

REPORT ON DRILLING PROGRAM - 1993

REY LAKE PROPERTY

Nicola Mining District
British Columbia

Lat. 50°20'N, Long. 120°42'W

Explore B.C. Program 94/95 - M-4

for

HERA RESOURCES INC.
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**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

By:

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FILMED

February 25, 1994.

REPORT ON DRILLING PROGRAM - 1993

REY LAKE PROPERTY

Nicola Mining District
British Columbia

SUMMARY

Following the completion of an induced polarization survey in April, 1993, a drilling program was commenced to evaluate the I.P. results and to evaluate previously conducted geophysical surveys on the Swakum Mountain portion of the Rey Lake property.

A total of eight diamond drill holes were completed for a total footage of 4661.3 feet. Drill holes 93-1 to 93-4 were completed on portions of the 1993 I.P. survey conducted near Rey Lake. Drill holes 93-5 to 93-8 penetrated portions of the Swakum Mtn portion of the property. Drilling was done utilizing a Longyear 34 diamond drill using NQ-2 drill rods (thin walled NQ). The Drilling contract was completed by ABBEX DRILLING of Grand Forks B.C. With RAINBOW DRILLING of Merritt B.C. providing valuable logistical support, supply and backup services.

This report consists of a property description and commentary of the 1993 diamond drill results, drill logs and synopsis of the geology encountered. Purpose of the report is to validate the issuance of additional shares for the property under the option agreement with W.Petrie, and to summarize 1993 exploration results on the property.

The property comprises 130 claim units held under option by Hera Resources Inc. under option from prospector William Petrie. Approximately \$290,000 work was completed in 1993 which will keep the claims in good standing with expiry dates ranging from 1994 to 1998.

The Rey Lake Property is located 26 km north of Merritt B.C. and lies primarily on the north flank of Swakum Mtn. It extends to the north side of Rey Lake and the lower slopes of Mt. Guichon. Access to the property, from the west, is provided by a public road (Rey Lake Road), near Mamit Lake, and from the east by the Swakum Mtn. Forest Access Road.

Access to the Swakum Mtn. Road is either from the Coquihalla Highway (Highway 5) via The Helmer Lake exit, approx. 25 km north of Merritt or from Highway 5a about 1.5 km east of Merritt. A logging road from Km 26 on the Swakum Mtn Forest Access road leads to the southern portion of the claims while access to the northern portion is best achieved from the Rey L. road. Within the claim block, logging, ranching and old exploration roads provide access to all regions. A 4 wheel drive vehicle is recommended.

The region is underlain by volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the late Triassic to early Jurassic **Nicola Formation**. These rocks have been intruded by Tertiary volcanics, dikes, sills(?) and around Rey Lake by granitic rocks of variable composition. Within the local region, the Nicola rocks are fault bounded and are believed to occupy a graben structure. Intrusive rocks of the Guichon Batholith (which host the famous Highland Valley porphyry copper mineral deposits) lie to the west of the Nicola rocks. On the east side of the graben, Jurassic aged intrusives of the Nicola Batholith occur. Intrusive rocks of the Tertiary, Iron Mask Batholith abut the Nicola Graben on its northeast side.

Two main mineralized areas occur on the property; these are the Rey Lake porphyry copper zone and related skarn zone with a total postulated geologic reserve of 51,662,000 tons with a grade of 0.17% copper and 0.018% Mo. (Roy Phendler, P.Eng., 1979), and the "Lucky Mike" skarn copper-tungsten deposit on

Swakum Mountain to the south of Rey Lake with geologic reserves estimated at 350,000 tons grading 0.56% copper, 0.30% WO₃, and 0.60 oz/ton silver. (C.H.Donaldson, 1973).

The 1993 I.P. survey revealed a distinct zone of chargeability stretching from line 61 N (touching the southern shore of Rey Lake) southwards to line 49 N (near Eve.Creek) The zone is roughly "bell" shaped, that is, narrow to the top (north) and swelling southwards. The zone of chargeability is open to the north and to the south but appears to be clearly defined on the west and east sides.

Four drillholes on the Rey Lake porphyry copper zone, drillholes 1993-1 to 4, intersected variably mineralized and altered volcanic and intrusive phases. Drill intersections calculated are as follows:

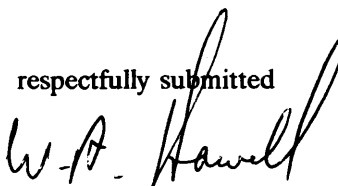
DRILLHOLE	INTERVAL	WIDTH	CU %	MO %
DDH 93-2	7-537 FT	530 FT	0.110	0.006
INCL.	7-142 FT	135 FT	0.304	0.015
DDH 93-3	13-775 FT	762 FT	0.165	0.012
DDH 93-4	11-776 FT	765 FT	0.072	0.007

Four drillholes numbered 1993-5 to 8 were drilled on geophysical targets adjacent to the Lucky Mike showing. These were exploration holes which did not define any significant new mineralization aside from a narrow quartz vein in drillhole 93-7 which assayed 5.4% copper, 600 ppb gold and 160 ppm silver over 0.8 ft.

The drilling at the Rey Lake porphyry confirmed that a large low-grade copper/molybdenum deposit is present. Further grid drilling is warranted to define and expand geologic reserves. Comparison is made with other B.C. porphyry copper deposits in production or in the exploration and development stage. The economic advisability of development of the property beyond the definition of geologic reserves will depend on metal prices, world supply and demand, and on demand for additional reserves from adjacent mines with concentration facilities and depleting resources.

A suggested exploration budget of \$250,000 is proposed in two phases, dependent on continued success.

respectfully submitted



William A.Howell, B.Sc., P.Geo



Barry J.Price, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Dated February 25, 1994.



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REY LAKE PROPERTY

Nicola Mining District
British Columbia

for

HERA RESOURCES INC.

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Certificate of Barry J.Price	

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REY LAKE PROPERTY**

Nicola Mining District
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HERA RESOURCES INC.

INTRODUCTION

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PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property was staked during the period 1988-1992, by Mr. William F. Petrie of Merritt B.C., after previous claims covering the area had lapsed. Hera Resources Inc. has acquired the claims by option agreement with Mr. Petrie.

The Rey Lake property consists of 130 claim units listed as follows:

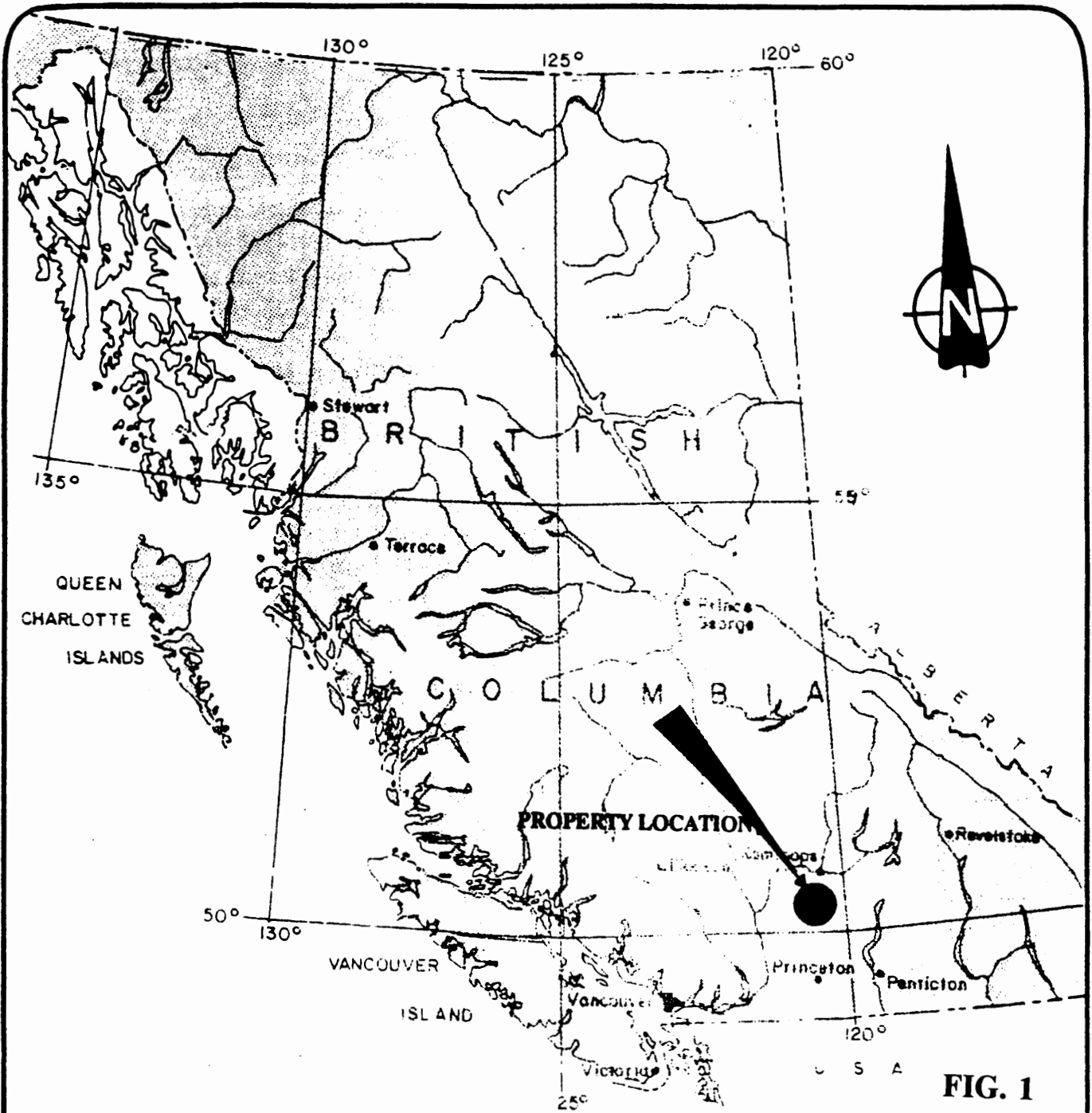
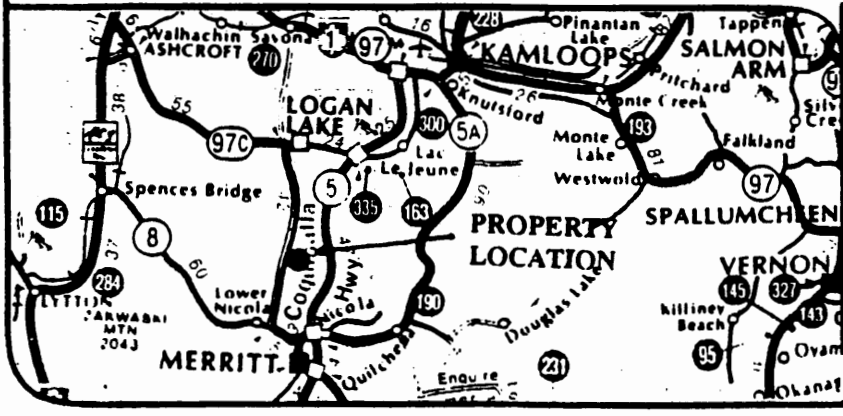
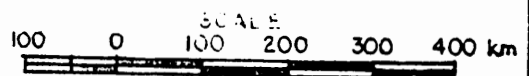


FIG. 1



Hera Resources Inc.	
REY LAKE PROPERTY	
PROPERTY LOCATION MAP	
SCALE	DATE OCT. 13 1993
FIG. 1	

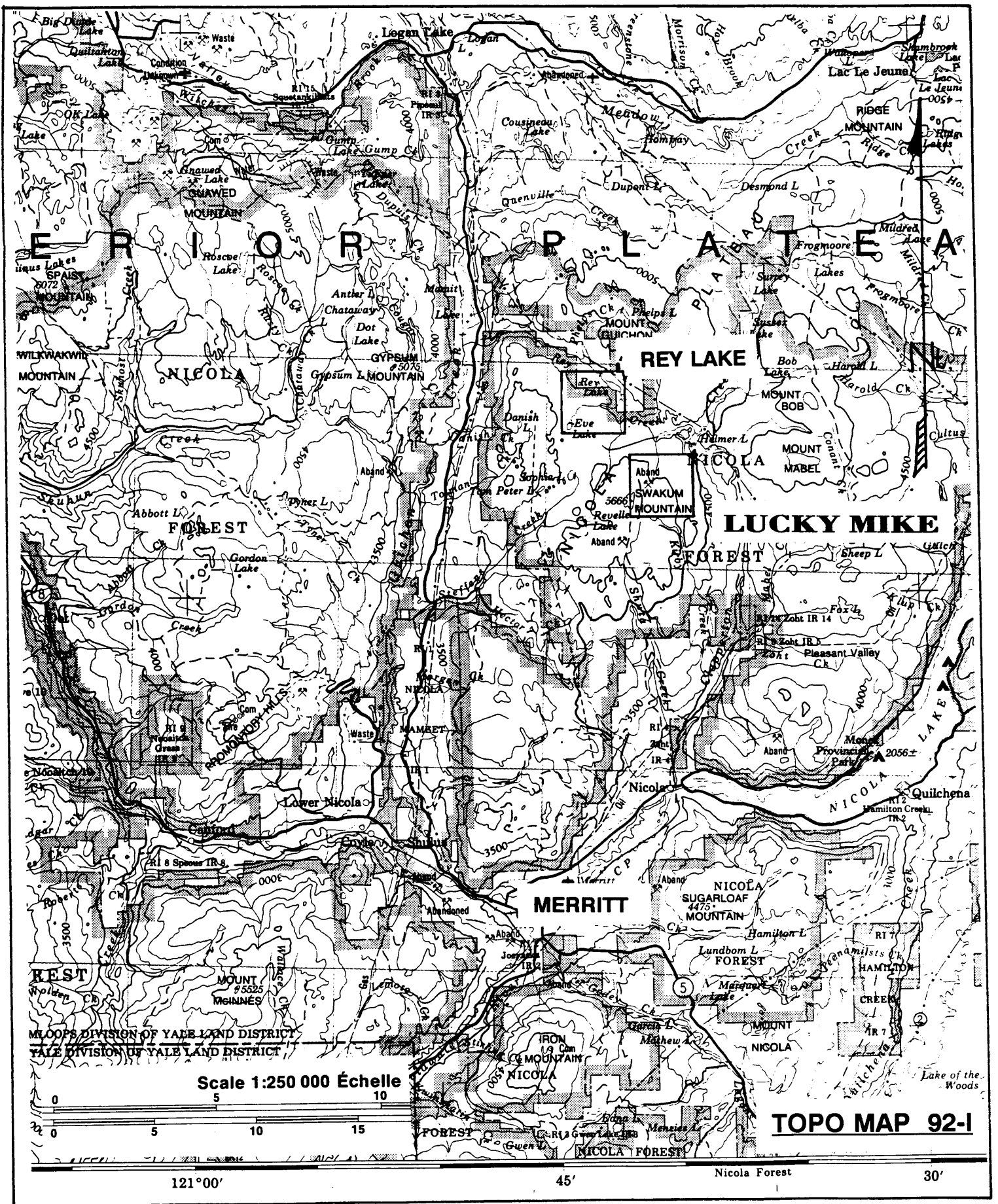


FIG. 2

LOCATION MAP - MERRITT AREA, B.C.

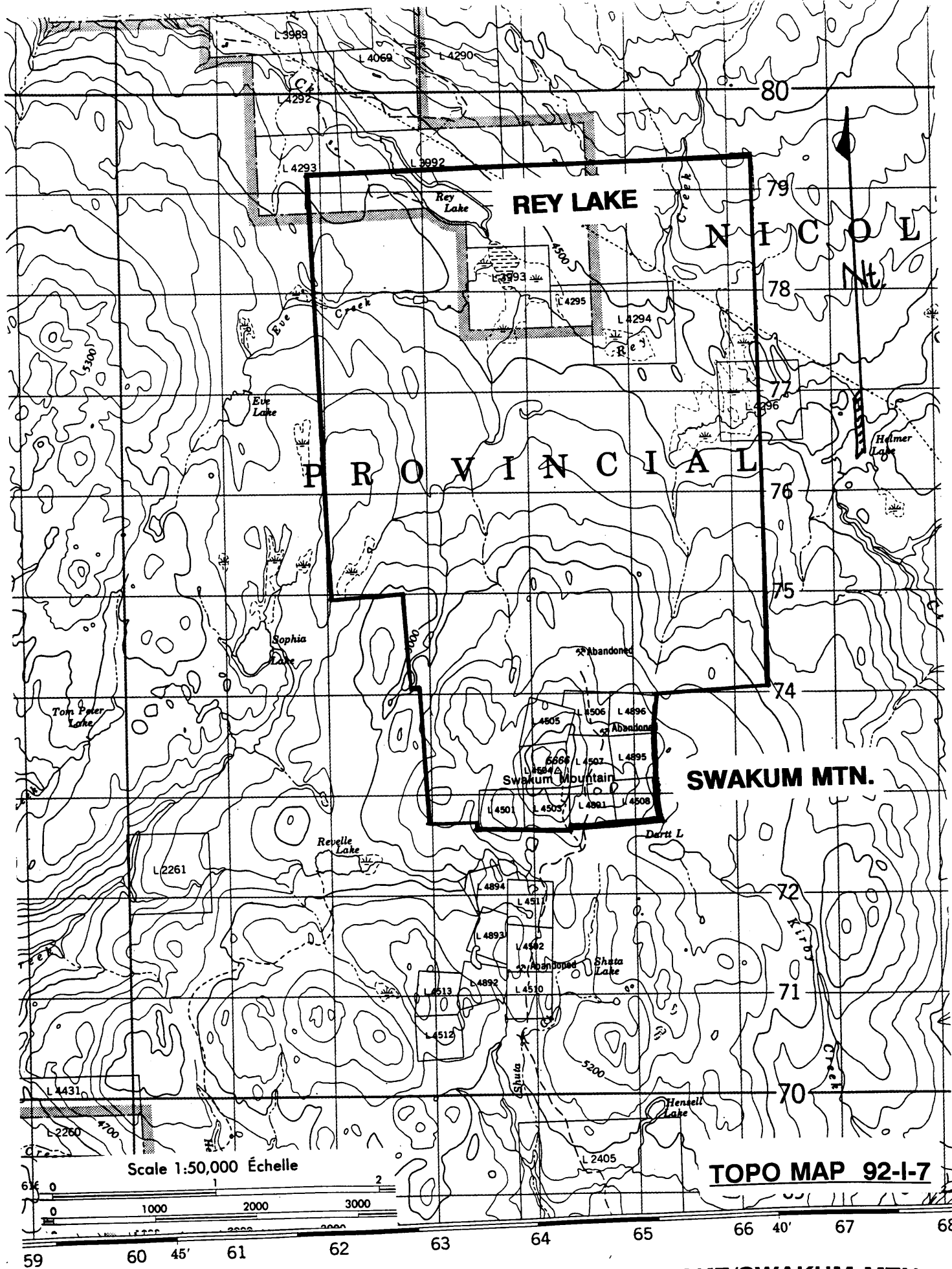


FIG. 3

TOPOGRAPHY - REY LAKE/SWAKUM MTN.

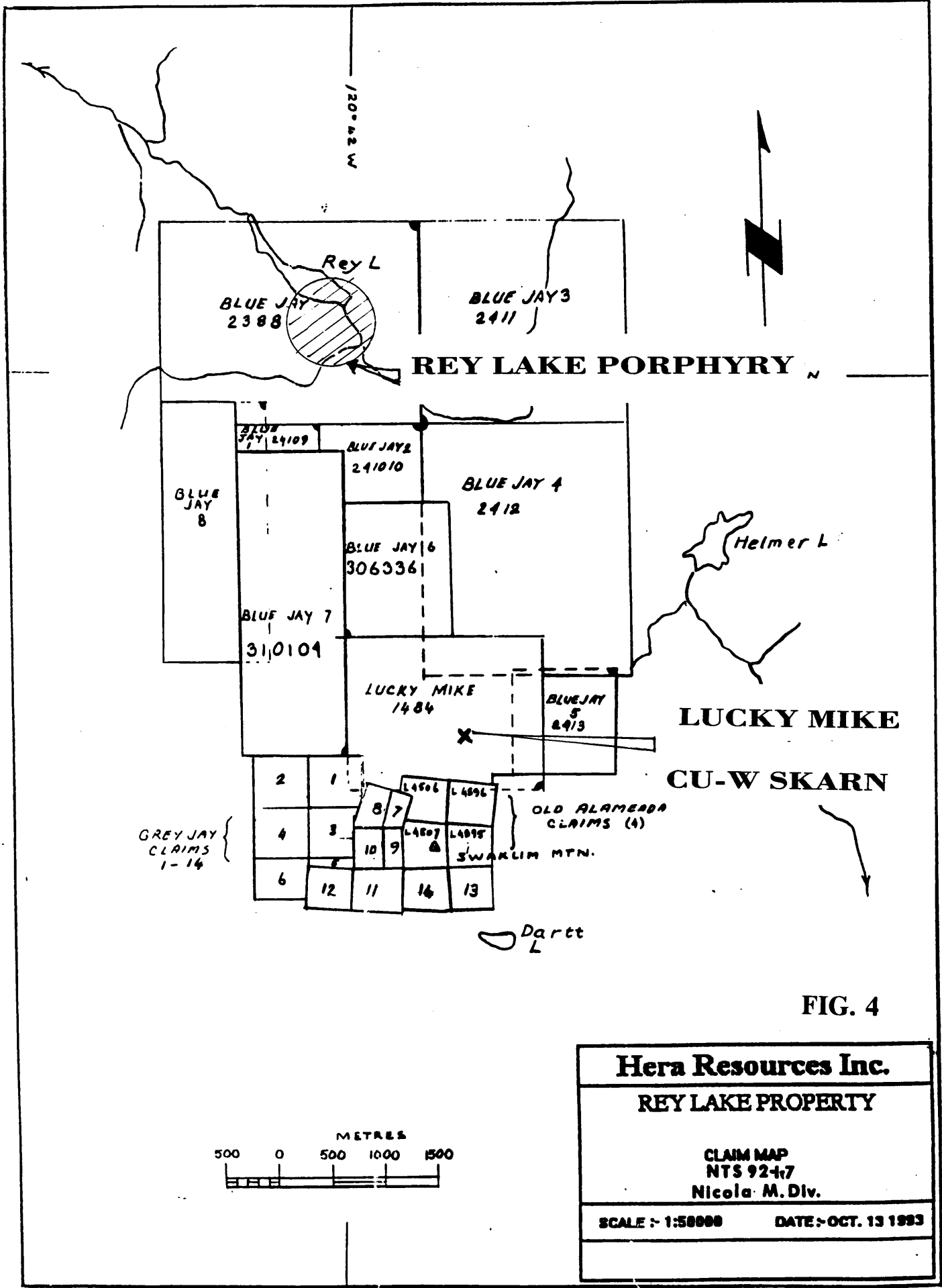


FIG. 4

Hera Resources Inc.	
REY LAKE PROPERTY	
CLAIM MAP NTS 92-7 Nicola M. Div.	
SCALE : 1:50000	DATE : OCT. 13 1993

CLAIM DATA - REY LAKE PROPERTY

Claim Name	Units	Record No.	Expiry Date
Blue Jay	20	237536	June 4, 1998
Blue Jay 1	2	237657	August 10, 1995
Blue Jay 2	4	237558	August 9, 1995
Blue Jay 3	16	237559	August 9, 1995
Blue Jay 4	20	237560	August 10, 1995
Blue Jay 5	4	237561	August 11, 1995
Blue Jay 6	6	306336	November 15, 1995
Blue Jay 7	12	310104	June 14, 1995
Lucky Mike	12	237094	January 29, 1998
Old Alameada 8	1	236952	January 23, 1998
Old Alameada 9	1	236953	January 23, 1998
Old Alameada	1	236954	January 23, 1998
Old Alameada	1	236995	January 23, 1998
Grey Jay 1	1	314646	November 12, 1996
Grey Jay 2	1	314647	November 12, 1996
Grey Jay 3	1	314648	November 12, 1996
Grey Jay 4	1	314649	November 12, 1996
Grey Jay 5	1	314650	November 12, 1996
Grey Jay 6	1	314651	November 12, 1996
Oscar	12	310310	June 20, 1994
BJ 1	1	316820	February 4, 1996
BJ 2	1	316821	February 4, 1996
BJ 3	1	316801	February 4, 1996
BJ 4	1	316802	February 4, 1996
BJ 5	1	316803	February 4, 1996
BJ 6	1	316804	February 4, 1996
BJ 7	1	316807	February 4, 1996
BJ 8	1	316808	February 4, 1996
BJ 9	1	316809	February 4, 1996
BJ 10	1	316810	February 4, 1996
BJ 11	1	316811	February 4, 1996
BJ 12	1	316812	February 4, 1996

TOTAL 130 UNITS

SOURCE: MEMPR CLAIM INFORMATION SYSTEM

The earliest work date is June 20, 1994. At least \$1,200 in work must be filed by this date or cash in lieu of work filed.

Approximately \$290,000 was expended on the property in geophysical surveys and drilling in 1993.

Under the terms of the option agreement between Hera Resources Inc. and William Petrie, dated Sept 10, 1990, last amended November 14, 1992, a cash payment of \$15,000 is due June 1, 1994, and a share allocation of 50,000 shares is due on approval of this report.

LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Rey Lake Property is located 26 km north of Merritt B.C. and lies primarily on the north flank of Swakum Mtn. It extends to the north side of Rey Lake and the lower slopes of Mt. Guichon. Access to the property, from the west, is provided by a public road (Rey L. Road.), near Mamit Lake, and from the east by the Swakum Mtn. Forest Access Road. Access to the Swakum Mtn. Road. is either from the Coquihalla Highway (Highway 5) via The Helmer Lake exit, approx. 25 km north of Merritt or from Highway 5a about 1.5 km east of Merritt. A logging road from Km 26 on the Swakum Mtn Forest Access road. leads to the southern portion of the claims while access to the northern portion is best achieved from the Rey L. Road. Within the claim block, logging, ranching and old exploration roads provide access to all regions. A 4 wheel drive vehicle is recommended.

Elevations on the property vary from 1300 meters on Rey creek near the northwest corner of the property to 1723 meters at Swakum Mtn. in the southern part of the claims. The property lies within the southern interior region of the province, a generally dry, open forested and grassland terrain.

The claims are mostly covered with spruce, fir, and pine forest. Logging over the last 20 years has been conducted on approximately 40% of the claim block. Privately owned rangeland overlays that portion of the claims surrounding Rey Lake and the swamps and meadows draining into the lake. Figures 1-3 provide location maps for the claims.

HISTORY

Mineral exploration has been conducted on Swakum Mtn. since the early part of the century. Several small shafts and pits around the mtn. attest to this era of activity. Many of the showings resulted in crown granted mineral claims. During World War II, the skarn deposit on the Lucky Mike claim attracted attention for its copper and scheelite content. It has remained the major focus on this part of the present Rey Lake Property.

In 1972, Asarco Ltd. identified a porphyry copper/molybdenum deposit near the southern shore of Rey Lake. By the end of 1973, they had conducted geophysical and drilling programs indicating a reserve of approximately 31 million tons grading .23 copper equivalent.

During 1974, to 1976, Craigmont Mines explored mainly the area north of Rey Lake and the adjoining swamp with several drill holes. They significantly extended the area of known mineralization. Later Tracer Resources Corp., and International Santana Ltd. held brief options on the property. The claims eventually lapsed in 1988 and William Petrie acquired the ground by staking.

Corona Corporation conducted an exploration program during 1988 which culminated in a localized drilling program centred on the Lucky Mike deposit. In connection with this program, a comprehensive airborne geophysical survey was completed over what is now the southern half of the Rey Lake property. Corona could not conclude an agreement with the owner of adjacent ground to the Lucky Mike claim, and allowed their options to lapse. These claims have subsequently been acquired by Hera and are now part of the Rey Lake property.

In July 1991, Strato Geological Engineering Ltd. completed a preliminary I.P. program for Hera Resources Corp. This was followed by a comprehensive I.P. survey conducted during the spring of 1993 and in turn, was immediately followed by a drilling program which is the subject of this report.

REGIONAL and LOCAL GEOLOGY

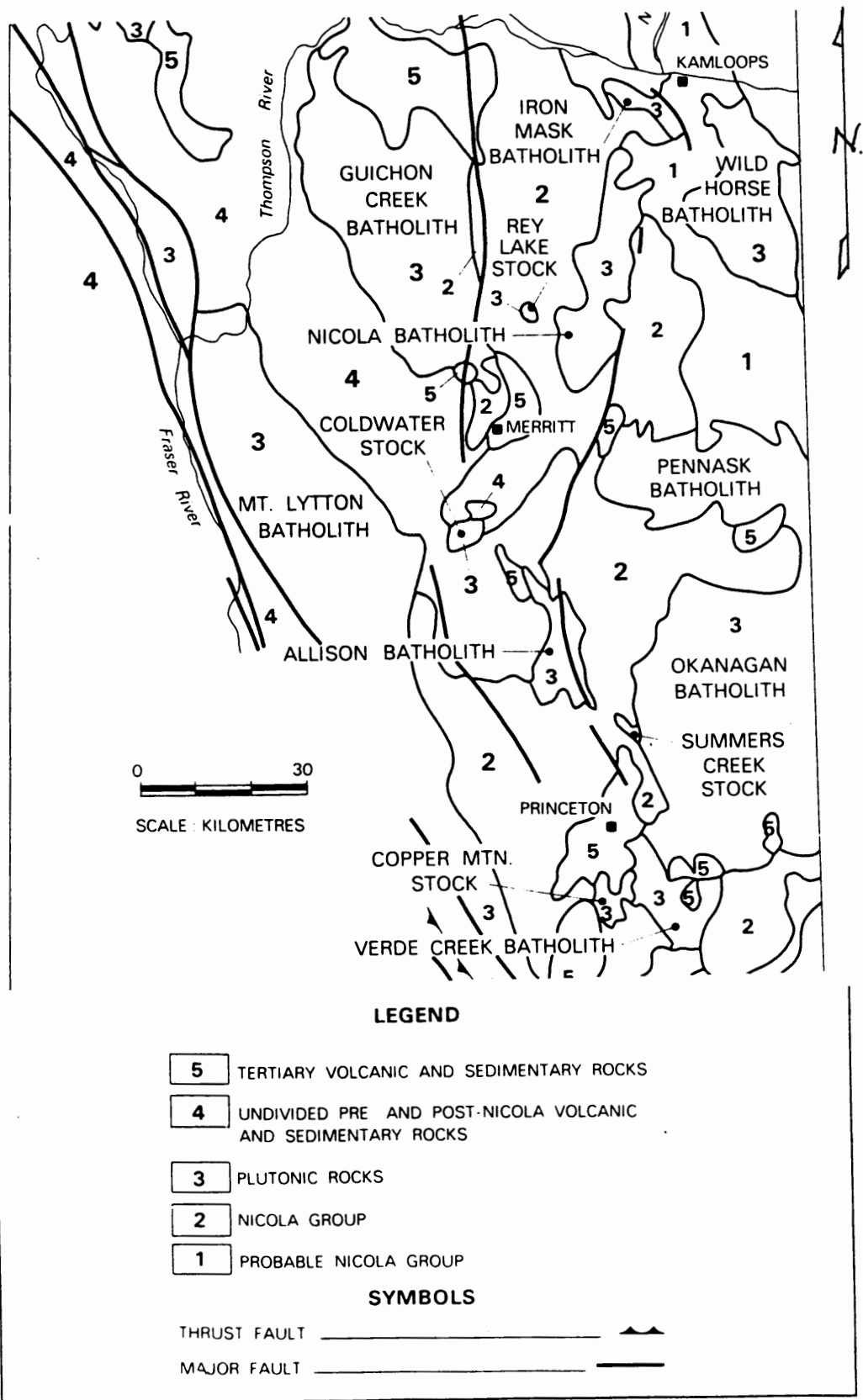
The region is underlain by volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the late Triassic to early Jurassic **Nicola Formation**. These rocks have been intruded by Tertiary volcanics, dikes, sills(?) and around Rey Lake by granitic rocks of variable composition. Within the local region, the Nicola rocks are fault bounded and are believed to occupy a graben structure. Intrusive rocks of the Guichon Batholith (which host the famous Highland Valley porphyry copper mineral deposits) lie to the west of the Nicola rocks. On the east side of the graben, Jurassic aged intrusives of the Nicola Batholith occur. Intrusive rocks of the Tertiary, Iron Mask Batholith abut the Nicola Graben on its northeast side.

Locally, outcropping bedrock is scarce, particularly around Rey Lake and extending about 2 km southwards, about halfway to Swakum Mtn. Within this area overburden depth reaches as much as 300 feet on the north side of Rey Lake but is commonly only a few meters on the southern side where sporadic outcrop occurs. Bedrock is more commonly exposed on the upper, north and west flanks of Swakum Mtn. where limestones, shales and volcanic rocks have been subjected to thermal alteration, locally reaching garnet skarn assemblages (ie Lucky Mike showings). Intrusive quartz monzonite rocks of the Rey Lake Pluton, have been mapped beneath Rey Lake and extending in a "finger" southwards for about 1 km. The extent of the intrusive has been largely inferred from widely spaced percussion and diamond drill holes, dating from the 1972-1976 episodes of exploration.

Regional and property geology are shown in the accompanying figures.

MINERALIZATION

Mineralization within the claim block occurs as disseminations and stockwork veinlets within the Nicola rocks and the intrusives. In addition, skarns on the south shore of Rey Lake and at the Lucky Mike showing are locally well mineralized. Disseminated and fracture sulphides are mainly pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite. The skarns contain chalcopyrite, pyrite, scheelite and molybdenite. Gold occurs in the showings on Swakum mtn. and local quartz veins in that area have returned assays to .9 oz. Au per ton.



REGIONAL GEOLOGY - MERRITT AREA






FIG. 5

LEGEND FOR FIGURE 5

REGIONAL GEOLOGY - MERRITT AREA., B.C.

LEGEND	
LITHOLOGY	
QUATERNARY	
Q	Glacial, fluvioglacial and fluvial gravel, sand and clay
TERTIARY	
Miocene (?)	
Tb	Olivine basalt flows with ultramafic inclusions
Eocene (Kamloops Group) (?)	
KR	Flow-laminated rhyolite flow rocks and breccia or dome
EARLY TO MIDDLE JURASSIC	
Ashcroft Formation (?)	
AC	Polymict boulder conglomerate (V: volcanic clasts; P: plutonic and volcanic clasts); subordinate sandstone
AS	Sandstone; pebble conglomerate
AL	Limestone; subordinate siltstone interbeds
LATE TRIASSIC AND YOUNGER (?)	
Intrusive Rocks	
G	Biotite granite with K-feldspar megacrysts (Rey Lake)
D	Diorite: subvolcanic (?) bodies in Nicola Group
LATE TRIASSIC	
Nicola Group (Western Belt)	
NL	Limestone; polymict volcanic conglomerate with abundant limestone clasts
NT	Dacite or rhyolite tuff, tuff-breccia (W: welded)
NC	Heterolithic andesite-dacite laharc breccia; wacke
NB	Monolithic andesite breccia, tuff (A: agglomerate)
NF	Andesite and basalt flows, flow breccia
TRIASSIC, JURASSIC (AND OLDER ?)	
NH	Undifferentiated metamorphic and plutonic rocks of the Nicola Horst

SYMBOLS

	Lithologic contact (defined, inferred)
	Fault (defined, inferred; dots on downthrown side)
	Topographic lineament
	Strike and dip of bedding (inclined, vertical)
	Extent of skarn alteration

Geological Fieldwork 1989, Paper 1990-1

RESERVE ESTIMATION:

Rey Lake Property:

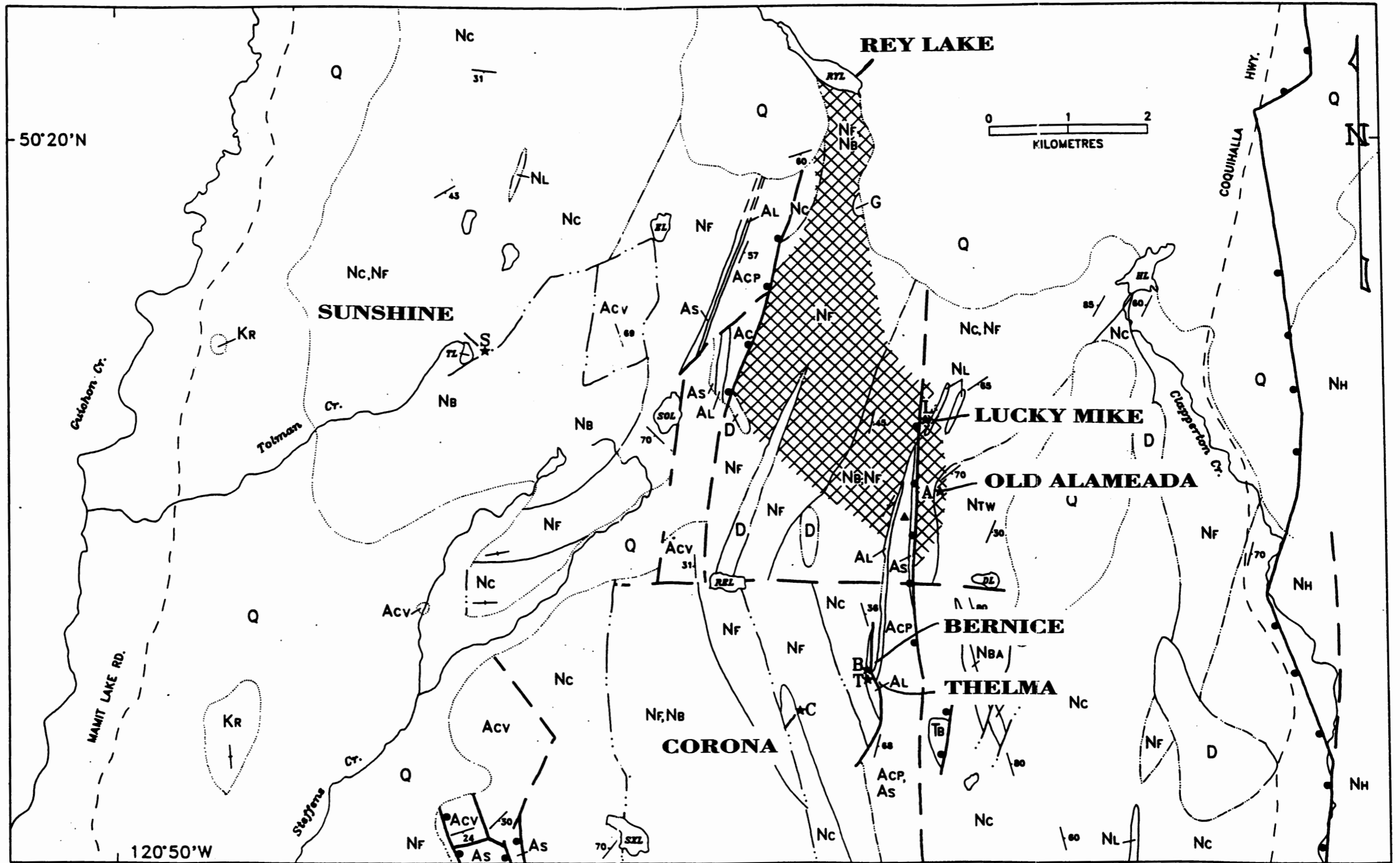
A geologic reserve of 31 Million tons of 0.23 "copper equivalent" was estimated by Asarco Ltd. after their drilling programs in 1972 and 1973. In 1979, the late R.W.Phendler, P.Eng. prepared a reserve estimate for Tracer Resources Corp. (SMF dated November 30, 1979). The geological reserve was stated to be 51,662,000 tons with a grade of 0.17% copper and 0.018% Mo. To the writers knowledge, no grades were estimated for silver and gold. Stripping ratio was said to be 1.12:1. (Source: Energy Mines and Resources Canada MR 223: Canadian Mineral Deposits not being mined in 1989., Deposit BC 136).

Lucky Mike Property:

Limited production of 22 tons of ore averaging 4.6% copper occurred in 1917. In 1948, W.E.Cockfield described the deposit as having an exposed length of 350 feet (actual length concealed by overburden at both ends), with width ranging from 25 feet to 75 feet, averaging 40 feet. On this basis he estimated a "mineral zone of approximately 1,400 tons per foot of depth and the deposit shows no change in character to a depth of 190 feet". Surface samples by Buffam averaged 0.25% WO₃, but Hedleys samples included raised the weighted average grade to 0.28% WO₃.

Diamond drilling supervised by Cockfield. Results from drillholes 4,5,9,10,11,12,13, and 14 gave an average of 0.217% WO₃ across an average of 25 feet. Inclusion of unassayed sections at zero grade would, according to Cockfield give a grade of 0.147% WO₃. True grade is therefore between these two values. Copper and precious metals were not assayed at that time.

Consulting Engineer C.H.Donaldson estimated "drill-proven" reserves for the Lucky Mike deposit of 350,000 tons grading 0.56% copper, 0.30% WO₃, and 0.60 oz/ton silver. (SMF for Brendon Resources Ltd. dated July 12, 1973, reported in Bulletin MR 223, 1989, Deposit BC 133.).



LEGEND ON FOLLOWING PAGE

GEOLOGY OF REY LAKE/SWAKUM MTN. AREA

(After J.M.Moore, 1990)

FIG. 6

1993 Geophysical survey: (Rey Lake)

The 1993 I.P. survey revealed a distinct zone of chargeability stretching from line 61 N (touching the southern shore of Rey Lake) southwards to line 49 N (near Eve.Creek). The zone is roughly "bell" shaped, that is, narrow to the top (north) and swelling southwards. The zone of chargeability is open to the north and to the south but appears to be clearly defined on the west and east sides. The area of mineralization encompassed the reserve block outlined by ASARCO, lies on the eastern flank of the zone of chargeability, (about 1/2 way down the "bell").

PREVIOUS DRILL INTERSECTIONS AT REY LAKE

From Hunters 1992 report, the following drill hole intersections are tabulated:

<u>DRILL HOLE</u>	<u>ROCK</u>	<u>INTERSECT</u>	<u>WIDTH</u>	<u>GRADE COPPER</u>
DDH 72-1	VOLCANIC	18-310 ft	292 ft	.17%
DDH 72-2	PORPHYRY	20-290 ft 290-606 ft	270 ft 316 ft	.18% .24%
DDH 72-6	SKARN	11-270 ft 480-540 ft	259 ft 60 ft	.32% .33%
DDH 73-7	INTR.	16-319 ft 380-498 ft	303 ft 118 ft	.20% .09%
DDH 73-8		230-300 ft	70 ft	.15%
DDH 73-9	BRECCIA INTR BRECCIA	430-510 ft 540-660 ft 660-767 ft	80 ft 120 ft 107 ft	.15% .21% .10%
DDH 73-10	SKARN	50-205 ft	155 ft	.05%

SOURCE: Hunter Report, 1992.

Additional intersections were reported in detail by Hunter, (1992).

1993 DRILL HOLE DESCRIPTIONS

PART 1 - REY LAKE

DDH 93-1 The drill hole was collared in the centre of the chargeability zone, on line 59 N, at 47+25 E and drilled at 120°/-85°. The hole was drilled to a depth of 1014 feet. Overburden was 18 feet and the hole was cased to a depth of 25 feet. Initial rock was epidote skarn with minor calcite and traces of garnet development. Pyrite was abundant, mostly as fracture mineralization. Chalcopyrite:pyrite ratios were very low. Below the skarn, the rock was a dark green volcanic rock, well fractured and heavily pyritized along fractures with generally well developed chloritic to biotitic selvages. Moderate to strongly pyritized fractures remained a feature of the core to the bottom of the hole. with depth, the core exhibited zones of argillic alteration, leaving the core with a bleached or chalky appearance. rock texture changed significantly with depth also. The core took on a definite intrusive texture, to a fine grained diorite. Throughout the depth of the hole, occasional quartz veinlets and/or aplite veins contain films and disseminations of molybdenite.

The character and style of mineralization in hole 93-1 is felt to be consistent with the rocks expected in a marginal setting to a porphyry copper deposit. It falls within the pyrite zone of sulphides and within the transitional area between argillic and propylitic alteration. Observed disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrite and molybdenite was estimated to be below "marginal" grade; the core was split, and bagged assay intervals are in storage and may be assayed in the future.

DDH 93-2 Hole 93-2 was collared at 59 N, 47+85 E, adjacent to the 1972 percussion drill hole 72-38 which had returned an intercept of approx. .3% Cu. The top 142' of rock in hole 93-2 is a fractured and broken, slightly brecciated, epidote calcite skarn. Mineralization is primarily pyrite localized along fractures. Minor chalcopyrite and MoS₂ are also localized along the fractures. The epidote skarn and the associated copper and molybdenite mineralization terminated at a strong fault at 149.2' below which the rock is an andesite breccia, typically with well developed, bleached, pyritic fractures. Quartz with minor to trace chalcopyrite is found on smaller common stringers.

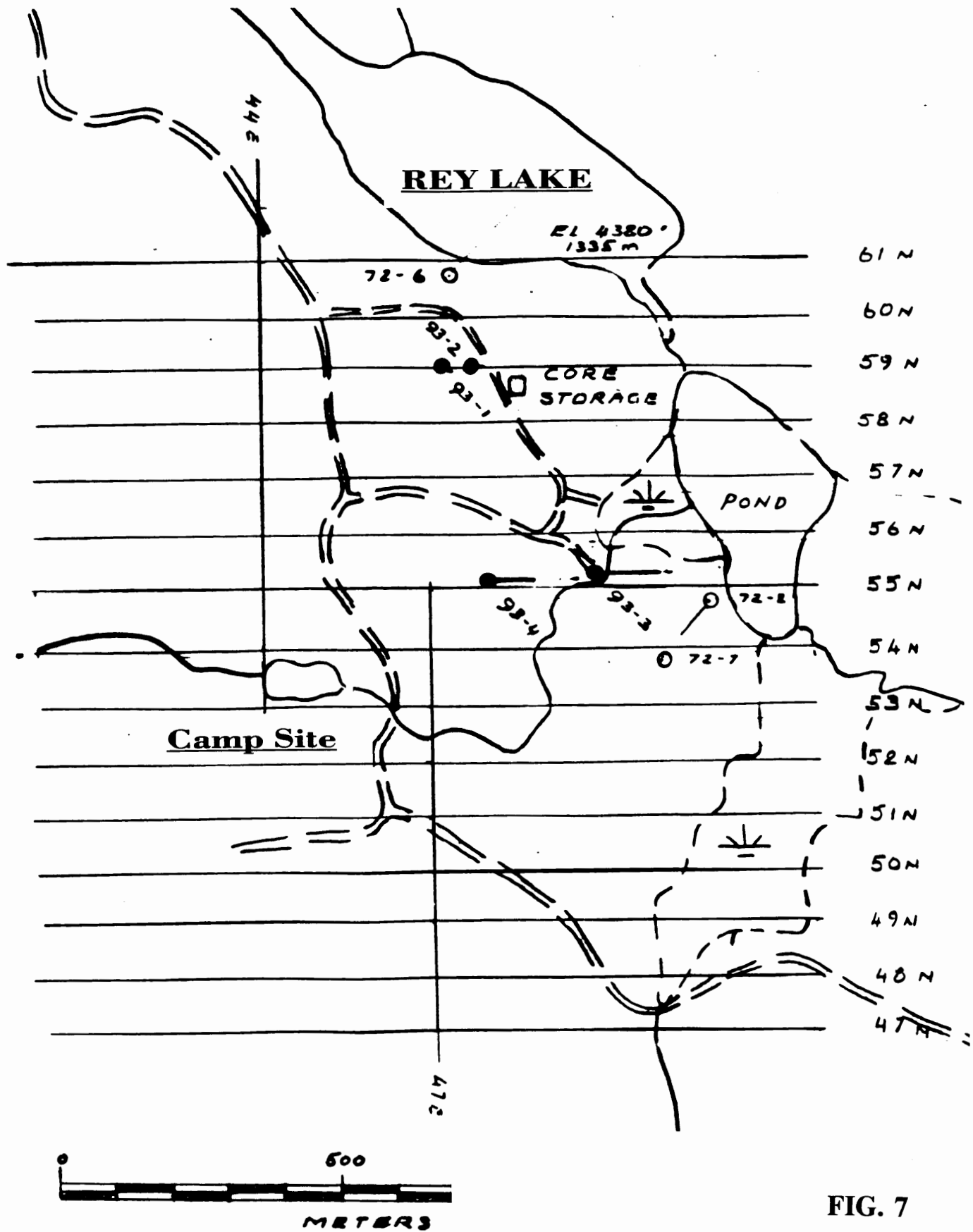


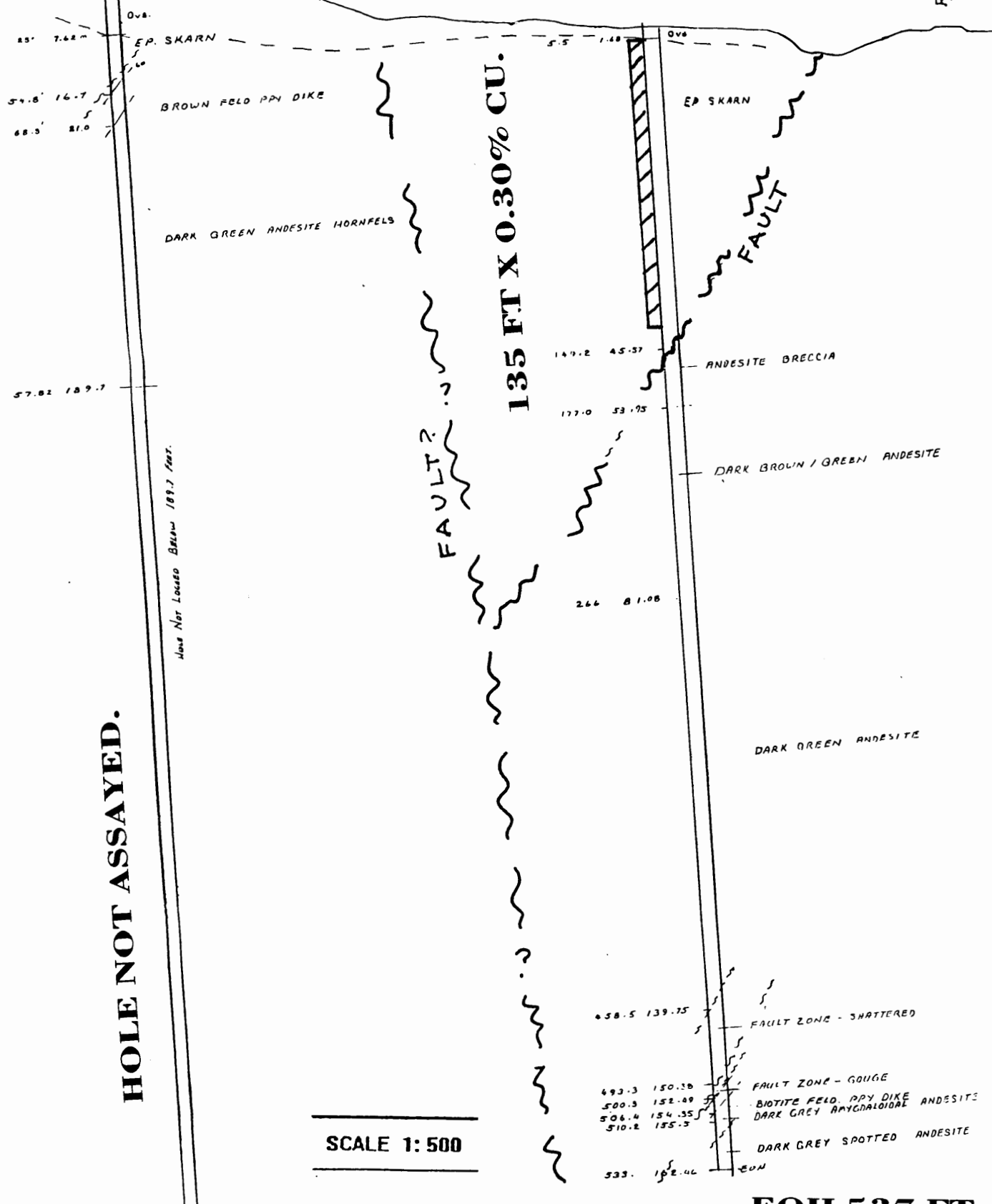
FIG. 7

REY LAKE AREA
Geophysical grid and 1993 Drillholes.

DDH 93-1

DDH 93-2

Rd



EOH 1,017 FT.

EOH 537 FT.

DRILL SECTION 93-1-2, REY LAKE

FIG. 11

Overall grade of this drillhole was 0.110% copper. The upper part of the hole (epidote skarn), from 7 to 142 ft graded .30 % copper and 0.015% Mo. Copper grade dropped off dramatically below the fault at 142 ft, within the andesite breccia. The lower part of the drillhole averaged only These results serve to dramatically illustrate the significance of faulting and structure to the interpretation of the Rey Lake Deposit.

DDH 93-3 Hole 93-3 was collared at 55+.20 N, 50E, adjacent to the 1972 percussion hole no.2 near the mouth of Eve creek and adjacent to the original discovery showings. The Hole was drilled at 090°/-60° towards, but still outside, the area outlined by ASARCO to contain an indicated 31 Million tons of .23% Cu. Hole 93-3 penetrated a section of predominantly fractured and broken, sometimes brecciated, andesite occasionally cut by narrow dikes of poorly mineralized or post mineral, biotite, feldspar, porphyritic, quartz monzonite. The hole collared in mineralized rock and was terminated, still in mineralization at 775'. At 775' hole 93-3 was reaching the practical limit of the Longyear 34, and would have had to extend significantly beyond that point to achieve information not indicated by hole 75-19. Hole 93-3 returned a weighted average grade of .165% Copper and 0.012% Mo, (or .19% Cu equivalent), for its entire length of 762 feet.

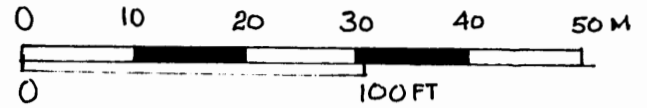
DDH 93-4 Hole 93-4 was collared at 55 N, 47+80 E and drilled 090°/-60°, (approximately 200 meters west of hole 93-3) the hole passed beneath percussion hole 72-5 and was drilled to a depth of 776.3 feet. Rock encountered was similar to, but a little more variable than, hole 3. Faulting was more prominent with a major structure crossed between 71 and 97 feet (based on photo-lineations and topography, this may be the same fault which offset mineralization in hole 93-2). Overall the hole showed less clay alteration, away from the faults, than hole 3 exhibited. Copper and Molybdenum grades in this drillhole are diminished from the previous hole, dropping to 0.072% copper and 0.007% Mo for the entire 765 ft interval. The mineralization is even, throughout the hole with maximum grade of 0.17% copper in any 10 ft interval.

Precious metal grades:

DDH 93-3

OVERBURDEN

ANDESITE



50+10 E.

53.20
55.03

BIOTITE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY DIKE (BFP)

ANDESITE

62.99
65.85

MOTTLED ANDESITE

ANDESITE

87.94
93.08

BFP

ANDESITIC SILICIFIED BRECCIA

100.0

MIXED GREY HORNFELS

107.71

ANDESITIC SILICIFIED / CHLORITIC BRECCIA

110.67

GREY HORNBLENDIC PPY DIKE

115.14

115.99

ANDESITE BRECCIA

142.66
143.97

BFP

GREY GREEN ANDESITE

159.45
162.35

ANDESITE BRECCIA

MIXED BRECCIA

BFP DIKE

166.71
169.51

ANDESITE BRECCIA

182.1
184.76

SPOTTED ANDESITE

ANDESITE

762 FT X 0.165% Cu, 0.012% Mo

EOH 775 FT.

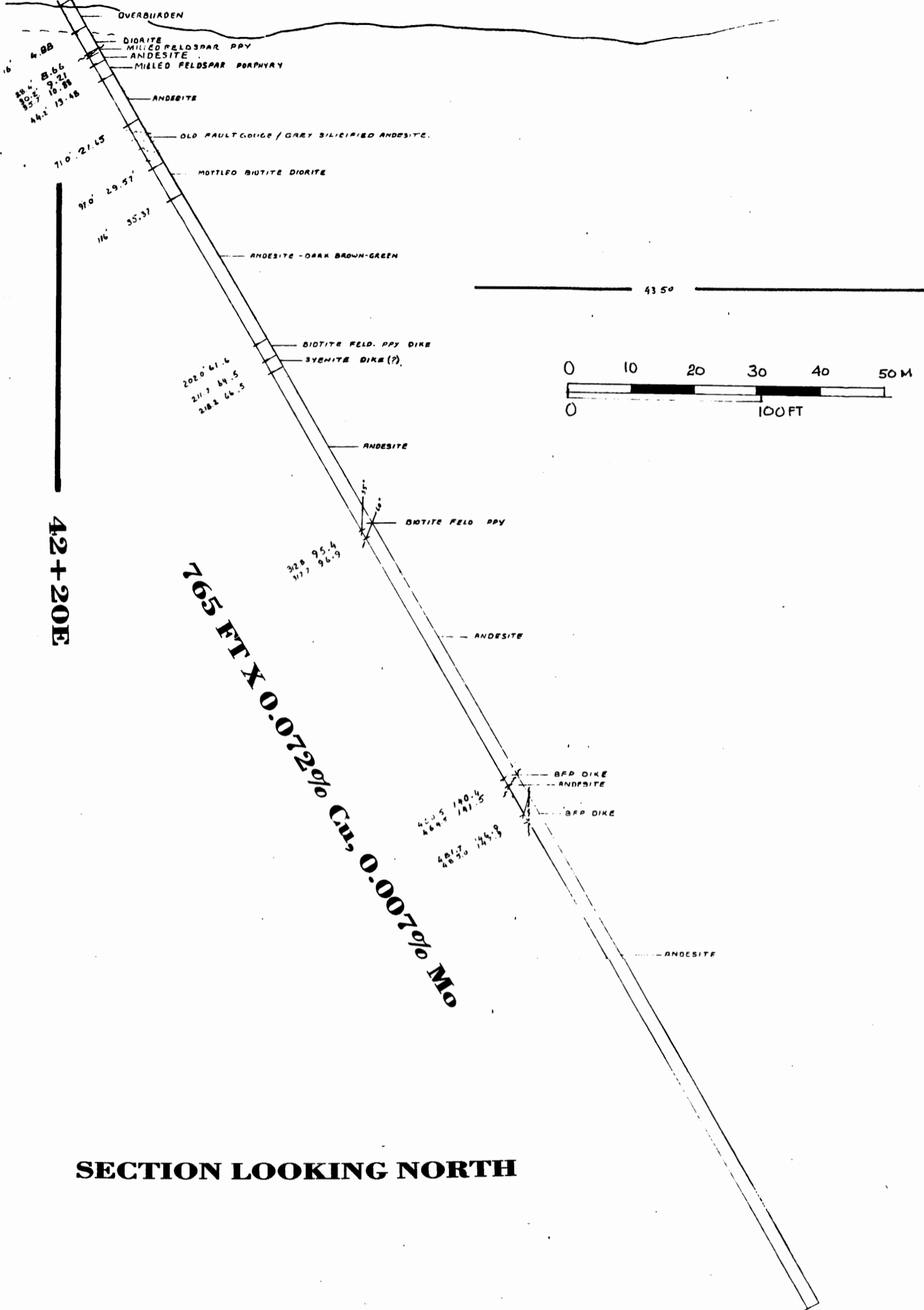
FIG. 12

REY LAKE AREA - DDH SECTION 93-3

SECTION LOOKING NORTH

DDH 93-4

4400



SECTION LOOKING NORTH

EOH 776.3 FT

REY LAKE AREA - DDH SECTION 93-4

FIG. 13

Precious metal grades in all the drillholes are uniformly low, with a maximum of 51 ppb gold in any 10 ft interval and a maximum of 2.5 ppm silver. These grades have not been entered into the "copper equivalent" calculations at this time. In future drilling, however, precious metal grades should be monitored.

DRILL HOLE DESCRIPTIONS PART 2 - SWAKUM MTN.

Four drillholes were completed in the Swakum Mtn. portion of the property - Drillholes 93-5,6,7, and 8. Of these, only selected sections of drillcore were split and assayed from holes 93-6,7 and 8.

DDH 93-5 Hole 93-5 was collared in an area of overburden and cover approximately 500m west and 200 m N of the Lucky Mike showing. It was set to drill to the west at -60° into the northwards extension of a prominent magnetic anomaly and in close proximity to two weak H.L.E.M. anomalies indicated by airborne geophysical surveys. The hole penetrated dark green to black, fine grained chloritic andesite. very fine disseminated magnetite accounts for the magnetic signature. Rock was strongly broken and fractured with many fractures serpentized and commonly exhibiting talcose films on their surfaces. Chalcopyrite was sparsely present as small blebs and disseminations Occasional narrow zones were composed of quartz and epidote with fine grained magnetite, chalcopyrite and pyrite. These narrow zones are believed to have originated as quartz-carbonate veins and have been subsequently thermally altered to a quartz-epidote "skarn" assemblage. Other occasional, quartz veinlets and fractures have associated molybdenite.

Fracturing in the hole was sub-aligned with the core axis and created long slabs resulting in very blocky and difficult drilling conditions. The hole was believed to be following a fault or shear zone and by depth 347', it had become apparent that continued perseverance on this hole would rapidly yield diminishing information for the time and effort involved. The hole was terminated at 347'. Significant sulphide mineralization was restricted to a few occurrences of the styles noted above.

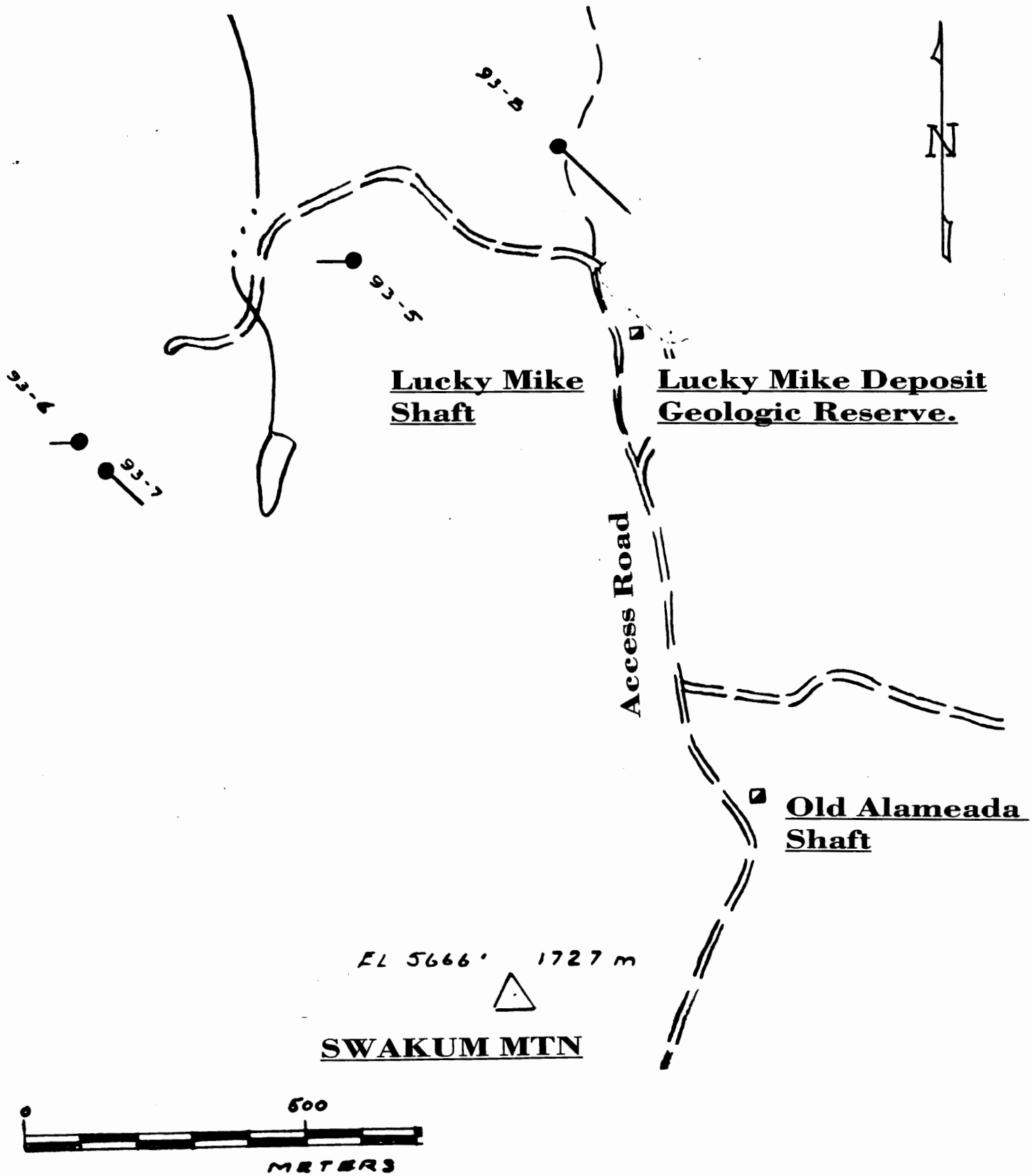


FIG. 8

SWAKUM MOUNTAIN AREA
Workings and 1993 Drillholes.

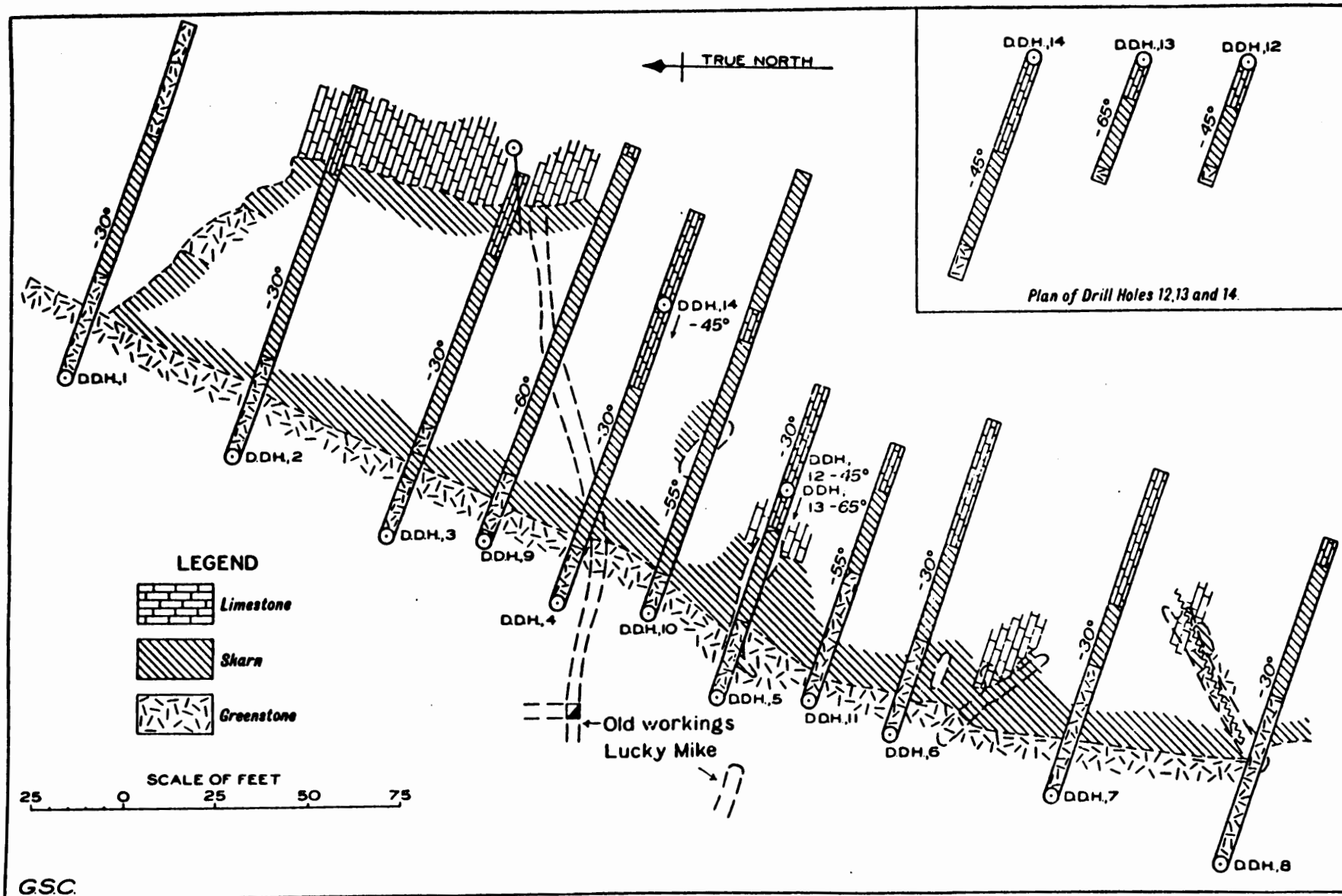
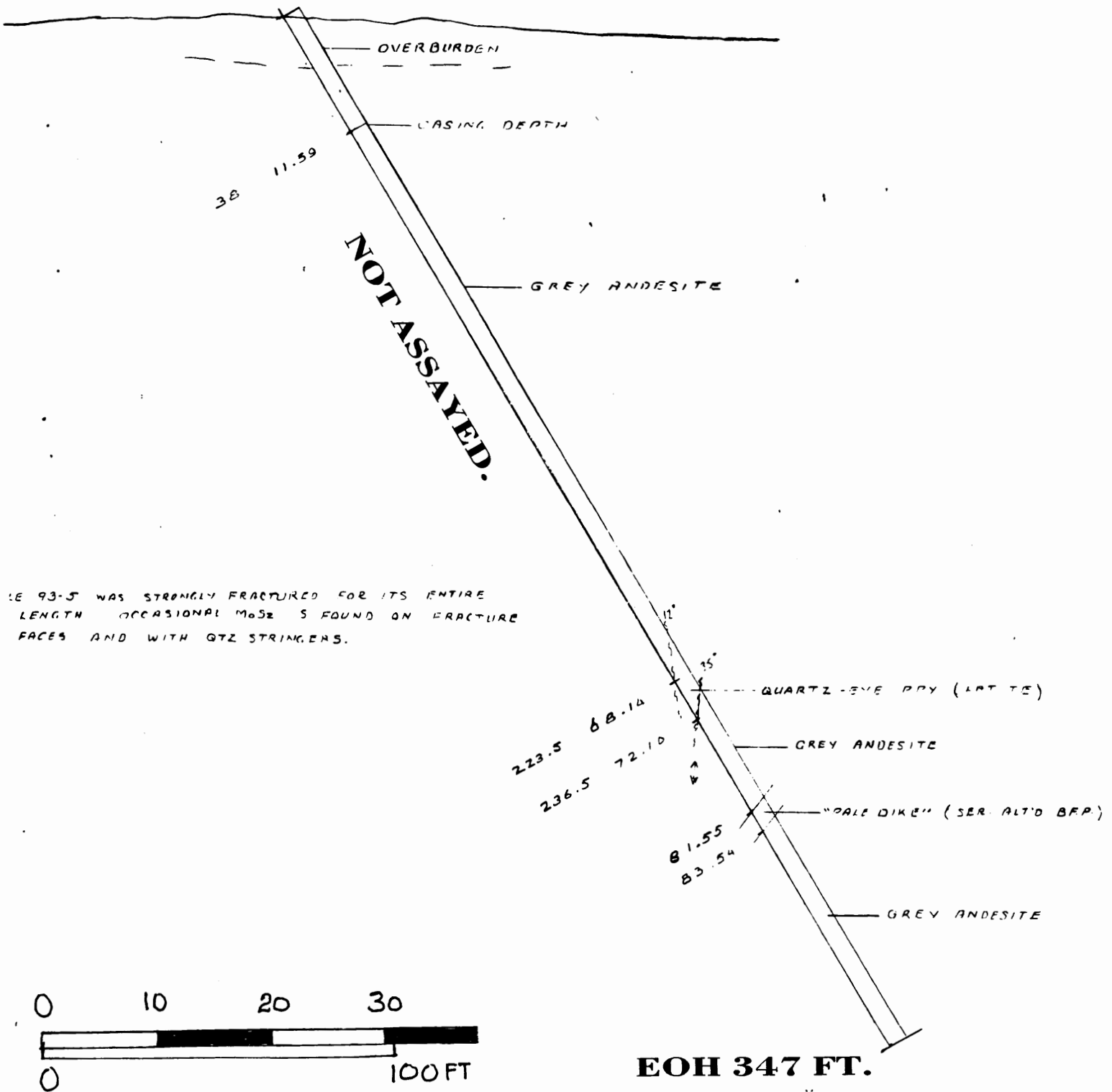


Figure 14. Last Chance group, Swakum Mountain, showing surface workings, drill-holes, and main geological contacts.

GEOLOGY - LUCKY MIKE TUNGSTEN DEPOSIT
(Cockfield, 1948)

DDH 93-5



DDH 93-5 WAS STRONGLY FRACTURED FOR ITS ENTIRE LENGTH. OCCASIONAL MOSS WAS FOUND ON FRACTURE FACES AND WITH QTZ STRINGERS.

SWAKUM MTN. - DDH 93-5

DDH 93-6 Hole 93-6 was drilled on the western, flank of the large magnetic anomaly. It was set to drill to the east, at an angle of -75° , towards the northern portion of an indicated EM anomaly. The hole encountered strongly hornfelsed, chloritic and magnetite rich andesite of probable lapilli-tuff origins. Except for a few fractures or veins near the top of the hole, only minor pyrite with chalcopyrite was determined. With increased depth, original textures were becoming more apparent, minor sulphides scarcer and the rock was becoming softer and easier to drill. The hole was terminated at a depth of 270'.

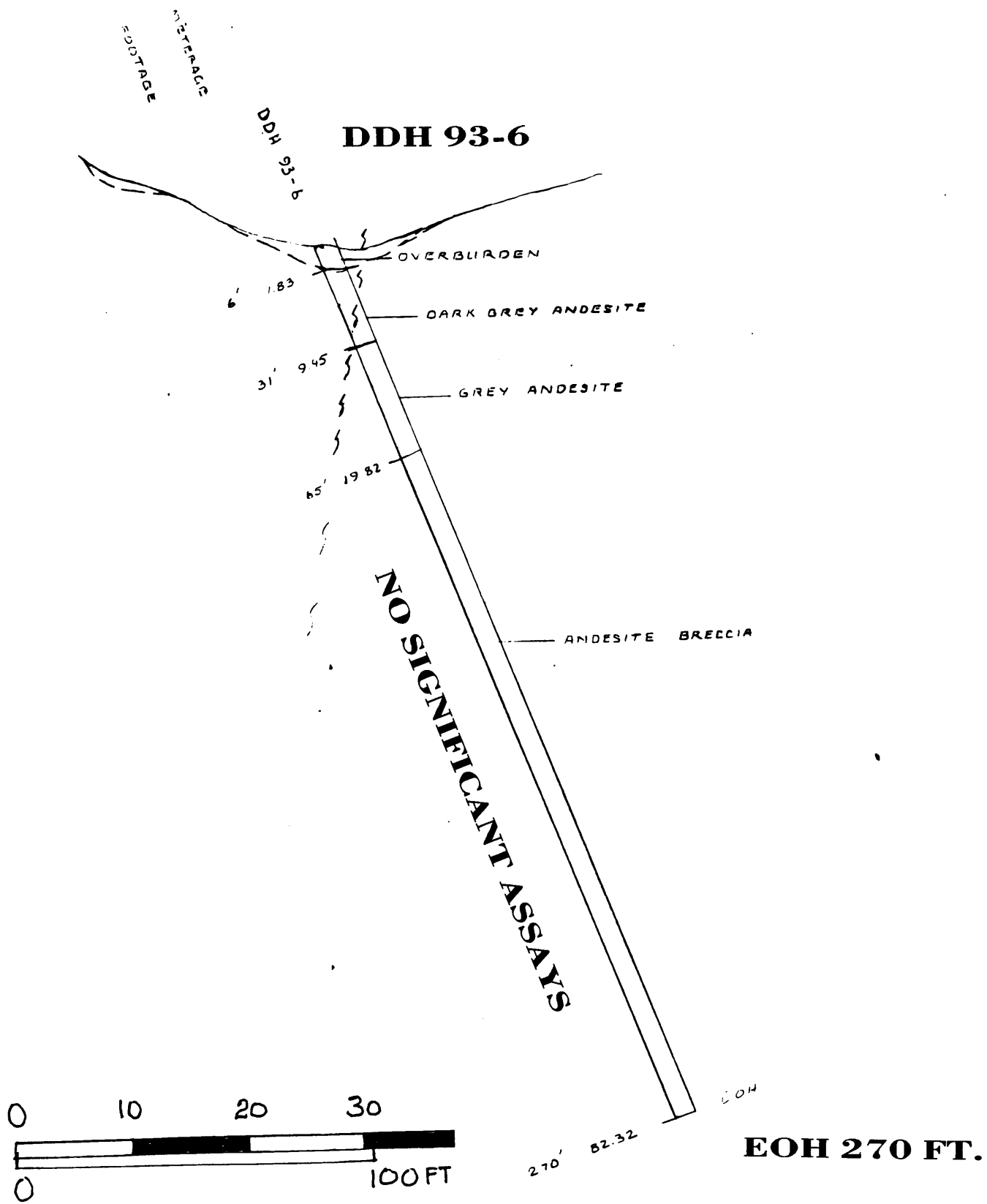
Three short sections assayed contained from 283 to 890 ppm copper and 10 to 51 ppb gold.

DDH 93-7 Hole 93-7 was drilled 85 m south of 93-6, on an azimuth 120 degrees and inclination -50 degrees, to drill towards the strongest part of the magnetic anomaly. Prospecting had revealed the occasional presence of local, well developed fracture controlled chalcopyrite and molybdenite. Minor quartz-epidote veining, \pm chalcopyrite and rare tetrahedrite is also found in this area.

The hole initially encountered well developed fracture sulphides, mostly pyrite with minor chalcopyrite in an andesitic fragmental unit and a tuff, now altered to epidote skarn. The rock has been thermally altered to the point of destruction of original fabric and texture. The rock has been largely chloritized with the original textures suggested by lighter coloured more epidotized patches.

Short sections of core assayed contain discontinuous "porphyry" grade mineralization; the best intersection was from 65.8-74 ft (8.2 ft) which assayed 0.25% copper and 260 ppb gold. One narrow vein intersection of .8 ft at 167.2 ft assayed 5.4% copper and 600 ppb gold (0.0175 opt gold). All assayed intervals are listed in the Appendix.

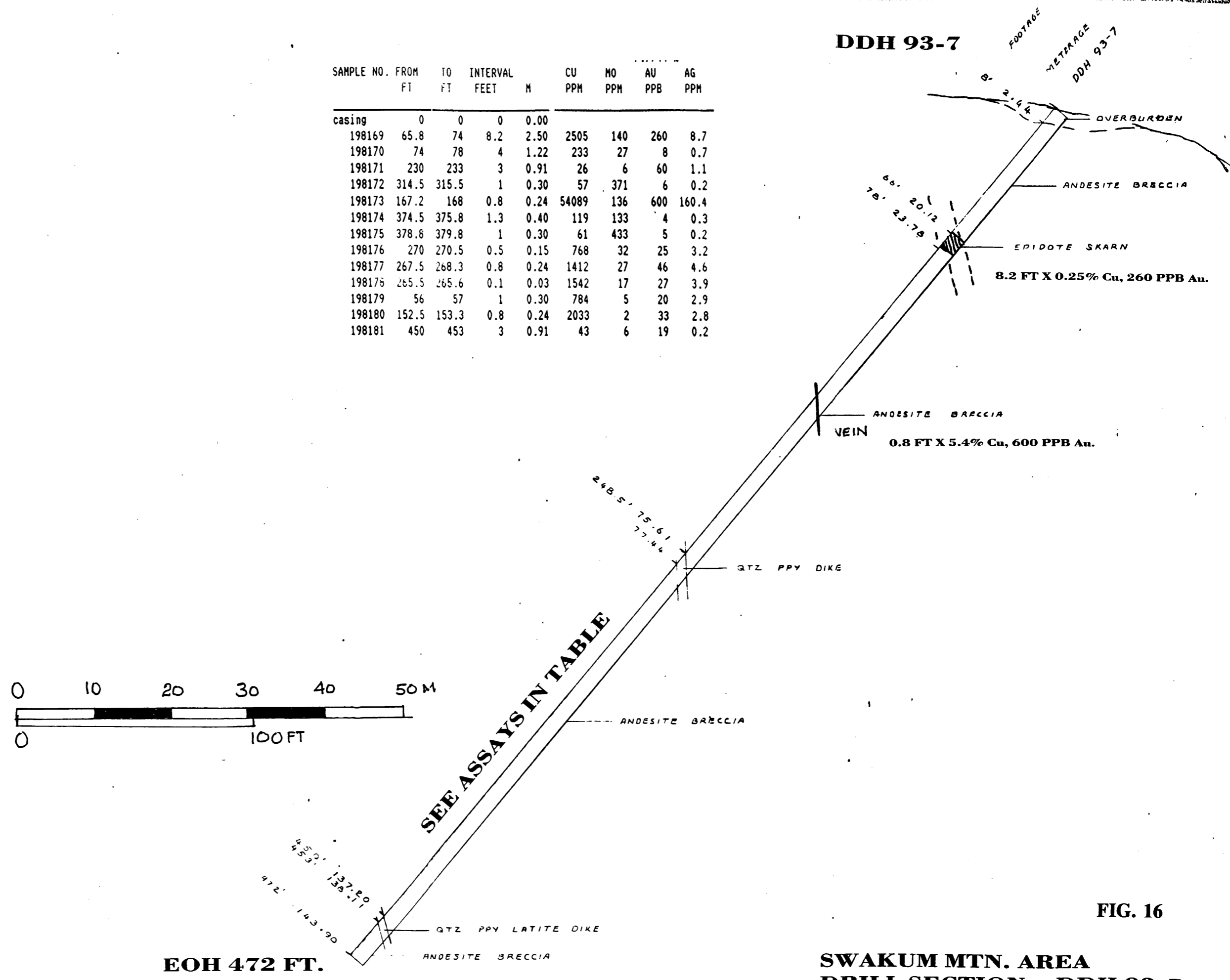
DDH 93-8 Hole 93-8 was collared 350 m north and 175 meters west of the Lucky Mike showing. The hole is adjacent to an old road leading north from the showing area. outcropping rock adjacent to the collar was massive fine grained epidote calcite skarn containing disseminated pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Assays from this rock gave copper



**SWAKUM MTN. AREA
 DRILL SECTION - DDH 93-6**

FIG. 15

SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	INTERVAL		CU	MO	AU	AG
	FT	FT	FEET	M				
casing	0	0	0	0.00				
198169	65.8	74	8.2	2.50	2505	140	260	8.7
198170	74	78	4	1.22	233	27	8	0.7
198171	230	233	3	0.91	26	6	60	1.1
198172	314.5	315.5	1	0.30	57	371	6	0.2
198173	167.2	168	0.8	0.24	54089	136	600	160.4
198174	374.5	375.8	1.3	0.40	119	133	4	0.3
198175	378.8	379.8	1	0.30	61	433	5	0.2
198176	270	270.5	0.5	0.15	768	32	25	3.2
198177	267.5	268.3	0.8	0.24	1412	27	46	4.6
198178	265.5	265.6	0.1	0.03	1542	17	27	3.9
198179	56	57	1	0.30	784	5	20	2.9
198180	152.5	153.3	0.8	0.24	2033	2	33	2.8
198181	450	453	3	0.91	43	6	19	0.2



DDH 93-7

FOOTAGE
METRAGE
DDH 93-7

OVERBURDEN

ANDESITE BRECCIA

EPIDOTE SKARN

8.2 FT X 0.25% Cu, 260 PPB Au.

ANDESITE BRECCIA

VEIN

0.8 FT X 5.4% Cu, 600 PPB Au.

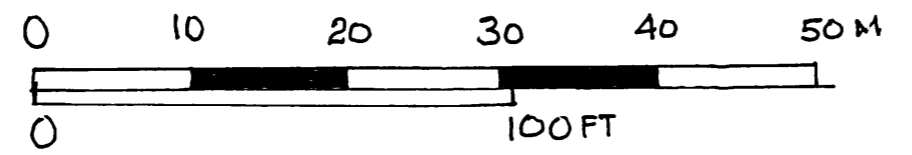
QTZ PPY DIKE

ANDESITE BRECCIA

SEE ASSAYS IN TABLE

QTZ PPY LATITE DIKE

ANDESITE BRECCIA



EOH 472 FT.

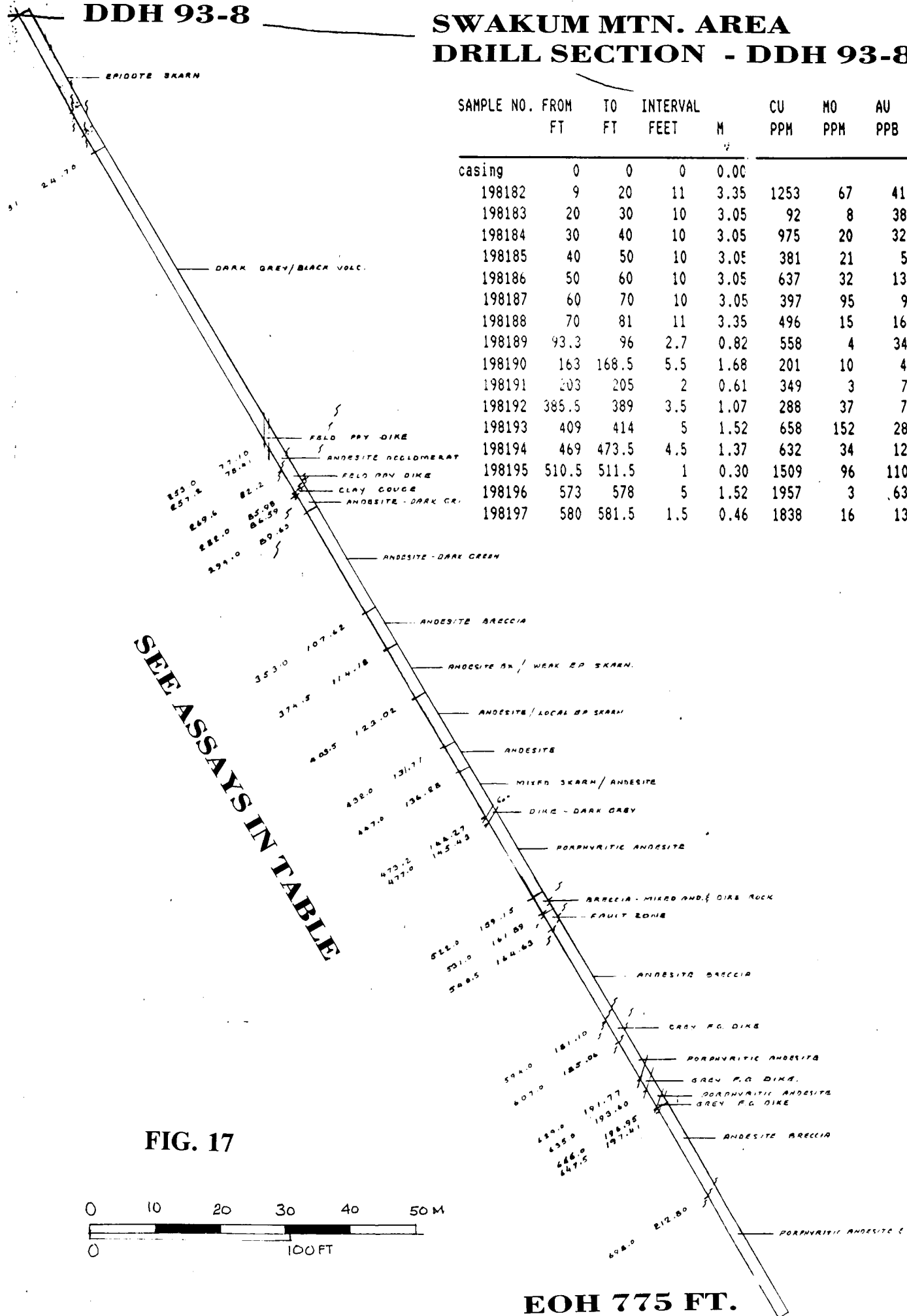
FIG. 16

SWAKUM MTN. AREA
DRILL SECTION - DDH 93-7

DDH 93-8

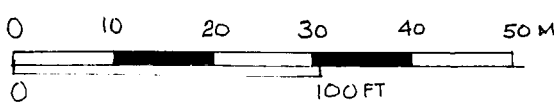
SWAKUM MTN. AREA DRILL SECTION - DDH 93-8

SAMPLE NO.	FROM FT	TO FT	INTERVAL FEET	M	CU PPM	MO PPM	AU PPB	AG PPM
casing	0	0	0	0.00				
198182	9	20	11	3.35	1253	67	41	3
198183	20	30	10	3.05	92	8	38	3
198184	30	40	10	3.05	975	20	32	2.4
198185	40	50	10	3.05	381	21	5	0.9
198186	50	60	10	3.05	637	32	13	1.3
198187	60	70	10	3.05	397	95	9	0.9
198188	70	81	11	3.35	496	15	16	0.8
198189	93.3	96	2.7	0.82	558	4	34	0.6
198190	163	168.5	5.5	1.68	201	10	4	0.4
198191	203	205	2	0.61	349	3	7	0.5
198192	385.5	389	3.5	1.07	288	37	7	1
198193	409	414	5	1.52	658	152	28	1.9
198194	469	473.5	4.5	1.37	632	34	12	1.4
198195	510.5	511.5	1	0.30	1509	96	110	10.6
198196	573	578	5	1.52	1957	3	63	4.6
198197	580	581.5	1.5	0.46	1838	16	13	4.9



SEE ASSAYS IN TABLE

FIG. 17



EOH 775 FT.

values up to .7% Cu. Topography falls gently eastward into a swampy area. Outcropping bedrock on the east side of the swamp, (about 250 meters east of hole 93-8) is fragmental, strongly epidotized volcanics, commonly with malachite staining. Also present on the east side of the swamp is pyritic, epidotized and locally garnetized, limy sediments with accessory chalcopyrite and sphalerite.

Sixteen assayed core intervals (listed in the appendix), contain from 92 to 1957 ppm copper and 3 to 152 ppb gold, but no significant width of "porphyry" grade copper mineralization was seen.

DISCUSSION:

The 1993 core-drilling program confirms a large low-grade copper-molybdenum porphyry resource at Rey Lake; no significant mineralization was intercepted in the drilling on the Swakum Mountain part of the property.

There are three or four possibilities for enhancing the property in the Rey Lake zone itself:

1. Expanding the reserves of the "Breccia Zone" as best seen in Holes 72-1, 2 and 73-7. The drill section constructed for these holes indicates about 3.6 million tons averaging about 0.22% Cu and 0.025% Mo. The larger tonnage calculated by previous workers assumes the zone extends for 1500 feet in strike length, vs 100 feet assumed on either side of the drill-section in my calculation.
2. Expanding the reserves of the Skarn Zone, as seen in Hole 72-6. Step out drill-holes on either side of the 1972 intersection, with the same orientation, would likely expand the "drill-indicated" category.
3. Drilling of the 1992-93 IP targets may define additional zones of interest
4. If the Rey lake fault has any lateral offset, additional mineralization may be found on the north side of the lake, perhaps northwest of the known occurrences. If the North side of the lake is down-dropped, however, any off-set zones may be too deep to be economic.

In addition to the above, any of the other, less-explored zones to the south may provide additional tonnage.

OBSERVATIONS:

Line 55N covers one of the widest zones of anomalous chargeability found in the 1993 geophysical (IP) survey - the wide part of the "bell" shape referred to previously. Holes 93-3 and 93-4 were drilled on the eastern flank of the section where mineralization has been exposed and partially explored. Another 400 to 600 meters of anomalous chargeability on section 55N remains to be tested by drilling. In a North - South direction, Hole 72-6, located at 60+80 N, 47+25 E, encountered 624' of mineralization grading .25% Cu and .01% Mo. One hundred and eighty meters southwards from this, hole 93-2 encountered 140' grading .34% "copper equivalent grade" with mineralization faulted off at depth. Moving 400 meters further southwards, Holes 93-3 and 93-4, drilled 200 m apart, were each mineralized for their entire lengths, yielding grades of .23% and .19% respectively.

Drill hole 72-7 is positioned at 53+75 N, 52 E and was one of the drill holes included in ASARCO'S reserve calculations of 31 million tons.

Considering only one volumetric block around holes 93-3 & 4, of 200m x 200m x 400m and another block including holes 72-6 & 93-2 measuring 100m x 400m x 50m, a further 49 million tons of geologic reserves are indicated grading approximately .23% Cu equivalent.

Mineralization of low but consistent grade has been demonstrated to occur, coincident with a Large zone of I.P. chargeability, over at least 600m in a more or less north - south direction and to occur for 400m in an east west direction, with several hundred meters of I.P. chargeability yet to be explored. The mineralized area so far indicated by drilling is generally along the eastern side of the zone of chargeability. Previous drilling to the north of Rey lake, off the area of the 1993 geophysical survey has indicated similar grades of Cu to exist (DDH 75-24, 267' grading .21% Cu and .023% Mo). The possibility arises therefore that the mineralization may extend as much as 1200m or more, in a north-

northwest to south-southeast direction, plus any extension to the south indicated by the I.P. chargeability.

It has become clear that faulting is an important consideration in understanding the shape of the Rey Lake deposit, however the extent of drilling is still inadequate to define attitudes of the significant structures involved. Evidence has been revealed by drilling of both pre- and post-mineral faulting and fracturing. The presence of an "intrusive breccia" textures was not observed in the 1993 drillholes; however, brecciation of a tectonic origin, or faulting, involving intrusive rocks is readily apparent at several locations.

It is concluded that a large area of mineralization is indicated by the extent of the I.P. chargeability. Widely spaced drilling, mostly confined to the eastern flanks of the chargeability zone, indicates copper and molybdenum mineralization is associated with fracturing in andesitic volcanics, and thermally altered and metamorphosed rocks of the Nicola Formation. The mineralization, alteration and rock assemblages strongly support a classic "porphyry copper" deposit. The mode of occurrence of mineralization in the intrusive rocks (dikes) encountered suggest that the primary host intrusive has not yet been found.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER COPPER MINES AND RESOURCES:

To determine the economic advisability of developing and extending the geologic reserves postulated at Rey Lake, it is instructive to make a comparison of the deposit with other economic deposit in British Columbia.

Brenda: The closest economic model for comparison is the Brenda deposit, near Peachland, B.C., which originally contained 180 million tons averaging 0.16% Cu and about 0.049% Molybdenum, with about 0.031 grams/tonne gold (0.0009 oz/ton = 32 cents/ton at \$350 gold). Over the last few years mined material averaged in grade about 0.18% copper and 0.035% moly. Recovered grade for gold was actually 0.014 grams/tonne or about 14 cents/ton of ore.

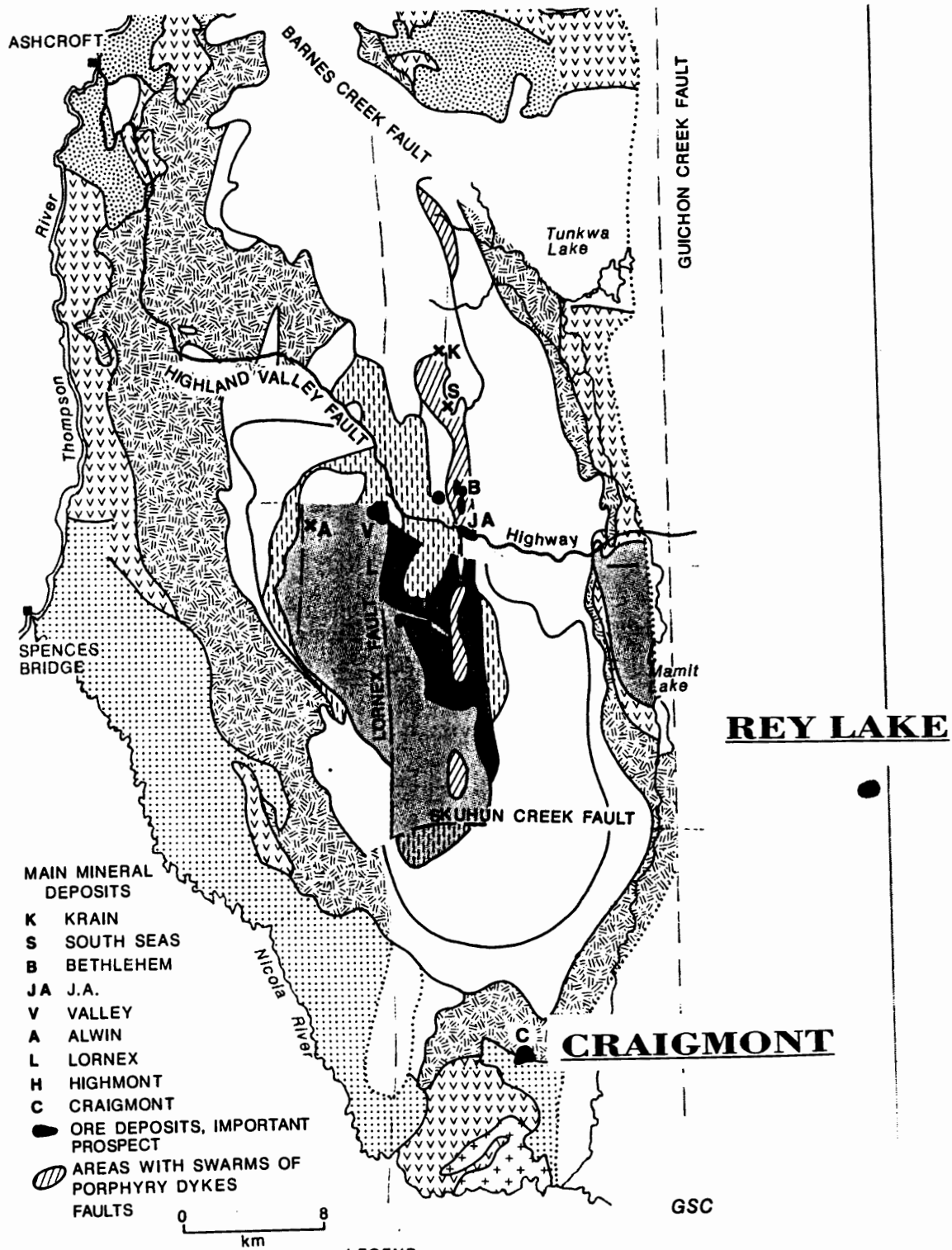


FIG. 18

GEOLOGY OF HIGHLAND VALLEY COPPER CAMP.

In the Highland Valley area, approximately 20 km northwest of Rey Lake, the Guichon Batholithic intrusive complex is host to at least 9 porphyry copper deposits as shown on the accompanying figure. Of these, Valley Copper and Lornex are the largest. Tonnage and grade of the Highland Valley deposits (1991) are as follows:

DEPOSIT	RESERVES	COPPER	MOLY	GOLD
	TONNES	%	%	g/t
Valley Copper	576 M	0.48%	0.0069	0.006
Lornex	577M	0.39%	na	.006
JA	286 M	0.43	na	na
Highmont	123 M	0.25	na	0.006
Bethlehem	144 M	0.50	na	0.013

SOURCE: BCMEMPR Paper 1991-4

Some other significant copper porphyry deposits in British Columbia are listed, for comparison below:

DEPOSIT	RESERVES	COPPER	MOLY	GOLD
	TONNES	%	%	g/t
Kemess North	141M	0.17	na	0.33
Kemess South	171M	0.23	na	0.63
Schaft Creek	910M	0.30	na	0.11+
Fish Lake	875M	0.23	na	0.43
Casino	531M	0.26	0.025	0.27

SOURCE: BCMEMPR Paper 1991-4, Northern Miner.

Low Molybdenum price (\$2.15 US/pound) and weak long term market expectations demands that the tonnage and grade for any new deposit in this area be at least as good as that for Brenda, and preferably higher. This makes the Rey lake property quite a high-risk play. However, Brenda drilled 40,000 feet to obtain their reserves, and a similar amount of

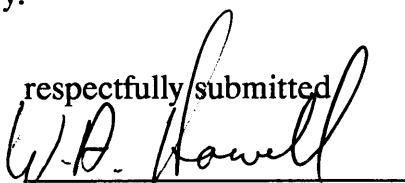
grid drilling would be required to prove or disprove an economically exploitable deposit. Several depleting copper porphyry mines with milling facilities occur within 20 miles of the Rey Lake deposit. It is conceivable that at some time these might accept custom milling material or actually purchase "reserves in the ground".

RECOMMENDATIONS

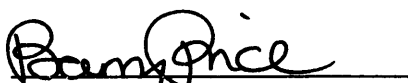
A phased or staged drilling program at Rey Lake to explore the zone of I.P. chargeability and the relationship of faulting to the shape and grade of the deposit is recommended. Consideration should also be given to exploring to depth to determine vertical zoning of the deposit and the extent and grade of mineralization. The first phase of the proposed drilling program would be approximately 5,000 feet, a second phase, contingent upon satisfactory results of the first phase, for a further 5,000 feet is recommended. The estimated cost of each phase of the drilling program is \$125,000.00. More detailed budgeting and planning should be completed before the program begins.

Prior to drilling, a period of base-map preparation and data compilation is recommended. This should be done to assist in the planning of proposed drill-holes. A number of drill-sections should be drafted. Eventually, with so many generations and orientations of drilling, all data may have to be digitized for computer estimation and evaluation of "reserves". While drilling is in progress, the geologist should be provided with a helper/gopher to split core and assist in packing the core from the sites to a central core-logging area. In addition, a 14 x 16 tent "office" or small trailer should be provided so that the maps etc can be kept on site and dry.

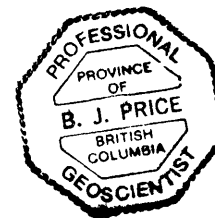
respectfully submitted



W.A. Howell, P.Ge.
Consulting Geologist



Barry J. Price, M.Sc., P.Ge.
Consulting Geologist.
February 25, 1994.



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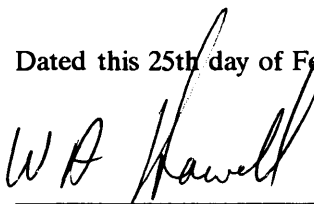
PRICE, BARRY, (1993); Rey Lake property, Notes and Correspondence with Hera Resources Inc.

CERTIFICATE

I, William A. Howell, hereby certify that:

1. I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Reg. No. 20440.
2. I reside and operate a consulting practice at 15294 - 96A Avenue, Surrey, B.C., V3R 8P5. Tel. (604) 583-2049.
3. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Geology (1971).
4. I am a member of the Geological Association of Canada.
5. I have practised my profession as a geologist since 1971, having worked as an employee and/or consultant for several international mining corporations and junior resource companies.
6. This report is based upon field work undertaken on the property from April 12, 1993, to June 27, 1993 and upon previous experience on the property and surrounding area.
7. I am a director, and own shares in Hera Resources Corp. From time to time I have participated, and expect to participate in, various share offerings and financial ventures of the company.
8. This report has been co-authored by Barry Price, M.Sc., P.Geo., whose certificate is appended.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1994.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "W A Howell", is written over a horizontal line.

William A. Howell, B.Sc. P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE

I, Barry James Price, M.Sc., hereby certify that:

I am an independent Consulting Geologist and Professional Geoscientist residing at 820 East 14th Street, North Vancouver B.C., with my office at 716 - 850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. (Telephone: 682-4488)

I graduated from University of British Columbia, Vancouver B.C., in 1965 with a Bachelors Degree in Science (B.Sc.) Honours, in the field of Geology, and received a further Degree of Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Economic Geology from the same University in 1972.

I have practised my profession as a Geologist for the past 27 years since graduation, in the fields of Mining Exploration, Oil and Gas Exploration, and Geological Consulting.

I have worked in Canada, the United States of America, in Mexico, and in The Republic of the Phillipines.

I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, and registered as a Professional Geoscientist (P.Ge.) in the Province of British Columbia and I am entitled to use the Seal, which has been affixed to this report. I am a member of the Society of Exploration Geologists, the Canadian Institute of Mining, and Society of Mining Engineers.

I have based this report on a review of data for the REY LAKE property and on my work at the property in 1993 during the drilling program.


I have no direct or indirect interest in the property which is the subject of this report. I do not hold, directly or indirectly, any shares in Hera Resources Inc. or any related company, nor do I intend to acquire any such shares.

I do not hold any interest, direct or indirect, in any claims within 50 kilometers of the subject property.

I will receive only normal consulting fees for the preparation of this report.

Dated at Vancouver B.C. this 25th day of February, 1994.

respectfully submitted


Barry James Price, M.Sc., FGAC., P.Ge.
Consulting Geologist.



APPENDIX I

1993 DRILL DATA

REY LAKE PROPERTY - HERA RESOURCES INC. REY LAKE AREA

DDH	NORTH	EAST	INCL	AZ	ELEV.	DEPTH
DDH 93-1	5900	4725	-85	120	NA	1017 FT
DDH 93-2	5900	4785	-90	NA	NA	537 FT
DDH 93-3	5520	5010	-60	090	NA	775 FT
DDH 93-4	5505	4820	-60	090	NA	776 FT
4 HOLES					TOTAL	3,105 FT

SWAKUM MTN AREA

DDH	NORTH	EAST	INCL	AZ	ELEV.	DEPTH
DDH 93-5	NA	NA	-60	270	NA	347 FT
DDH 93-6	NA	NA	-70	270	NA	270 FT
DDH 93-7	NA	NA	-50	225	NA	472 FT
DDH 93-8	NA	NA	-60	135	NA	775 FT
4 HOLES					TOTAL	1,864 FT

SIGNIFICANT 1993 DRILL INTERSECTIONS

DRILLHOLE	INTERVAL	WIDTH	CU %	MO %
DDH 93-2	7-537 FT	530 FT	0.110	0.006
	INCL. 7-142 FT	135 FT	0.304	0.015
DDH 93-3	13-775 FT	762 FT	0.165	0.012
DDH 93-4	11-776 FT	765 FT	0.072	0.007

APPENDIX II
DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Property..REY LAKE.....

Hole No..93-1.....

Hole No...93-1.....Sheet No..1.....Lat..59NTotal Depth.1017 ft.....
 Section.....59+00E.....Dep..47+25E.....Logged By..W.A. Howell..
 Date Commenced....April 3...1993.....Bearing.120/-85.....Claim.....
 Date Finished.....April.16, 1993.....El. Collar.....Core Size..NQ-2.....

DEPTH

DESCRIPTION

0-25 OVERBURDEN - cased

25-54.8 HORNFELS / EP. SKARN Abundant ep., fragmental texture. fracture
 py.. occasional vuggy clear qtz. stringers. TS=10-12%, py/cpy>20:1
 51.7-52.5 Local pink-brown jasperoid or silicified lst.- very hard, few sulphides
 48.5 1cm clay/py gouge 40 to c.a.

54.8-68.3 BROWN FELD. PPY DIKE contact at 54.8 is 60 to c.a. along a fracture.
 Rock matrix is a dark
 brown felted biotite with pale grey, partially ghostly feldspar phenocrysts. Pyritic
 fractures are common with qtz. & trace to minor MoS₂. Rock is weakly crackled and
 healed with qtz. stringers from .5- 1.0 cm. wide. (15-30/m). Fracts. appear to have
 random orientation. Contact at 68.3 is diffuse with clots or clasts of the underlying
 rock. T.S. = 10-12%, trace to minor cpy, trace to minor MoS₂, py/cpy is >20:1

68.3-189.7 DARK GREEN ANDESITIC HORNFELS very hard, rings when struck, well fractured, most
 commonly 45-30 to c.a., occasionally 5-15 to c. a. and very rarely more than 45 to
 c.a. Fractures are commonly pyritic with white calcite on about 30% of the fractures.
 Some pyitic fractures appear to have been reopened and healed with calcite. Pyritic
 fractures are commonly offset, with calcite fractures anastomosing or joining and
 containing calcite on the pyritic fractures. Chloritized biotite (brown) forms
 selvages .5 to 1.0cm wide on the pyritic fractures. occasionally, pyritic fractures
 contain massive hornblende (ie 128') which appears to rim centers of py xtls. (? , is
 this prograde alteration of biotite?) Locally, chloritic rich fractures contain magn.
 (? , retrograde chl. and magn. from biotite). Minor to trace cpy with py on fractures.
 rare salmon pink to orange colour on fractures appears to be coloured quartz.

.....HOLE IS INCOMPLETELY LOGGED.....

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Property..REY LAKE..... Hole No..93-2.....
 Hole No..93-2.....Sheet No..1.....Lat...59 N.....Total Depth.537 ft.....
 Section.....59+00N.....Dep...47+85E.....Logged By..W.A. Howell..
 Date Commenced.....April 16 1993.....Bearing.....-90.....Claim.....
 Date Finished.....April 20 1993El. Collar.....Core Size..NQ-2.....

<u>DEPTH</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
0-5.5	OVERBURDEN - CASED
5.5-149.2	HORNFELS / EPIDOTE SKARN - fractured and broken. hard. light grey rock interspersed with clots and patches of epidote. Fracture pyrite with bleached selvages (clay altered?) & commonly containing MoS ₂ is present. Magn. is also present as grains in qtz. veins, with with epidote, py, & minor cpy. Locally the rock takes on a brecciated texture and is more clay altered. T.S. = 5-8% cpy/py = 1/10 or greater. Rubble @ 92, Fault @ 107, 118, & 122. 5-10° to c.a. Slikenides @ 30° to c.a. 132-149.2 - Fault Zone, Major shear @ 149.2, 30° to c.a. Locally rock is mylonitic. Zone contains abundant ground-up and disseminated sulphides. Rock is fairly competent and is cut by qtz./py fractures.
149.2- 177	ANDESITE BRECCIA, Fractured, broken, crackled, grey brown coloured andesite. commonly spotted or vaguely porphyritic. Spots and/or phenocrysts have irregular shapes and outlines. Shearing is commonly sub parallel to c.a., other shear attitudes 30-50° to c.a. are present. T.S.= 3-5%, cpy/py = 1/10, cpy mostly with qtz. stringers, py stringers common, also qtz only stringers.
177-266	DARK BROWN/ GREEN ANDESITE (BASALTIC?) Rock becomes weakly porphyritic & remains moderately magnetic. Disseminated py. & fract. qtz./py are common & cpy, occasional calcite fractures are present. well developed pyritic fractures commonly have bleached and silicified selvages, where several fractures coalesce or are proximal, the core may be lighter coloured (silicified) & chloritized. cpy occurs on tight fractures & is generally much finer grained. T.S.=10% cpy/py = 5/1. . Rock is competent, it drills well. it is locally brecciated and healed with qtz. Quartz/pyrite veins commonly occur at 30-40° to c.a.
266-458.5	ANDESITE, Similar to above but rock becomes lighter coloured- more silicic. phenocrysts become less distinct or disappear. The rock is locally brecciated. Colour varies from tan to lighter dark grey/green. Lighter coloured zones are generally pervasively silicified and contain disseminated & fracture py. Chloritic alteration changes to sericitic. occasional fracture is carbonate filled. the core is only weakly, or non, magnetic.

DRILL LOG 93-2 cont'd

283'; 286'; 293'; shears @ 20° to c.a.
304'; white chalky fracture filling (Alunite?)
309-312.3; broken and fractured.
312.3-312.8; Gouge 35° to c.a.
329-335; Pale tan, hard, hornfels.
391.5-397; Sheared, chloritic gouge, central fault plane at 395'.

- 458.5-493.3 FAULT ZONE fractured & broken, locally brecciated to clay/sericite Gouge. Brecciated portions exhibit open space vuggy Qtz. filling.
- 493.3-500.3 SHEARED & BROKEN - faulted- gouge - andesite, locally mylonitic @ 493.3, shear planes 30-40° to c.a.
- 500.3-506.4 BIOTITE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY DIKE - clay sericite alt'd, disseminated py & minor cpy. Sheared contact @ 500.3, 60° to c.a. Fault @ 501.5, 20° to c.a. Chilled contact @ 506.4, irregular against dark grey amygdaloidal andesite.
- 506.4-510.2 DARK GREY AMYGDALOIDAL ANDESITE- (basalt?) with quartz filled fractures, occasional rare, tight fractures are cpy filled.
- 510.2- 537 DARK GREY SPOTTED ANDESITE - (Basalt?) Qtz filled fractures & stringers with occasional pink orange zeolite. shearing with py 20° to c.a., occasional rare tight fractures have cpy. filling. Core is moderately strongly magnetic. Minor movement on fractures gives a brecciated texture to the core. "spots" are chloritic or sausseritized feldspars. The phenocrysts are often broken or rounded and appear as pale green spots in a dark grey to black v.f.g. matrix. T.S. = << 1%, cpy/py = 1/1.

E.O.H. 537'

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Property...REY LAKE.....

Hole No....93-3.....

Hole No....93-3.....Sheet No.Lat....55+20 N.....Total Depth..775'/236.2m
 Section.....55+00N.....Dep....50+10 E.....Logged By..W.A. Howell..
 Date Commenced.....April 21 1993.....Bearing..090°/-60'....Claim.....
 Date Finished.....April 28, 1993.....El. Collar.(swamp+10')Core Size..NQ-2.....

DEPTH

DESCRIPTION

Hole 93-3 is collared adjacent to Asarco's percussion hole 72-2, near the mouth of Eve Ck. Surface rk. is strongly fractured and strongly magnetic, f.g. grey, hornblende, plagioclase, porphyritic andesite.

0-12.6

CASING

12.6-174.5

ANDESITE - Strongly chloritic & fractured. Broken surfaces are dark green to black. Type 1 fractures are often Qtz. filled, and commonly contain abundant py. & minor MoS₂ & cpy. The fractures are at all attitudes. core can be described as cracked or brecciated but with unrotated fragments. The rock is moderately to strongly magnetic due to f.g. disseminated magnetite.
 Type 2 fractures are Qtz./chl./magn./ cpy./py coated or filled.
 Type 3 fractures are filled with abundant pyrite and have bleached, silicified & sericitized(?) selvages. They are commonly 2-5mm wide with up to 1cm selvages. The type 3 fractures are at all attitudes to c.a. and may contain minor cpy.
 Locally the core becomes mottled with bleached silicic rims around chl. rich cores. cpy becomes more common with pyrite and on thin, tight, fractures. Occasional Qtz. veins up to 4 cm wide contain disseminated magn. and cpy.

12.6-30 Broken rubble core.

64.5 5cm of cemented gouge.

12.6-97 Very little cpy observed. T.S. = 2% cpy/py = >10/1

97 Mottled core, increased cpy. T.S. = 2-4% cpy/py = 1/1 but on tight fractures is 2/1 to 5/1

174.5-180.5

BIOTITE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY DIKE Coarse grained, opaque white orthoclase and plagioclase crystals up to 1 cm wide, with rounded corners & thin zoned margins. Biotite phenocrysts are 2-3 mm across. Occasional Qtz. phenocrysts 1-2 mm across are also present. Matrix is a grey, "salt and pepper" texture of small Hb., bi., Qtz. & plag. xtls.

(1) occasional fractures are Qtz filled + MoS₂ + cpy .

(2) py filled fractures have hb & bi alt'd to chl. selvages with minor ep. (1) cuts (2). The core is moderately magnetic. minor magnetite is observed with Qtz. veins and is assumed to be with f.g. matrix Hb.

180.5-206.6

ANDESITE Rock is a grey hornfels, partly chloritic, it is similar to 12.6-174.6, and is well fractured. Pyrite is common on some fractures. T.S. = 2-3% cpy/py = 1/3, orange zeolite is observed on some fractures.

- 206.6-216.0 MOTTLED ANDESITE - Rock is a hard grey hornfels with irregular white clots commonly containing chlorite cores. T.S. = 2-3% , cpy/py = 1/3. Vuggy Qtz. filled fractures are present. core is moderately to strongly magnetic.
- 216.0- 288.5 ANDESITE - Dark green / black, strongly fractured, py and cpy are found individually and together on fractures. T.S. = 5-8% , cpy/py = 1/1 (Locally may be > 1/4). Occasional well developed MoS₂ on fractures with Qtz. Occasional fracture has orange coloured aragonite? or zeolite? filling. All fractures appear to be randomly oriented.
- 288.5-305.3 BIOTITE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY DIKE - Similar to 174.5-180.5, but is grey green in colour, alt'n is chl/ser. Disseminated & fracture sulphides = 1-2% cpy/py = 1/2 . upper contact is 60' to c.a. Chilled lower contact @ 70' to c.a. with Qtz-py veinlet on contact. The dike shows shearing parallel to c.a. and slickensides with fine ground sulphides. ≈45' to c.a.
- 305.3-353.3 ANDESITIC - SILICIFIED BRECCIA - Strongly fractured, broken and silicified andesite, strongly chloritic fractures, Not much fragment rotation, ie "crackled". Local sections have abundant cpy, overall section has 8-10% T.S. cpy/py = 1/3 with minor MoS₂. Clasts are bleached and silicified.
- 347- 347.5 GREY HORNBLende PORPHYRY DIKE with open vuggy quartz fractures.
348.3-348.7 GREY HB. PPY. DIKE.
343..5 1 cm clay gouge 15' to c.a. The lower section, from ≈ 348-353.5 is a GREY F.G. HORNFELS, Fractured and broken. Brittle rock. Qtz. stringers with cpy & MoS₂ 15-40' to c.a. are present. Slickensides with ground sulphides on fract. 20' to c.a. and across the fracture face at 60' to major ellipse axis of the fracture face.
- 353.3-363.0 MIXED GREY HORNFELS - with a grey, hard, vague feldspar ppy, Rock is crackled and may be part of an overall brecciated section.
- 363.0-372.0 ANDESITIC SILICIFIED/CHLORITIC BRECCIA. Similar to 305.3-353.3 but less intensely fractured & silicified. Small fractures commonly are cpy coated. T.S. is 3-5% , cpy/py is 2/1 , magnetite is commonly present.
- 272.0-373.9 GREY HORNBLende PPY DIKE - Occasional Qtz. + cpy stringers at 45' to c.a. are present.
- 373.9-468.0 ANDESITE BRECCIA - Similar to 363-372, tends to be less silicified and more chloritic. The fractures are occasionally vuggy and filled with Qtz. or have orange zeolite in addition to fracture py & cpy and minor MoS₂. T.S. = 2-3% , cpy/py = 1/3. (locally variable), magn. is spotty but ubiquitous. an occasional fracture has hematite smeared on it.
- 468.0-472.3 BIOTITE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY DIKE - Minor fault contact at 468'. 50' to c.a. Fractures contain py/Qtz, pink (?), and minor MoS₂. Lower contact at 472.3 is weakly chilled and pyritic 30' to c.a. T.S. = < 1% , cpy/py = 2/1 , overall , fracture mineralization is predominant over disseminated mineralization. cpy is erratically disseminated and is not "contaminated" with pyrite. cpy/py on fractures is < 1/10, cpy/py (disseminated) is > 4/1.
- 472.3-479.3 GREEN CHLORITIC HB PPY ANDESITE BRECCIA - Contains occasional cpy as matrix clots or infill. Qtz filled fractures are present. T.S. = 1% , cpy/py = > 4/1

- 479.3-523.0 GREY GREEN ANDESITE - Similar to section 372.9-468 but less brecciated. The rock remains well fractured and is hornfelsed.
- 509.5-523.0 DARK GREEN SPOTTED ANDESITE. The spots are small hard grey clots surrounded by dark chlorite. (possible lapilli tuff origin ?) Fractures throughout the section commonly are coated with py & fine grained cpy, small tight fractures are occasionally coated with cpy.
- 479.0-509.5 T.S. = 1% , cpy/py = 1/2
- 509.5-523.0 T.S. = 3% , cpy/py = 1/2
- Bottom of the section becomes strongly chloritic along fractures and locally becomes brecciated into the next section.
- 523.0-532.5 ANDESITE BRECCIA - (silicified/hornfelsed fragments) similar to 305.3- 353.3 . Clasts are mostly crackled and show movement but little rotation. Chlorite & minor epidote along fractures, often with well developed py & minor cpy. Cpy tends to be with the better developed chlorite. Pink zeolite (?) occurs as a minor fracture filling constituent.
- T.S. = 2-3% , cpy/py = 1/2 with occasional qtz and MoS₂ on fractures.
- 532.5-546.8 MIXED BRECCIA - silicic or hornfelsed andesite with fine grained intrusive Hb diorite containing small crowded feldspar phenocrysts. Cpy coated fractures ± MoS₂ are present as are fractures coated with pyrite and which have chloritic selvages. Coarse chloritic clots are interstitial to clasts and commonly contain fine grained disseminated cpy. Pink zeolitic(?) fractures are common.
- T.S. overall = 2-3% , cpy/py = 1/2. cpy is >> py on many tight fractures while on other fractures py is >> cpy. (This is interpreted as separate generations of fracturing and mineralization)
- 546.8-556.0 BIOTITE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY DIKE - weakly chilled contact 15° to c.a. the rock is well broken and locally brecciated on the andesite side. Occasional cpy coated fractures with cpy/py >5/1. occasional py coated fractures with weak chl. selvages have cpy/py < 1/4 , T.S. for section is = 1% . Occasional pink zeolitic fracture is present.
- 556.0-597.3 ANDESITE BRECCIA -556.0-566.0 Similar to 532.5 to 546.8. Includes diorite fragments, like previous, plus occasional B.F.P. fragments. Fractures are strongly chloritic & commonly show movement with ground up sulphides including MoS₂ . In addition there are sparry calcite veins up to 5mm across. T.S. = 2% , cpy/py = 3/1 .
- 566.0-569.0 Small dike of Fine Grained B.F.P.
- 569.0-572.6 Andesite is sheared and broken, moderately to strongly chloritized. Shear planes are almost black coloured (chlorite ?). Occasional qtz. filled fractures are at 50-75° to c.a. T.S. = << 1% .
- 572.6-597.3 Andesite Breccia includes a small B.F.P. dikes at 583.3-584. and 589.7-592.0 . Between 592.0 and 597.3, the andesite is shattered, broken & sheared. shear planes feel serpentized.
- 597.3- 606.0 SPOTTED ANDESITE - Brecciated textures. The andesite becomes paler, with clots of chlorite surrounded by pale green to white, fine grained margins (harder). Similar alteration is along fractures. T.S. = 3% , cpy/py = 1/2 .

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Property..Rey Lake.....

Hole No..93-4.....

Hole No.....93-4.....Sheet No.....Lat...55 + 05 N.....Total Depth..776.3.....
Section.....Dep...48 + 20 E.....Logged By..W.A. Howell..
Date Commenced.....April 28 1993.....Bearing..090/-60.....Claim.....

606.0-775.0 ANDESITE Fractured and Broken. but less so with depth. ie not breccia.
B.F.P. dikes @ 606-609 40' to c.a.
629.4-636.5 45' to c.a.
746-757.4 35' to c.a. (chilled margin)

The andesite has strong cpy at 609, 710, with local spotted sections similar to above section, 597.3-606.0 . The andesite has locally sheared quartz veins to two cm wide with MoS_2 selvages. Cpy is found on narrow tight stringers as fracture filling (1), cpy in these circumstances is often seen as a solid paint of cpy with little or no py, 2 cpy or T.S. depends on fracture density of the tight fractures. Quartz stringers or fracture filling also occurs and commonly has well developed pyrite, often with chloritic selvages (2). Quartz stringers with spotty cpy ± MoS_2 also occurs (3). Late stage quartz stringers (4) may be the same as open or vuggy quartz stringers (5).

729.0-746.0 Rock becomes harder, more grey /silicic, less chl. Occasional orange/pinkish zeolite fracture filling.

757.4-768.0 Similar rock to above. These sections may be alteration halos around a B.F.P. dike at 746 to 757.4.

Andesite contains fewer cpy bearing fractures, but those present have very high cpy/py (>20/1). Qtz/py stringers are also present.

For the section T.S. = 2%, cpy/py = 1/3

EOH 775

Drilling ended with a little difficulty in low gear. more power would drill okay.

- 97.0 - 116.0 MOTTLED BIOTITE DIORITE. White, glassy, to opaque feldspar porphyry in a m.s. to f.s. felted biotite matrix. The feldspars have ghost borders. The core is cut by qtz. veinlets & stringers ± MoS₂. The core has disseminated py and minor cpy. occasional small aplite stringers also contain minor MoS₂. quartz stringers have weakly chloritic selvages. Strong py/ qtz/ chl stringers are missing. the rock looks relatively fresh. T.S. = 3-5% , cpy/py = 1/10 .(this rock is believed to be a late stage intrusive) The upper contact is approx. 80° to c.a. but is sheared and faulted between 96-97, the lower contact is sheared/faulted, strongly chloritized with py @ 45° to c.a.
- 116.0 - 202.0 ANDESITE, DARK BROWN-GREEN More chloritic closer to the above section, strong py/qtz/chl fractures present. also qtz only stringers present.
 116-156 Moderate to strong chl.. hard, competent core, T.S. = 2-3% , cpy/py = 10/1
 156-176 Moderate chl.. incipient breccia, (crackled) strong MoS₂ with qtz and py in matrix fractures. T.S. = 2% , cpy/py = 1/10 .
 161 Broken area.
 172-192 Sheared and broken with locally increased chl.gouge on slip planes, vuggy qtz and py is locally common (and different from the late, vuggy qtz. described elsewhere in the logs)
 192-202 Core is less broken, less chloritic, occasional salmon pink (?) mineral contained in fracture at 198. the contact at 202.0 is @ 30° to c.a. & is fractured and sheared. Local fracture chl is present. T.S. = 3-5% , cpy/py = 1/8 (increased py).
- 202.0 - 211.7 BIOTITE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY DIKE Quartz monzonite in composition. The upper contact is chilled 30° to c.a. The dike is chloritized & weakly clay sericite altered. Biotite phenocrysts have altered partially or totally to chl. Matrix Biotite has alt'd to sericite or muscovite. The lower contact is sheared with local chl on fractures. sulphides are disseminated throughout the section as is the occurrence of fracture py with cpy. T.S.= 2-3% , cpy/py = 1/5 to 1/8.
- 211.7-218.2 SYENITE DIKE (?) Very fine grained orange /brown colour. The upper contact appears to be chilled against the BFP @ about 35° to c.a. The lower contact is also chilled against a sheared contact. The contact has been sheared after emplacement. Both syenite and underlying unit have been broken. The dike is cut by qtz stringers and qtz/py/MoS₂/ cpy fractures. Very fine qtz stringers look like shrinkage features and cut all other features . T.S. = 3% , mostly v.f.g py on fractures but also v.f.g. disseminations. cpy/py = <1/10 .
- 218.2 - 312.8 ANDESITE Dark green, locally light grey. Lighter coloured zones often take on a fine grained dioritic appearance. (This leads to speculation that the Rey Lake f.g. diorite with common fracture pyrite, may be a dioritic hornfelsed equivalent of the Andesite. Does that indicate proximity to heat source & mineralization?). Occasional salmon pink (?) mineral fracture filling. - looks like qtz; cf. 259-262. py/qtz fractures are common ± minor cpy, also present are occasional thin or tight fractures with almost exclusive cpy & minor py. Minor MoS₂ on qtz. filled fractures + py ± cpy. (It has become increasingly evident and apparent that several phases of veining and stringers have occurred).
 268.5 - Qtz. vein 1 cm wide with py and galena.
 218.0 - 283.0 T.S. = 3-5% , cpy/py = 6/1 to 8/1.
 288.0 - 312.8 T.S. = 5% , cpy/py = 6/1 .
- 312.8 - 317.7 BIOTITE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY DIKE - Quartz monzonite in composition. silicified. feldspars are less distinct than observed previously, they become opaque & pale green. similar to the matrix. Biotite phenocrysts are fresh looking, Cpy & py are

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Property..Rey Lake.....

Hole No..93-5.....

Hole No.....93-5.....Sheet No..Lat.....Total Depth..347.....
 Section.....Dep.....Logged By..W.A. Howell..
 Date Commenced...May 19 1993.....Bearing. 270/-60....Claim.....
 Date Finished.....El. Collar.....Core Size..NQ-2.....

<u>DEPTH</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
0 - 38	CASING
38 -223.5	<p>GREY ANDESITE Mottled grey/green colour. Hard, silicic hornfels to soft green chloritic rock with fractures filled with: qtz, carbonate, chl. Fracture planes are commonly dark green to black and are serpentinized or may have a thin white slippery coating,(talc) The core is locally epidotized in patches or along shears and/or fractures. Occasional fractures have a white sugary coating or aplitic qtz filling which locally is a breccia matrix to clasts of dark green chloritic andesite. A common & recurring fracture and quartz stringer direction is $\approx 20^\circ$ to c.a. (believed to be a near vertical fracture set & to reflect major local faulting.)</p> <p>38 - 73 T.S. = 3-5% , cpy/py = < 1/10 , sulphides with ep.on fractures or shears and with occasional skarn development. crumbly core, occasional MoS₂ 'paint' on shear/lamination planes.</p> <p>60 - 61 2 cm clay /chl gouge seam 20° to c.a.</p> <p>66.5 - 2 cm banded qtz with chl & MoS₂ 20° to c.a.</p> <p>74 Local breccia has calcite matrix.</p> <p>73 - 99 2%py, shattered core, tension fracture filling.</p> <p>99 - 122 Mottled core, possibly fragmental texture, very little sulphide present.</p> <p>125 - 131 Hematized (brick red) broken core.</p> <p>137 Aplitic stringer, sub-parallel to c.a. has well developed MoS₂, slikenides 30° to c.a.</p> <p>131 - 134.5 Fault gouge 10° to c.a.</p> <p>135.5 - 172 Core is broken with slight fracture hematite and low sulphide content.</p> <p>172 - 225 Fairly competent core, mottled dark green with paler grey or qtz/chl clots, occasional ep/magn banding 60° to c.a. , 2-5 mm wide. Hematite sliks are parallel to the long axis of the shear plane ellipsoid on fractures 20° to c.a. Movement indicated is E. side up if fracture is vertical. At 200' qtz/MoS₂ veinlets 2cm wide are multilayered with well developed MoS₂ on walls and laminations. For the section, 172 - 225, T.S. = 1% , cpy/py << 1/10 . An aplitic zone at 203 swells and splits upon wetting, (ie swelling clay or zeolite) qtz/ moly veinlets cut chl/ep/py banding 45° to c.a.</p> <p>225 - 226 Clay gouge/aplite at 15° to c.a. MoS₂/py on aplite selvages.</p> <p>226 - 233.5 Common white qtz/aplite tension fracture fillings - MoS₂ not apparent.</p>
233.5 - 236.5	<p>QUARTZ-EYE PORPHYRY (Latite) Hard, grey/pink colour, 10% pink orthoclase phenocrysts 5-8 mm across. Relict biotite is bleached out to muscovite/sericite. About 10% clear glassy quartz phenocrysts are distinctive. also present are rare grains of py. The upper contact is sheared 12° to c.a. with hanging wall up (?) . The lower contact is sheared & broken at 35° to c.a. Slikenides in underlying calcite breccia filling show up/down movement.</p>

- 236.5 - 267.5 GREY ANDESITE - Broken and fractured rock, fractures commonly are serpentinized and coated with talc, others are strongly chloritic with $\frac{1}{2}$ cm bleached or silicic selvages. sub-parallel to the c.a.
238 - 240 clay gouge.
267.5 sheared contact. cemented with Qtz. and carbonate.
- 267.5 - 274 PALE DIKE - Pale grey, sericite altered dike. Faint feldspar ghosts, relict bi/chl clots, rock is totally bleached. Fine grained disseminated sulphides (py) are present. Fine grained MoS_2 is present on fractures. The dike is broken and is locally brecciated along a clay and chl. filled shear sub-parallel to c.a. The breccia matrix is white silica/aplite. contact at 274 appears to be chilled at 70° to c.a.
- 274 - 347 GREY ANDESITE - similar to 38 - 233, and 236.5 - 267.5. The upper contact is strongly chl/ep altered with py commonly occurring. The rock is well fractured and becomes broken below 290; Ep./chl patches are common and py increases locally with the ep. alteration. Fracture planes are commonly sheared & may have well developed red hematitic coatings, with slickensides 60° to 70° to c.a.
293 - 295 Strong chl. alteration zone.
304 - 312 Strong chl alteration zone follows fracture along c.a.
the original andesitic textures are totally obliterated in local silica/ep/chl skarn bands only 5 to 20 cm wide. The core locally exhibits breccia texture with ep rich clasts in a chl matrix.
317 - 347 Strong fault zone with clay chl gouge .
- 347 - E.O.H. The hole was terminated at 347'. Drilling was difficult with the hole caving regularly and reentering the hole was becoming more difficult with depth. The entire hole was penetrating a very sheared and shattered zone, local topography and photo interpretation suggested that the hole would have to penetrate up to several hundred more feet to cross the shear zone. It was felt highly probable that the drill was following a fault plane at 347' and that continuing would likely, more and more, become an exercise in futility.

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Property..Rey Lake.....

Hole No...93 - 6.....

Hole No...93 - 6..Sheet No.Lat.....Total Depth....270'.....
 Section.....Dep.....Logged By..W.A. Howell..
 Date Commenced.....Bearing.270/-70.....Claim.....
 Date Finished.....El. Collar.....Core Size....NQ.....

<u>DEPTH</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
0 - 6	Overburden (casing to 16)
6 - 31	DARK GREY ANDESITE - Grey /black in colour, fine grained, fragmental (?) with tuffaceous sized 'ghost' clasts. The rock is very hard and brittle. the black component to the colour is, at least in part, due to the presence of abundant magnetite. The core is weakly feldspar porphyritic to 31'. 29 - 30 Rubble,
31 - 65	GREY ANDESITE - Dark grey to light green colour, fine grained feldspar phenocrysts are tightly packed. The paler, or lighter coloured sections are related to fracturing and alteration. Feldspars become clay alt'd, the rock alters to chl ± ep with qtz ± py. Pyrite is locally in blebs and 'gobs' with ep/carb/qtz assemblages along old fractures or shears. (The thermal alteration effects have generally created a pervasive strong hornfels [qtz + magn] . Old fractures, containing more carbonate, have been altered to epidote skarn assemblages). ie 33 - 40 where fractures are 0 - 20' to c.a. Pyrite is locally well developed on these fractures and on fractures throughout the section.
65 - 270	ANDESITE BRECCIA - The rock has dark green clasts in a dark grey to black matrix, similar to the rock between 6 and 31 feet. The contact at 65' is epidotized, silicified, and chloritic on old shear planes. For about 20 cm, the core contains 15 to 20% pyrite. 76 20 cm of ep skarn with py. occasional fracture qtz has assoc. py. 79 - 80 Qtz. fracture/vein with ankeritic alteration, and bleaching, 90' to c.a. 93 Local ep./py at 90° to c.a., occasional local well developed py with ep and minor cpy. 99 Vuggy 2cm calcite vein. 101 - 107 Common ep/py on fractures and through matrix. 115 Two qtz/ep/py veins ≈ 1-2 cm wide contain abundant py - host rock matrix has become more grey coloured, (increased silica/chl) than at surface. 120 - 124 Matrix is a grey, spotted, f.g. bi(?) hornfels with 3-5 mm py stringers 25' to c.a., stringers also at 90° to c.a. , bedding(?) 40' to c.a. , minor disseminated cpy at 115'. 135 - 138 Old shear now altered to skarn - ep/calcite/qtz/py. wispy bands of py in core. 138 - 142 Core is hard, pale to medium green colour. 152 10 cm vein of qtz/ep/py + minor cpy, (old shear) or fault. Below 152, core returns to dark grey/black breccia. 208 15 cm of ep.

65 - 270
(cont'd)

208 - 215 Calcite/pink zeolite filled fractures cut the core at 15 - 25' to c.a.
213 Calcite/zeolite vein is vuggy with patchy ep along selvages.
230 - 231 Core is epidotized around small (1- 10 mm qtz stringers).
247 - 256 Pale brown/grey f.g. weakly ppy andesite dike. Chilled upper contact at 60' to c.a.
256 - 270 Volc. bx as previous. fragments are distinct. but are less altered than previous.

E.O.H. 270'

Some general remarks-

Geophysical surveys indicated this hole to be on the flank of a magnetic high response and on the flank or tail of an extensive VLF anomaly. With depth, the alteration of the rock appeared to become less intense, clastic textures less obliterated, veining was diminishing and becoming less qtz/skarn/sulphide and becoming more ankeritic/carbonate altered. Zeolite was appearing and fracture related sulphides also became less abundant towards the bottom of the hole and only very little or trace amounts of cpy were detected. The driller had reported the rock was also becoming less hard and easier to drill. A strong impression was gained that this hole had been drilled "the wrong way" DDH 93 - 6 was terminated at 270 feet. DDH 93 -7 was collared about 80 m to the south near the head of the log slash, and drilled in a southeasterly direction towards the heart of the magnetic anomaly and under an area of surface detected cpy/Mo /qtz/ep fractures.

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Property..Rey Lake.....

Hole No..93-7.....

Hole No....93 - 7.....Sheet No..Lat.....Total Depth.472'.....
 Section.....Dep.....Logged By..W.A. Howell..
 Date Commenced.....Bearings..225/-50'.....Claim.....
 Date Finished.....El. Collar.....Core Size..NQ-2.....

<u>DEPTH</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
0 - 8	Casing
8 - 66	<p>ANDESITE BRECCIA - Mottled grey/green andesite breccia. Clast rims are often indistinct as a result of strong hornfels and variable clast/matrix alteration.</p> <p>8 - 26 Rubble- Rusty fracture surfaces, occasional strongly pyritic filled fractures. The fractures are commonly bleached to a lighter grey colour. py/cpy on fractures is 15 - 20% to c.a. and with Qtz/chl/ep 70 - 80% to c.a. with strong bleached selvages at; 36, 41-43, 46, 50, 54-55. Sulphide is very locally 15-20% with cpy/py = 1/1 to 2/1.</p> <p>59 - 66 May be a f.g. grey sedimentary sandy tuff, No distinct bedding features are observed.</p>
66 - 78	<p>EPIDOTE SKARN - Alteration of the mottled or sandy tuff. Banding in the upper portion suggests bedding at 30° to the c.a. The lower part of the section looks clastic, with 2-5 cm. clasts preferentially epidotized and matrix being a groundmass of f.g. purple andesite with f.g. ep. particles. Sulphides are locally about 10% and strongly associated with the ep. cpy/py = 1/2 to 1/3. (could this be a flow top?).</p>
78 - 248.5	<p>ANDESITE BRECCIA - Mottled grey/green andesite breccia, similar to 8-66. Grey clasts in a very dark magnetite rich matrix. Clasts are large, 10-15 cm down to fine tuffaceous sizes. Occasional thin (1-10mm) Qtz. stringers with pyrite at 30-50° to c.a. Qtz. stringers have chl. selvages.</p> <p>80 - Broken core.</p> <p>114 -117 Local rubble with Qtz/carb./zeolite matrix and minor hematite on fractures. clast size may be very large at 163, regular breccia texture becomes erratically interrupted with 2-6 foot sections of variable andesite with intervening sections of the mottled bx. and occasional Qtz/chl/ep/sulphide matrix having the appearance of 2-20 cm veins. ie "vein" at 168 is composed of Qtz/chl with about 15% of cpy over 15cm "clasts" in this section are occasionally weakly to moderately porphyritic.</p> <p>228 6" Qtz./carb., bleached and altered zone centers around 2cm Qtz. vein 30° to c.a.</p> <p>230 - 233 20cm Qtz. vein has similar bleached ankeritic alteration on the lower side.</p> <p>240 Core becomes rubble to 246, Locally, clasts within breccia are ep./chl./altered.</p>
248.5 - 254	<p>DIKE - v.f.g. grey intrusive - occasional Hornblende, altered to chlorite, Qtz phenocrysts, occasional muscovite, and occasional clay altered white feldspar phenocryst, all attest to intrusive origins. This rock is very similar to that at 248 - 256.5 in Hole 93-6. The upper contact of the Dike is chilled at 45° to c.a.</p>

- 254 - 450 ANDESITE BRECCIA - grey, mottled and brecciated, similar to the previous section described at 78 - 248.5. The section may have a component of large clasts with a local matrix of qtz/ep/tpy/tpy over 2-20 cm . Occasional fractures are filled with qtz./ep./py in a vuggy or sintery texture. The vugs are lined with terminated qtz. and ep. crystals. Sulphides in these local "vuggy zones" are py and cpy, cpy/py = 1/2 to 1/3 with sulphide content = 2-10% , These "zones" comprise 5-10% of core to the bottom of the hole.
370 & 379 Magnetite is locally strong & may have replaced py in the altered "zones". The core remains competent throughout with minor broken core or rubble at 240 - 246 and 425 - 427. The section 440 - 450 may be a fine sandy tuff. Bedding (?) is at 45' to c.a. The "tuff" is cut by qtz/ep filled fractures.
- 450 - 453 QUARTZ PORPHYRY LATITE DIKE - Similar to those previously described. (Hole 93-5; 235') Dike is moderately to strongly sericitized. Qtz eyes remain, mafics are alt'd to muscovite, feldspars are alt'd to sericite/clay, Fractures are strongly sericitic. The core has a soft creamy pale green colour. Trace disseminated pyrite is present.
- 453 - 472 ANDESITE BRECCIA - Mottled Breccia as previously described. Fractures have weak qtz/py filling. Bottom 6' is grey, weakly porphyritic andesite.

E.O.H. = 472

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Property..Rey Lake.....

Hole No..93 - 8.....

Hole No...93 - 8.....Sheet No..Lat..3+ 50 N.....Total Depth..775'
 Section.....Dep..1+ 25 E.....Logged By..W.A. Howell..
 Date Commenced.....Bearing..135°/- 60°..Claim.....
 Date Finished...JUNE 16 1993.El. Collar.....Core Size...NQ-2.....

DEPTH

DESCRIPTION

Hole 93-8 was collared on bedrock in an old trench containing epidote skarn with cpy and pyrrhotite. The hole was set to 135/-50 to try and cut as much section as possible while drilling towards an area of cover on the strike extension of the Lucky Mike deposit. Limestone sediments and ep. skarn with copper and zinc can be found east of the covered area. Overall hole 93-8 is very broken and confusing with skarn altered volcanics, dikes, and relatively unaltered volcanics, faulting is common and required local cementing of the drill hole.

0 - 81 EPIDOTE SKARN - ALTERED VOLCANIC AGGLOMERATE - Skarn is ep/cal/qtz. Original textures are evident in the degree of opidote development. Mineralization is py/po with minor cpy. T.S.=1-2%, with py/po as larger clots and cpy finely disseminated and difficult to see. Top of the hole is weathered rubble to 22 feet.
 42 - 44 Minor rubble, small faults at 45 feet 20' to c.a.
 50 - Rubble.
 56 - Cave, much trouble drilling, required cement.
 69 - Cave, much trouble drilling, required cement.

81 - 253 DARK GREY, BLACK VOLCANICS - chl./magn. rich with pale green ep skarn altered sections. Ep skarn appears to have developed variably where original composition was favourable, either as primary composition, or as subsequent alteration varied the host. Host varies from tuffaceous fragmental rock to weakly feldspar porphyritic. Almost all fragmental rocks; tufts, agglomerates and breccias are to some degree ep altered. Mineralization is weak but is overwhelmingly pyritic with some red hematite on fault and fracture surfaces.
 98 - 108 Rubble in weakly ep altered andesite.
 108- 119 Dark grey, weakly porphyritic andesite.
 119- 175 Mostly weak ep skarn with local light to dark grey relatively unaltered sections.
 175- 253 Unaltered sections predominate.

83 Rubble.
 98 - 108 Rubble.
 108- 118 Moderately broken.
 118- 127 Well broken, small fault 20' to c.a. at 123' with increased local ep alteration of core and local pyrite.
 128 Gouge 25' to c.a.
 133 Gouge 10' to c.a.
 137- 139 Shattered, 4cm gouge 60' to c.a. at 138, fractures 70' to c.a. are common.
 141- 143 Shattered, with several small gouge seams.
 143- 159 Broken

- 159- 160 Clay/hem gouge seams 60° to c.a.
 172 Gouge/rubble.
 177- 179 Gouge/rubble. entire section 159-179 is weakly ep altered.
 180- 211 Shattered and broken, hem. is common on fractures and shear faces. Rubbly gouge with ep alt'd clasts is common 200-205, weak calcite filled bx at 205-206 on footwall of fault zone. Rubble and clay gouge at 206 in relatively unaltered rock. Broken between 206-211.
 211- 217.5 Shattered with hematitic fractures in ep. skarn.
 217.5- 5cm clay/hematite gouge 60° to c.a.
 217.5-222 Fine grained grey andesitic or v.f.g. diorite dike, unaltered, unmineralized. 220 shattered and broken rubble with local calcite.
 222 - 253 Andesite, locally fragmental, section is variably epidotized with weak py, local rubble 240-253 four to five cm. clay gouge at 253.
- 253 - 257.2 FELDSPAR PORPHYRY DIKE - Grey, very fine grained, fairly competent rock with distinctive amorphous white calcite stringers and shear 30° to c.a.
- 257.2-269.6 ANDESITE AGGLOMERATE (?) - Shattered, broken and sheared. Weakly ep. altered. Gouge and shearing 60° to c.a. with occasional hematitic red gouge.
- 269.2-282 FELDSPAR PORPHYRY DIKE - Similar to section 253-257.2. Strong clay gouge 275-276, 279-280, and at 282.
- 282 - 284 CLAY GOUGE - Shattered andesite fragments with calcite matrix near 284
- 284 - 294 ANDESITE - Dark grey/black colour. Local quartz and bleaching occurs at 288. Local ep. skarn development occurs at 290-294.
- 294 - 353 ANDESITE - Dark green colour. Unaltered, contains local weakly porphyritic and uniformly v.f.g. sections. Core is shattered, broken, rubble and gouge with local chunks of distinctive feldspar porphyry containing white feldspar phenocrysts.
- 353 - 374.5 ANDESITE BRECCIA - ep/chl altered to weak skarn. Fragmental texture is apparent with original clasts still visible. Fractures are qtz/carb. of chl. filled, with minor red hematite. Pyrite is weakly developed as blebs or on fractures.
- 374.5 - 403.5 ANDESITE BRECCIA - Grey/green colour. Chloritic, weak ep. grades from above.
 376-378 Broken, fault rubble with clay/chlorite matrix and harder ep. altered fragments.
 386-388 Shearing with bleached qtz/carb. fracture filling 60° to c.a.
 395-396 Similar to 386-388.
 NB. -- Lack of skarn in quartz/carb. zone.
 398-403.5 Friable, grey andesitic core with fine hairlined pyritic fractures.
- 403.5 - 432 ANDESITE - Grey/green colour. Locally epidotized in patches to skarn. Old fractures are qtz./chl. healed ≈ 60° to c.a. Fractures are commonly coated with a thin layer or film of dark green to black chlorite.
- 432 - 447 ANDESITE - Fine grained, grey to pale green, with fine grained white feldspar phenocrysts. The rock is broken to rubble with dark green to black chloritic fractures. Occasional fractures are weakly epidotized.

- 447 - 473.2 MIXED SKARN/ANDESITE - The rock is a mixed ep. skarn fragmental andesite with irregular patches of the above porphyry andesite. (This section is possibly a flow bx. with smaller fragments having been ep. alt'd.)
- 473.2 - 477 DIKE - Dark grey, very fine grained, weakly amygdaloidal with ep. alt'd amygdules and occasional carbonate filled fractures. Contacts are sheared in the country rock and chilled in the dike at 60° to c.a., qtz/ep/chl is developed along the contact within the country rock.
- 477 - 522 PORPHYRITIC ANDESITE - Grey colour, local ep. developed 483-485 in f.g. breccia. 487 Caving. 483-502 Grey-green chloritic porphyritic andesite. 502-522 Ep. alt'd to skarn. Rock becomes fragmental with depth and skarn intensity (ep+qtz) increases. 512 3cm qtz.-carbonate vein at 30° to c.a. 520 - 522 Local breccia with Hematite/clay matrix in ep. skarn.
- 522 - 531 BRECCIA - Mixed dark grey-black dike rock and grey green porphyry andesite. Matrix is clay/chl. with hematite.
- 531 - 540.5 FAULT ZONE - Clay gouge in broken and rubbly grey dike mixed with weakly epidotized rubble and hematite/clay gouge. Shears 50 - 65° to c.a. are common. Strong, well developed gouge at: 531
534 -535
540 - 540.5
- 540.5 - 594 ANDESITE BRECCIA - locally shows ep/ chl skarn development, locally contains dark grey dike or clasts, local py/qtz/ep at 573-575. ep. sections have minor sphalerite blebs at 541 and 580.
- 594 - 607 GREY F.G. DIKE - Weakly porphyritic, slight foliation ≈ 50° to c.a. Upper contact sheared with calcite filled gouge at 60° to c.a. 599-602 Xenolith or horse of darker & more chloritic andesite. 602-607 Grey f.g.dike, lower contact is v.f.g., sheared ≈ 60° to c.a.
- 607 - 629 PORPHYRITIC ANDESITE - grey colour, same as 477-522, local zones or old fractures are epidotized. Pyrite on occasional fractures and as occasional blebs.
- 629 - 635 GREY F.G. DIKE - 45° to c.a., chilled upper and lower contacts.
- 635 - 646 PORPHYRITIC ANDESITE - grey colour, broken, brecciated, healed with ep.skarn matrix and on fractures.
- 646 - 647.5 GREY F.G. DIKE - weakly feldspar and hornblende porphyritic.
- 647.5 - 698 ANDESITE BRECCIA - Locally amygdaloidal fragments near the top of the section. Amygdules are ep./calcite filled. Old fractures are commonly epidotized as is brecciated matrix. 698 -Breccia with clay gouge for 20 cm.
- 698 - 770 PORPHYRITIC ANDESITE and ANDESITE BRECCIA - Grey/green weakly porphyritic andesite fragments with white/grey calcite matrix. The rock looks like old shear or fault zone healed with calcite. occasional calcite vugs. 755-770 Grey green andesite ppy, not much breccia.

698 - 770
(cont'd)

While f.g. py. and trace cpy. can be found throughout upper 72 feet of this hole, the bottom of this hole is devoid of sulphide and any apparent trace of thermal alteration. (ie. the skarn is faulted off)

E.O.H. = 770 feet

APPENDIX III

ASSAYED DRILL INTERCEPTS

DRILL INTERCEPTS

REY LAKE DDH 93-2

FROM FT	TO FT	WIDTH FT	M	CU %	MO %
7	12	5	1.52	0.18	0.016
12	22	10	3.04	0.45	0.008
22	32	10	3.04	0.24	0.008
32	42	10	3.04	0.32	0.034
42	52	10	3.04	0.40	0.047
52	62	10	3.04	0.36	0.020
62	72	10	3.04	0.45	0.009
72	82	10	3.04	0.33	0.020
82	92	10	3.04	0.26	0.014
92	102	10	3.04	0.30	0.004
102	112	10	3.04	0.16	0.009
112	122	10	3.04	0.20	0.016
122	132	10	3.04	0.36	0.007
132	142	10	3.04	0.19	0.005
142	149	7	2.13	0.05	0.002
149	157	8	2.43	0.01	0.003
157	167	10	3.04	0.01	0.002
167	177	10	3.04	0.01	0.000
177	187	10	3.04	0.01	0.003
187	197	10	3.04	0.01	0.001
197	207	10	3.04	0.03	0.001
207	217	10	3.04	0.06	0.003
217	227	10	3.04	0.04	0.001
227	237	10	3.04	0.07	0.004
237	245	8	2.43	0.09	0.002
245	256	11	3.35	0.05	0.002
256	266	10	3.04	0.12	0.004
266	276	10	3.04	0.05	0.004
276	285	9	2.74	0.01	0.001
285	295	10	3.04	0.00	0.001
295	305	10	3.04	0.02	0.001
305	315	10	3.04	0.03	0.004
315	325	10	3.04	0.04	0.003
325	335	10	3.04	0.04	0.002
335	345	10	3.04	0.04	0.002
345	355	10	3.04	0.04	0.003
355	365	10	3.04	0.04	0.004
365	375	10	3.04	0.01	0.002
375	385	10	3.04	0.02	0.002
385	395	10	3.04	0.04	0.001
395	405	10	3.04	0.05	0.004
405	415	10	3.04	0.07	0.004
415	425	10	3.04	0.04	0.005
425	435	10	3.04	0.05	0.005
435	445	10	3.04	0.12	0.005
445	459	14	4.26	0.06	0.006
459	467	8	2.43	0.03	0.004
467	477	10	3.04	0.03	0.003
477	487	10	3.04	0.02	0.004
487	493	6	1.82	0.04	0.003
493	500	7	2.13	0.12	0.009
500	506	6	1.82	0.05	0.002
506	510	4	1.21	0.05	0.009
510	520	10	3.04	0.07	0.005
520	530	10	3.04	0.04	0.005
530	537	7	2.13	0.06	0.002

DRILL INTERCEPTS

REY LAKE DDH 93-3

FROM FT	TO FT	WIDTH FT	M	CU %	MO %
13	23	10	3.04	0.10	0.022
23	32	9	2.74	0.13	0.021
32	42	10	3.04	0.08	0.004
42	52	10	3.04	0.08	0.007
52	62	10	3.04	0.15	0.011
62	72	10	3.04	0.12	0.006
72	82	10	3.04	0.15	0.018
82	92	10	3.04	0.11	0.009
92	102	10	3.04	0.15	0.007
102	112	10	3.04	0.14	0.006
112	122	10	3.04	0.10	0.006
122	132	10	3.04	0.11	0.012
132	142	10	3.04	0.16	0.017
142	152	10	3.04	0.27	0.010
152	162	10	3.04	0.37	0.011
162	175	13	3.96	0.14	0.014
175	181	6	1.82	0.06	0.005
181	191	10	3.04	0.12	0.009
191	200	9	2.74	0.17	0.014
200	210	10	3.04	0.16	0.016
210	216	6	1.82	0.16	0.021
216	226	10	3.04	0.12	0.016
226	236	10	3.04	0.14	0.01
236	246	10	3.04	0.22	0.017
246	256	10	3.04	0.19	0.014
256	266	10	3.04	0.17	0.015
266	276	10	3.04	0.26	0.014
276	282	6	1.82	0.18	0.009
282	289	7	2.13	0.15	0.020
289	297	8	2.43	0.11	0.011
297	305	8	2.43	0.11	0.011
305	315	10	3.04	0.37	0.023
315	326	11	3.35	0.24	0.021
326	336	10	3.04	0.24	0.011
336	347	11	3.35	0.15	0.019
347	357	10	3.04	0.21	0.013
357	363	6	1.82	0.15	0.018
363	372	9	2.74	0.21	0.011
372	374	2	0.60	0.05	0.007
374	383	9	2.74	0.3	0.021
383	393	10	3.04	0.16	0.055

DRILL INTERCEPTS

REY LAKE DDH 93-3

FROM FT	TO FT	WIDTH FT	M	CU %	MO %
393	403	10	3.04	0.12	0.013
403	413	10	3.04	0.12	0.01
413	423	10	3.04	0.17	0.007
423	433	10	3.04	0.26	0.002
433	443	10	3.04	0.28	0.021
443	453	10	3.04	0.33	0.009
453	460	7	2.13	0.43	0.018
460	468	8	2.43	0.16	0.006
468	472	4	1.21	0.08	0.009
472	479	7	2.13	0.22	0.008
479	482	3	0.91	0.24	0.014
482	492	10	3.04	0.16	0.009
492	502	10	3.04	0.1	0.01
502	510	8	2.43	0.11	0.005
510	519	9	2.74	0.08	0.008
519	523	4	1.21	0.16	0.006
523	533	10	3.04	0.17	0.011
533	542	9	2.74	0.3	0.039
542	547	5	1.52	0.19	0.022
547	556	9	2.74	0.05	0.006
556	566	10	3.04	0.2	0.007
566	573	7	2.13	0.11	0.004
573	583	10	3.04	0.12	0.007
583	590	7	2.13	0.13	0.006
590	597	7	2.13	0.22	0.007
597	606	9	2.74	0.19	0.005
606	611	5	1.52	0.21	0.009
611	621	10	3.04	0.15	0.007
621	629	8	2.43	0.19	0.015
629	637	8	2.43	0.07	0.001
637	644	7	2.13	0.2	0.014
644	654	10	3.04	0.12	0.009
654	664	10	3.04	0.16	0.029
664	674	10	3.04	0.1	0.004
674	684	10	3.04	0.12	0.01
684	694	10	3.04	0.12	0.004
694	704	10	3.04	0.15	0.004
704	714	10	3.04	0.13	0.006
714	724	10	3.04	0.16	0.009
724	729	5	1.52	0.11	0.006
729	739	10	3.04	0.13	0.007
739	746	7	2.13	0.14	0.011

DRILL INTERCEPTS REY LAKE DDH 93-3

FROM FT	TO FT	WIDTH FT	M	CU %	MO %
746	757	11	3.35	0.04	0.004
757	765	8	2.43	0.18	0.005
765	775	10	3.04	0.18	0.006

DRILL INTERCEPTS

REY LAKE DDH 93-4

FROM FT	TO FT	WIDTH FT	M	CU %	MO %
11	18	7	2.13	0.04	0.001
18	28	10	3.04	0.03	0.003
28	31	3	0.91	0.02	0.001
31	36	5	1.52	0.06	0.000
36	44	8	2.43	0.03	0.001
44	54	10	3.04	0.06	0.001
54	64	10	3.04	0.05	0.003
64	71	7	2.13	0.04	0.001
71	81	10	3.04	0.04	0.004
81	91	10	3.04	0.02	0.017
91	97	6	1.82	0.03	0.005
97	106	9	2.74	0.07	0.010
106	116	10	3.04	0.06	0.009
116	126	10	3.04	0.11	0.009
126	136	10	3.04	0.07	0.002
136	146	10	3.04	0.06	0.002
146	156	10	3.04	0.05	0.006
156	166	10	3.04	0.07	0.036
166	176	10	3.04	0.07	0.003
176	186	10	3.04	0.07	0.003
186	192	6	1.82	0.06	0.002
192	202	10	3.04	0.05	0.007
202	212	10	3.04	0.03	0
212	218	6	1.82	0.11	0.006
218	224	6	1.82	0.07	0.006
224	233	9	2.74	0.08	0.009
233	243	10	3.04	0.09	0.007
243	253	10	3.04	0.14	0.008
253	263	10	3.04	0.14	0.011
263	273	10	3.04	0.09	0.009
273	283	10	3.04	0.07	0.007
283	293	10	3.04	0.07	0.039
293	303	10	3.04	0.14	0.005
303	313	10	3.04	0.14	0.006
313	318	5	1.52	0.05	0.001
318	328	10	3.04	0.07	0.005
328	338	10	3.04	0.08	0.009
338	348	10	3.04	0.11	0.007
348	358	10	3.04	0.05	0.009
358	368	10	3.04	0.06	0.011

DRILL INTERCEPTS

REY LAKE DDH 93-4

FROM FT	TO FT	WIDTH FT	M	CU %	MO %
368	378	10	3.04	0.03	0.013
378	388	10	3.04	0.06	0.011
388	398	10	3.04	0.04	0.031
398	408	10	3.04	0.05	0.006
408	418	10	3.04	0.03	0.007
418	428	10	3.04	0.06	0.004
428	438	10	3.04	0.22	0.002
438	448	10	3.04	0.03	0.003
448	454	6	1.82	0.01	0.001
454	461	7	2.13	0.02	0.004
461	465	4	1.21	0.06	0.001
465	474	9	2.74	0.09	0.005
474	482	8	2.43	0.01	0.001
482	485	3	0.91	0.07	0
485	490	5	1.52	0.07	0.004
490	500	10	3.04	0.07	0.002
500	510	10	3.04	0.04	0.009
510	520	10	3.04	0.05	0.008
520	530	10	3.04	0.05	0.002
530	540	10	3.04	0.06	0.004
540	550	10	3.04	0.05	0.003
550	560	10	3.04	0.16	0.016
560	570	10	3.04	0.15	0.007
570	580	10	3.04	0.09	0.01
580	590	10	3.04	0.06	0.005
590	600	10	3.04	0.06	0.007
600	610	10	3.04	0.05	0.01
610	620	10	3.04	0.1	0.004
620	630	10	3.04	0.15	0.005
630	640	10	3.04	0.07	0.006
640	650	10	3.04	0.09	0.002
650	660	10	3.04	0.07	0.003
660	670	10	3.04	0.08	0.002
670	680	10	3.04	0.11	0.007
680	689	9	2.74	0.13	0.006
689	697	8	2.43	0.07	0.004
697	706	9	2.74	0.04	0.004
706	716	10	3.04	0.17	0.005
716	726	10	3.04	0.09	0.005
726	736	10	3.04	0.04	0.003
736	746	10	3.04	0.07	0.004

DRILL INTERCEPTS

REY LAKE DDH 93-4

FROM FT	TO FT	WIDTH FT	M	CU %	MO %
746	756	10	3.04	0.05	0.002
756	766	10	3.04	0.05	0.008
766	776	10	3.04	0	0.008

REY LAKE PROPERTY

HERA RESOURCES

DRILLHOLE 93-6

SAMPLE LIST

(INTERVALS IN FEET)

NO OF SAMPLES 3

TOTAL INT. 9 FT

2.7439 ■

SAMPLE NO.	FROM FT	TO FT	INTERVAL FEET	M	CU PPM	MO PPM	AU PPB	AG PPM
casing	0	37		11.28				
198166	37	42.5	5.5	1.68	803	55	51	2.1
198167	48	49	1	0.30	890	2	10	2.2
198168	51	53.5	2.5	0.74	283	15	11	0.6

REY LAKE PROPERTY

HERA RESOURCES

DRILLHOLE 93-7

SAMPLE LIST

(INTERVALS IN FEET)

NO OF SAMPLES 13

SAMPLE NO.	FROM FT	TO FT	INTERVAL FEET	M	TOTAL INT.		25.5 FT	
					CU PPM	MO PPM	AU PPB	AG PPM
casing	0	0	0	0.00				
198169	65.8	74	8.2	2.50	2505	140	260	8.7
198170	74	78	4	1.22	233	27	8	0.7
198171	230	233	3	0.91	26	6	60	1.1
198172	314.5	315.5	1	0.30	57	371	6	0.2
198173	167.2	168	0.8	0.24	54089	136	600	160.4
198174	374.5	375.8	1.3	0.40	119	133	4	0.3
198175	378.8	379.8	1	0.30	61	433	5	0.2
198176	270	270.5	0.5	0.15	768	32	25	3.2
198177	267.5	268.3	0.8	0.24	1412	27	46	4.6
198178	265.5	265.6	0.1	0.03	1542	17	27	3.9
198179	56	57	1	0.30	784	5	20	2.9
198180	152.5	153.3	0.8	0.24	2033	2	33	2.8
198181	450	453	3	0.91	43	6	19	0.2

7.7744 m

REY LAKE PROPERTY

HERA RESOURCES

DRILLHOLE 93-8

SAMPLE LIST

(INTERVALS IN FEET)

NO OF SAMPLES 16

TOTAL INT. 102.7 FT
31.311 m

SAMPLE NO.	FROM FT	TO FT	INTERVAL FEET	M	CU PPM	MO PPM	AU PPB	AG PPM
casing	0	0	0	0.00				
198182	9	20	11	3.35	1253	67	41	3
198183	20	30	10	3.05	92	8	38	3
198184	30	40	10	3.05	975	20	32	2.4
198185	40	50	10	3.05	381	21	5	0.9
198186	50	60	10	3.05	637	32	13	1.3
198187	60	70	10	3.05	397	95	9	0.9
198188	70	81	11	3.35	496	15	16	0.8
198189	93.3	96	2.7	0.82	558	4	34	0.6
198190	163	168.5	5.5	1.68	201	10	4	0.4
198191	203	205	2	0.61	349	3	7	0.5
198192	385.5	389	3.5	1.07	288	37	7	1
198193	409	414	5	1.52	658	152	28	1.9
198194	469	473.5	4.5	1.37	632	34	12	1.4
198195	510.5	511.5	1	0.30	1509	96	110	10.6
198196	573	578	5	1.52	1957	3	63	4.6
198197	580	581.5	1.5	0.46	1838	16	13	4.9

APPENDIX IV

ASSAY AND GEOCHEM ANALYSES



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Hera Resources Inc. File # 93-0772

3566 King George Hwy, Surrey, B.C V4P 1B5 Submitted by: W.A. Howell



Table with columns: SAMPLE#, Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, U, Au, Th, Sr, Cd, Sb, Bi, V, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, Al, Na, K, W, Au*. Rows list various sample numbers and their corresponding elemental concentrations in ppm and percent.

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

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 3 1993 DATE REPORT MAILED: May 12/93 SIGNED BY: [Signature] D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Hera Resources Inc. File # 93-0776 Page 1
3566 King George Hwy, Surrey, B.C V4P 1B5 Submitted by: W.A. Howell

Table with columns: SAMPLE#, Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, U, Au, Th, Sr, Cd, Sb, Bi, V, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, Al, Na, K, W, Au*. Rows include sample IDs like D 71090, D 71091, etc., and a STANDARD C/AU-R row.

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

Handwritten signatures and dates at the bottom of the page.



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	Au* ppb
D 71326	181	1486	<2	71	1.0	2	18	299	5.91	<2	<5	<2	<2	64	.4	<2	<2	132	1.49	.066	4	3	1.08	110	.27	6	2.93	.29	.91	<1	12
D 71327	110	2139	<2	73	1.5	2	20	312	6.08	<2	<5	<2	<2	46	.2	<2	<2	113	1.34	.085	5	4	1.02	102	.33	2	2.39	.25	.87	<1	32
D 71328	74	483	<2	52	.5	19	14	215	3.48	<2	5	<2	6	45	<.2	<2	<2	100	1.26	.182	12	37	1.67	155	.31	<2	2.32	.10	1.27	1	3
D 71329	213	2963	<2	96	2.6	2	22	345	7.13	2	<5	<2	<2	30	.5	<2	<2	104	1.06	.090	5	2	1.01	60	.31	6	1.54	.11	.76	1	16
RE D 71329	208	2977	<2	98	2.3	1	22	345	7.14	2	6	<2	<2	29	.4	<2	<2	104	1.07	.092	5	2	1.01	59	.32	<2	1.55	.11	.77	1	24
STANDARD C/AU-R	18	56	37	125	7.3	66	30	1014	3.96	39	23	6	37	51	17.0	15	20	56	.50	.087	37	56	.89	182	.09	34	1.88	.07	.14	12	510

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



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Hera Resources Inc. File # 93-0790
 3566 King George Hwy, Surrey, B.C V4P 1B5 Submitted by: W.A. Howell

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	Au* ppb
D 71362	88	1213	3	71	1.0	10	23	387	6.31	<2	<5	<2	<2	38	<2	<2	<2	200	1.51	.062	3	26	1.54	124	.31	5	2.85	.22	1.32	1	31
D 71363	286	1591	5	78	1.2	12	24	401	5.97	<2	<5	<2	<2	36	.2	<2	<2	188	1.40	.061	3	24	1.58	139	.31	3	2.74	.21	1.36	<1	8
D 71364	44	1035	6	107	1.0	12	22	502	6.31	4	<5	<2	<2	48	<2	<2	<2	200	1.68	.064	3	25	1.72	136	.32	3	3.29	.24	1.48	1	10
D 71365	101	1236	5	77	1.2	14	22	468	6.83	<2	<5	<2	2	40	<2	<2	<2	200	1.52	.067	4	26	1.54	115	.30	3	2.79	.21	1.35	4	9
D 71366	36	1235	4	78	.8	11	22	528	6.29	9	<5	<2	<2	34	<2	<2	5	199	1.39	.073	4	26	2.02	222	.37	<2	2.64	.12	1.83	<1	6
D 71367	37	1461	6	68	1.0	9	19	453	5.73	<2	<5	<2	<2	30	<2	<2	<2	187	1.19	.064	3	22	1.58	141	.32	2	2.01	.10	1.27	<1	14
D 71368	63	1286	5	62	.8	11	17	385	5.91	<2	<5	<2	<2	51	<2	<2	<2	184	1.29	.065	3	25	1.23	90	.29	<2	2.14	.16	.98	<1	12
D 71369	94	1649	5	73	1.8	12	17	341	6.38	3	<5	<2	<2	37	.3	3	<2	183	1.37	.064	3	22	.76	35	.23	3	1.69	.17	.51	2	15
D 71370	59	1125	3	66	1.1	7	18	411	5.88	<2	<5	<2	<2	33	<2	<2	<2	187	1.56	.078	5	20	1.05	70	.27	<2	2.39	.18	.90	<1	8
RE D 71370	59	1149	3	67	.9	9	18	421	6.03	<2	<5	<2	<2	34	.3	<2	<2	192	1.60	.081	5	20	1.08	73	.28	2	2.46	.18	.94	1	7
D 71371	68	1265	2	52	.8	5	11	288	3.88	2	<5	<2	2	17	<2	<2	<2	55	1.38	.132	13	7	.27	21	.19	<2	.87	.08	.12	2	10
D 71372	110	1396	3	56	.9	4	13	361	4.08	2	<5	<2	<2	35	<2	<2	<2	81	1.48	.100	9	6	.77	52	.19	<2	1.50	.09	.49	2	10
D 71373	38	366	<2	45	.5	14	11	249	3.34	<2	<5	<2	5	50	<2	<2	2	75	1.50	.135	14	19	1.12	121	.19	<2	1.66	.08	.59	1	6
D 71374	49	1753	3	117	1.1	4	14	296	3.94	<2	<5	<2	<2	56	.4	<2	<2	65	1.51	.103	9	5	.66	39	.19	2	1.43	.10	.36	1	11
D 71375	59	1818	4	66	1.2	15	20	355	4.86	<2	<5	<2	<2	59	<2	<2	<2	130	1.95	.100	7	23	.86	59	.24	<2	2.19	.22	.54	1	13
D 71376	155	1794	3	39	1.0	15	7	131	4.13	<2	<5	<2	2	73	<2	<2	<2	36	1.05	.087	4	13	.33	60	.11	<2	1.22	.13	.06	43	14
D 71377	82	4450	3	98	2.7	26	15	156	7.79	2	<5	<2	<2	80	.3	<2	<2	40	1.79	.074	4	15	.50	45	.09	3	1.50	.11	.06	43	42
D 71378	75	2356	2	45	1.2	14	14	144	4.68	4	<5	<2	<2	58	.4	4	<2	40	1.67	.080	4	15	.60	45	.09	3	1.44	.10	.08	9	33
D 71379	337	3188	<2	63	2.0	17	14	138	5.05	<2	<5	<2	<2	90	.2	<2	<2	46	1.55	.082	4	17	.59	63	.10	<2	1.53	.08	.06	7	39
D 71380	469	3972	4	76	2.3	17	15	160	5.11	8	<5	<2	<2	140	<2	<2	<2	53	1.26	.083	5	18	.64	48	.12	3	1.08	.07	.10	2	39
D 71381	202	3592	5	67	2.3	20	16	150	4.96	3	<5	<2	<2	47	.2	<2	<2	47	1.34	.086	5	19	.52	41	.11	<2	.96	.07	.08	15	60
STANDARD C/AU-R	18	61	40	129	7.6	71	32	1038	3.96	43	21	5	36	53	18.1	15	19	56	.51	.087	39	60	.91	187	.09	33	1.88	.06	.15	11	470

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

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 5 1993 DATE REPORT MAILED: *May 12/93* SIGNED BY: *[Signature]* D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS



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	Au* ppb
D 71399	40	722	2	35	.3	4	23	236	5.68	8	<5	<2	<2	124	.6	<2	<2	106	3.63	.047	2	3	1.04	88	.13	3	4.37	.55	.81	3	11
D 71400	20	898	3	39	.4	6	20	202	5.67	<2	<5	<2	<2	142	.6	<2	<2	120	2.92	.048	<2	5	1.40	111	.19	3	4.97	.68	1.19	9	10
RE D 71400	19	871	2	39	.5	4	20	199	5.60	<2	<5	<2	<2	140	.5	<2	<2	119	2.89	.047	<2	4	1.38	111	.19	2	4.88	.66	1.16	6	8
STANDARD C/AU-R	18	60	38	128	7.4	72	32	1046	3.96	41	18	7	36	51	18.8	15	20	56	.51	.088	39	58	.92	189	.09	34	1.88	.07	.16	11	470

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



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Hera Resources Inc. File # 93-0807
3566 King George Hwy, Surrey, B.C V4P 1B5 Submitted by: W.A. Howell

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	Au* ppb
D 71020	48	1238	<2	27	.3	8	37	160	5.58	<2	<5	<2	2	162	<.2	<2	<2	133	2.98	.051	2	13	1.83	114	.17	2	5.15	.68	1.16	3	5
D 71021	59	469	2	28	.3	7	19	199	4.34	2	5	<2	3	92	<.2	<2	<2	155	2.29	.100	7	10	2.47	157	.26	2	5.12	.55	2.21	2	3
D 71022	36	260	2	31	<.1	7	19	242	4.56	<2	<5	<2	2	74	<.2	<2	<2	157	2.19	.104	6	11	2.41	123	.26	2	4.74	.49	2.22	1	3
D 71023	28	572	2	36	.2	8	29	238	4.77	<2	<5	<2	2	72	<.2	<2	<2	134	3.12	.089	6	11	2.02	80	.17	2	4.66	.45	1.40	2	3
D 71024	38	247	<2	26	<.1	7	18	270	4.43	2	<5	<2	<2	94	<.2	<2	<2	135	2.86	.076	4	13	2.39	69	.21	3	5.46	.51	1.36	2	1
D 71025	32	372	3	26	<.1	8	20	198	3.80	4	<5	<2	2	58	.2	<2	<2	103	4.20	.062	4	11	1.88	64	.16	2	5.81	.54	.99	2	2
D 71026	89	1034	2	67	.4	4	15	451	5.90	<2	6	<2	2	49	.2	2	<2	208	1.79	.084	6	1	1.29	181	.31	<2	2.78	.22	1.07	1	10
D 71027	22	309	2	79	.1	8	8	287	3.26	3	<5	<2	3	39	<.2	2	3	65	1.88	.136	15	10	.97	62	.14	2	1.47	.12	.28	1	4
D 71028	94	495	<2	54	<.1	3	13	362	5.38	<2	<5	<2	2	11	.2	<2	<2	152	.96	.110	7	3	1.61	220	.37	2	2.18	.14	1.66	1	6
D 71029	46	654	3	80	<.1	6	15	539	6.12	<2	<5	<2	<2	44	.3	<2	<2	243	1.71	.061	3	4	2.04	226	.43	<2	3.02	.19	2.37	1	9
D 71030	47	445	<2	73	<.1	5	15	437	5.44	<2	<5	<2	<2	177	.3	<2	<2	221	1.91	.048	3	3	1.96	222	.39	<2	4.05	.35	1.88	1	4
D 71031	22	576	3	64	<.1	4	14	496	5.01	<2	<5	<2	<2	236	.3	<2	<2	228	1.76	.050	3	4	2.04	219	.41	2	4.37	.43	1.96	1	4
STANDARD C/AU	19	63	30	137	7.6	7.2	31	1102	4.10	4.2	17	7	38	53	18.7	16	21	60	.50	.087	39	61	.91	135	.09	35	1.97	.08	.16	12	490

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 AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 10 1993 DATE REPORT MAILED: May 12/93 SIGNED BY: *Cheng* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Hera Resources Inc. File # 93-0808
3566 King George Hwy, Surrey, B.C. V4P 1B5 Submitted by: W.A. Howell



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Table with columns: SAMPLE#, Kc, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, U, Au, Th, Sr, Cd, Sb, Bi, V, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, Al, Na, K, Y, Au*. Rows include sample IDs like D 71152, D 71153, etc., and their corresponding element concentrations.

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

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 10 1993 DATE REPORT MAILED: May 17 92 ANALYZED BY: ... D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

