07	835	340	<2	20	<20	114	0.01	<10	79	<10	<1	32
38	8943	<5	<.2	1.33	20	15	<5	1.90	<1	41	430	47	3.75	<10	8.04	581	<1	0.10	676	290	<2	20	<20	212	<.01	<10	69	<10	<1	11
39	8945	5	<.2	3.70	<5	220	<5	2.36	<1	44	921	60	5.01	<10	7.23	818	<1	0.03	451	770	<2	<5	<20	199	0.06	<10	128	<10	1	45
40	8946	5	<.2	3.32	5	120	<5	0.74	<1	44	700	68	4.66	<10	5.90	630	<1	0.04	410	780	4	5	<20	80	0.07	<10	104	<10	<1	39
41	8947	<5	<.2	2.19	25	110	<5	7.23	<1	49	646	50	4.46	<10	8.27	998	<1	0.13	493	480	<2	15	<20	510	0.02	<10	82	<10	<1	27
42	8948	<5	<.2	1.72	20	115	<5	4.77	<1	59	496	58	4.30	<10	7.97	792	<1	0.16	632	430	<2	15	<20	304	<.01	<10	86	<10	<1	16
43	8949	<5	<.2	2.81	15	130	<5	4.21	<1	53	853	79	5.48	<10	8.96	781	<1	0.10	530	600	<2	15	<20	313	0.10	<10	120	<10	<1	39
44	8950	<5	<.2	1.44	<5	85	<5	9.92	<1	34	534	64	4.68	<10	8.28	1157	<1	0.02	265	710	4	30	<20	892	<.01	<10	60	<10	<1	59
45	8951	5	<.2	1.23	<5	285	15	8.63	<1	26	430	9	4.03	<10	6.17	1192	<1	0.01	230	510	6	20	<20	683	<.01	<10	50	<10	1	61
46	8952	<5	<.2	2.83	<5	545	<5	6.05	<1	35	460	98	5.94	<10	6.29	1281	<1	0.05	195	830	6	10	<20	224	0.13	<10	173	<10	2	54
47	8953	<5	0.4	1.61	<5	70	<5	4.24	<1	30	375	269	4.26	<10	4.40	808	<1	0.01	189	690	6	15	<20	403	0.03	<10	86	<10	<1	69
48	KN952-542	<5	<.2	0.27	<5	240	<5	8.43	<1	18	20	76	4.75	<10	3.05	1170	<1	0.01	8	1060	<2	20	<20	163	<.01	<10	133	<10	6	59
49	KN952-627	<5	<.2	0.33	<5	125	<5	6.34	<1	21	19	124	4.58	<10	2.31	1063	<1	0.02	10	1400	<2	15	<20	122	<.01	<10	126	<10	6	61
50	KN952-782	<5	<.2	0.53	<5	35	<5	8.14	<1	40	115	109	7.22	<10	3.59	1486	<1	0.05	46	1580	<2	<5	<20	363	<.01	<10	118	<10	3	48
51	KN952-814	<5	<.2	0.29	15	30	<5	9.58	<1	25	21	120	4.51	<10	3.44	1454	<1	0.02	13	1280	<2	20	<20	229	<.01	<10	155	<10	6	50
52	KN952-849	<5	<.2	0.31	15	120	<5	8.57	<1	22	4	188	4.67	<10	1.96	1274	<1	0.05	3	1640	<2	10	<20	218	<.01	<10	102	<10	8	62
QC DATA:																														
Resplit:																														
1	8906	10	<.2	0.34	10	285	<5	8.86	<1	18	44	70	4.56	<10	3.13	1182	<1	0.02	7	810	<2	15	<20	175	<.01	<10	132	<10	4	79
36	8941	<5	<.2	1.44	<5	185	<5	0.97	<1	62	190	46	4.13	<10	12.70	851	<1	0.10	941	360	<2	25	<20	142	0.02	<10	66	<10	<1	32
Repeat:																														
1	8906	20	<.2	0.34	15	280	<5	8.91	<1	19	40	79	4.62	<10	3.14	1181	<1	0.02	8	840	<2	15	<20	172	<.01	<10	133	<10	5	90
10	8915	<5	<.2	0.35	<5	240	5	> 15	<1	24	31	19	6.01	<10	6.05	1747	<1	0.02	13	540	<2	20	<20	194	<.01	<10	156	<10	3	65
19	8924	<5	1.0	0.14	80	5	5	0.25	<1	3	36	27	0.37	<10	0.13	59	34	0.04	10	30	18	15	<20	26	<.01	<10	1	<10	23	19
46	8951	<5	<.2	1.29	<5	270	5	8.66	<1	26	450	11	4.13	<10	8.25	1197	<1	0.01	239	520	6	25	<20	883	<.01	<10	52	<10	<1	60
Standard:																														
GEO95		150	1.2	1.85	65	150	<5	1.56	<1	16	55	63	3.76	<10	0.85	621	<1	0.01	26	590	16	<5	<20	48	0.07	<10	66	<10	4	76
GEO95		145	1.4	1.83	65	155	<5	1.62	<1	17	52	66	3.81	<10	0.89	640	<1	0.01	25	600	20	<5	<20	55	0.07	<10	72	<10	4	66

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