

**INTERNATIONAL SKYLINE GOLD CORPORATION**

**SUMMARY OF 1994 EXPLORATION WORK ON THE RED BLUFF AREA  
BRONSON SLOPE PROJECT**

**FOR  
EXPLORE B.C.**

**BY  
DAVID A. YEAGER, P.GEO.**

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
OCTOBER 20, 1994**

**25,374**

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

During the period May to September 1994, International Skyline Gold Corporation performed a number of exploration programs on its Bronson Slope porphyry gold, copper, silver, molybdenum deposit located in the Iskut River region adjacent to the Johnny Mountain mine of International Skyline and the Snip mine of Cominco. As a result, The deposit has been demonstrated to contain a drill indicated geologic resource in excess of 100 million tonnes. A potentially mineable resource of 88 million tonnes has been outlined containing a higher grade deposit of 20 million tonnes containing 0.71 grams gold per tonne, 0.25% copper and 2.65 grams silver per tonne.

The exploration programs comprised the following:

- Reserve estimate style deposit modeling using the previous drill hole data base. This model was used to determine mineral trends and to locate areas within the deposit requiring infill drilling.
- A diamond drill program to determine extent of mineralization and fill in spaces in previous drill hole coverage.
- Detailed surface geologic mapping to provide the structural and lithologic information necessary to correctly interpret the old and new drill information.

This report contains a brief history of all the work programs contributing to the present knowledge of the deposit, an explanation of the subject programs of this report and as appendices, individual reports of the programs.

## **2.0 HISTORY OF WORK**

The earliest recorded work on the deposit was by the Iskut Mining Company who performed, between 1907 and 1920, surface and minor underground exploration of a number of base and precious metal prospects on the southwest slope of Bronson Creek valley.

The next phase of work for which accurate records are available was done during the period 1962 to 1965 during which time Cominco Ltd. had an option to develop the ground. Both regional and property scale surface mapping and prospecting were performed. This culminated, in 1965, with a pack sack drill program comprising seven holes for a total of 337 metres (1105 feet) of drilling. This program discovered several areas of promising copper and molybdenum mineralization, however the low gold prices prevailing at the time prohibited realization of the potential of the deposit.

During the construction, in 1987, of the Johnny Mountain mine facilities by Skyline Explorations Ltd., several contour lines were soil sampled in the vicinity of the Red Bluff as a preliminary step to performing a comprehensive exploration program to rediscover the object of the early 1900's prospecting and claim staking activity. The soil samples contained, among other metals, extremely high gold values. In 1988, following initial grid soil sampling and prospecting, a total of 1938 metres of diamond drilling was performed in five areas of the Bronson Slope, defined by anomalous gold concentrations in rock and soil samples and by base metal sulphide mineralization. The object of the drilling was to locate high grade concentrations of precious metals similar to the nearby Stonehouse and Twin Zone deposits and therefore it was directed at mineralized cross structures. Again, promising low grade concentrations of gold, copper and molybdenum were found but the values encountered were insufficiently high to interest the company in continuing the program.

After a corporate reorganization in 1992, attention was directed to evaluating the low grade potential of the deposit. In 1993, International Skyline Gold Corporation performed an Induced Polarization survey of the deposit and surrounding alteration zones and completed 872 metres (in seven holes) of fence drilling of two cross sections of the deposit. The program was successful in partially delineating a gold, copper porphyry system.

## **2.0 THE 1994 EXPLORATION PROGRAM**

### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

In 1994, the company commissioned a computer model and reserve estimate of the deposit using polygonal weighting by levels and preliminary metallurgical studies of composited core samples. The studies confirmed the presence of a significant low grade reserve with very favourable froth flotation recovery characteristics of both gold and copper and were pivotal in giving the company the confidence to progress with exploration of the deposit. The studies were followed by a seven hole drill program totaling 951 meters. The drilling explored undefined zones within the reserve block and untested zones along strike from the deposit. The presence of a high grade zone within the deposit was indicated. Following the drilling, detailed surface mapping was performed over the deposit area to try to correlate structural geologic information with observations of the mineralization from core logging. In addition, the mapping defined the limits of the surface trace of the high grade core of the deposit.

### **2.2 COMPUTER MODEL AND RESERVE ESTIMATE**

The entire drill hole database was computerized and a reserve estimate calculated using PC-EXPLOR software from Gemcom Services in Vancouver. This work made it possible to identify the zones within the deposit that were undefined by previous drilling due to insufficient density of data or due to lack of modern assay information. For example, the 1965 drilling by Cominco was assayed

in detail for copper but only spot assayed for gold. Since gold is the most important economic metal in the deposit, the zones defined by the 1965 drilling had to be redrilled. This study was, in effect, the method by which the drill holes for the 1994 program were spotted.

The study was performed by Christopher M. Turek, P.Eng., a mining engineer employed by International Skyline Gold Corporation. Reserve polygons based on drill hole assay composites were prepared for twenty-five metre elevation slices of the deposit. The elevation plans and polygons are presented in Appendix II of this report.

### 2.3 THE 1994 DRILL PROGRAM

The drilling program was completed under the supervision of Chris Turek, P.Eng., with geologic services provided by Scott Weeks of Pamicon Developments Ltd. The results of the drilling are adequately described by Mr. Weeks in his report on the project presented in Appendix III of this report.

### 2.4 SURFACE GEOLOGIC MAPPING

After analyzing the results of the 1994 drilling program, the company perceived the need for better knowledge of the geology of the deposit. Firstly, the 1994 drilling indicated the presence of a higher grade zone in the deposit but past geologic mapping was of an insufficiently detailed scale to indicate the precise boundaries of this higher grade zone. Secondly, the core logging demonstrated that the economic minerals were contained in a very late stage quartz stringer stockwork. Some of the better grade stringers were cut at a very low core angle by the drill holes and therefore the stockwork was possibly not being drilled at the optimum angle to test the true grade of the deposit.

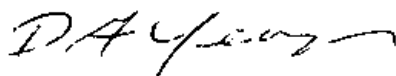
The surface mapping was completed by Michael Moore, B.Sc., a geologist who had worked for the company on the 1988 drill program as well as on subsequent mapping, prospecting and drilling programs performed by the company on the property from 1989 to 1991. The results of the mapping program are summarized in Mr. Moore's report on the work presented in Appendix IV of this report.

### 3.0 CONCLUSIONS

- The company intends to complete the three hole drill program recommended by Moore. The work is scheduled for late October and early November, 1994.
- The company intends to update the reserve estimate after this drilling program and using core samples, carry on the metallurgical testing.
- Using the new information, the company intends to compile a preliminary pit design and begin to evaluate the possible capital requirements and operating costs of an open cut mining and conventional milling operation of the deposit.

Respectfully Submitted,

INTERNATIONAL SKYLINE GOLD CORPORATION



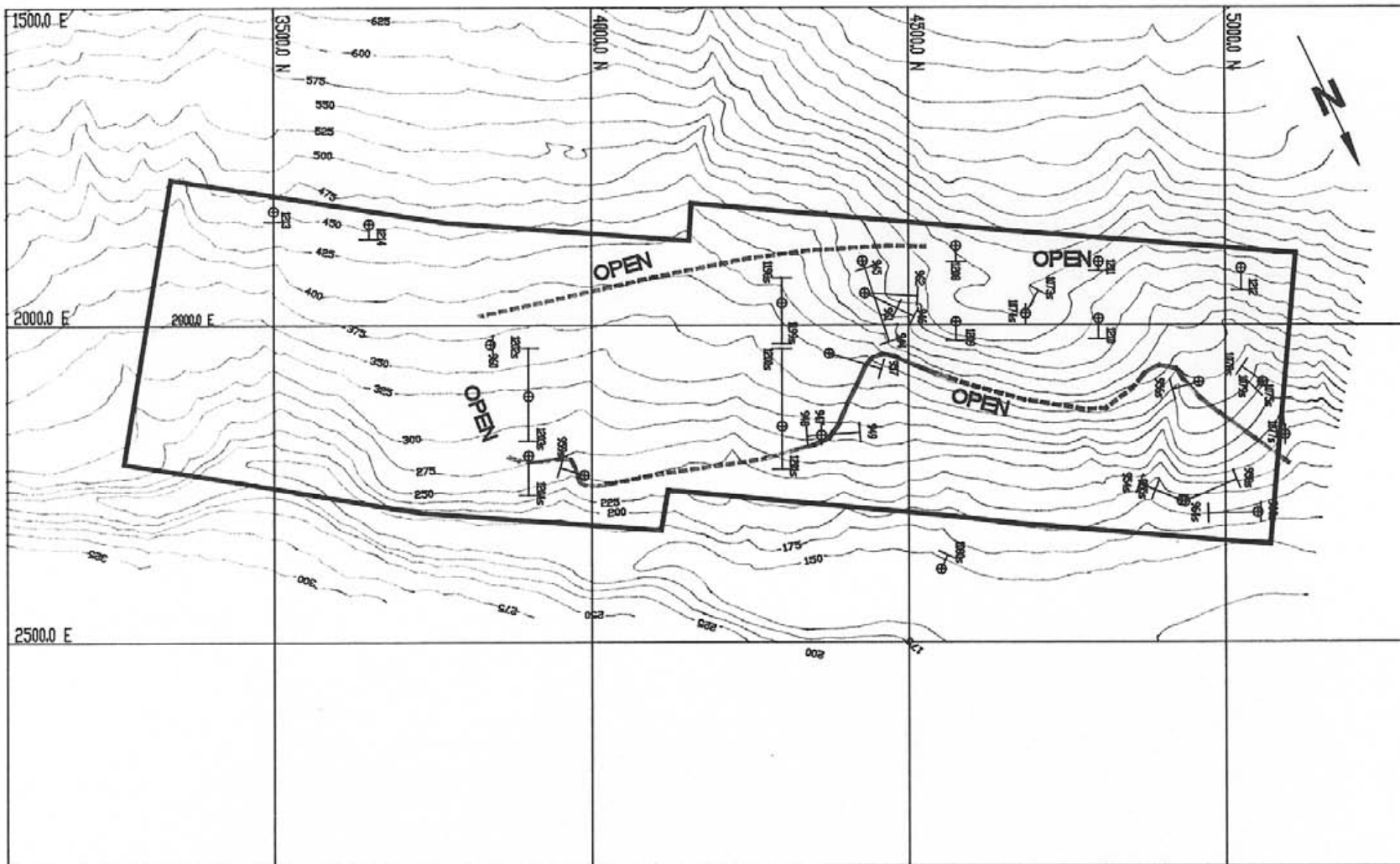
David A. Yeager, P. Geo., Chief Geologist

## APPENDIX I

### LIST OF REFERENCES

- ATKINSON, J.R., METCALFE, P. and MOORE, M.J. 1991. Summary Report 1990 Program Skyline Gold Corp./Placer Dome Inc. Joint Venture Bronson Project. Skyline Gold Corporation Report (unpubl.) 91-110, 72p.
- METCALFE, P. 1988. Red Bluff Project. Skyline Gold Corporation Report (unpubl.) 88-230, 187p.
- MOORE, M.J. 1994. Geologic Summary of the Red Bluff Area Bronson Slope Project. International Skyline Gold Corporation Report (unpubl.) 94-171, 4p.
- RHYS, D.A. 1993. Geology of the Snip Mine and its Relationship to the Magmatic and Deformational History of the Johnny Mountain Area, Northwestern British Columbia. M.Sc. thesis, University of British Columbia, 278p.
- WEEKS, S.M. and IKONA, C.K. 1993. 1993 Drill Program Report on the Bronson Creek Project Red Bluff Zone. International Skyline Gold Corporation Report (unpubl.) 94-090, 13p.
- WEEKS, S.M. 1994. Summary Report on the Spring 1994 Diamond Drilling Program Bronson Creek Project. International Skyline Gold Corporation Report (unpubl.) 94-170, 13p.

APPENDIX II  
POLYGONAL WEIGHTED LEVEL PLANS



INTERNATIONAL SKYLINE GOLD CORPORATION  
 301-675 WEST HASTINGS STREET  
 VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA  
 CANADA V6B 1N2

### Bronson Creek Diamond Drill Holes

BRONSON CREEK GOLD - COPPER PORPHYRY

SCALE: AS SHOWN

DRAWN BY: C.M.T.

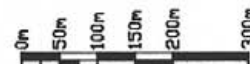
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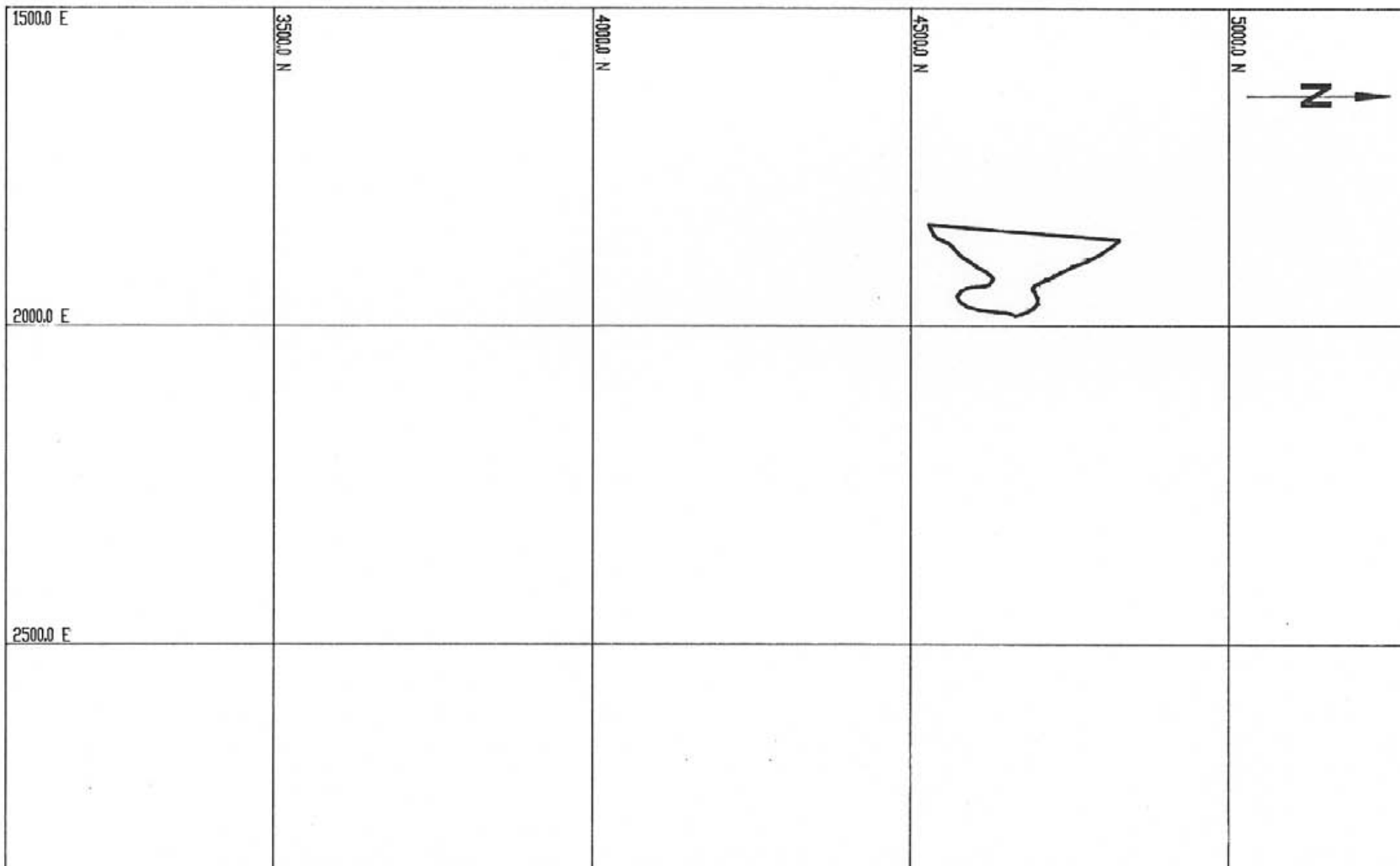
⊕-| HOLE I.D.  
 1000s

--- Approximate Outline of Bronson Creek  
 Gold-Copper Porphyry Deposit  
 @ 0.10 % Copper Cut-Off

175 Contour Interval 25 m.







INTERNATIONAL SKYLINE GOLD CORPORATION  
 301-675 WEST HASTINGS STREET  
 VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA  
 CANADA V6B 1N2

BRONSON SLOPE PROPERTY  
 RESERVE POLYGONS  
 575m. el. - ADJUSTED

SCALE: AS SHOWN    DRAWN BY: C.M.T.    DATE: MAY 30 1994

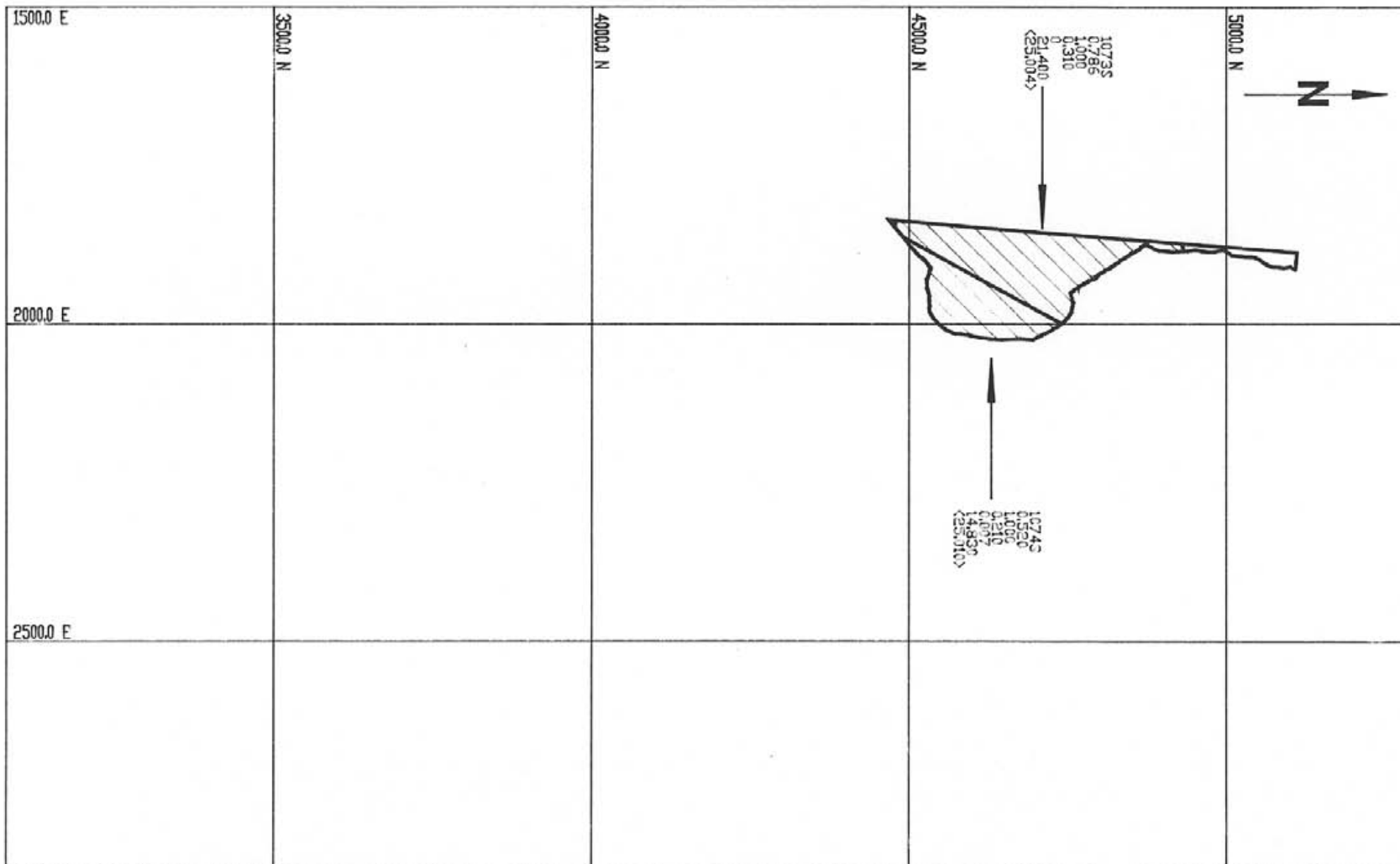
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9633 HOLE I.D.  
 0.175 GOLD g/tonne  
 1.997 SILVER g/tonne  
 0.020 COPPER %  
 0.002 MOLYBDENUM %  
 6.230 POLYGON VALUE \$/tonne  
 <25.010> INTERSECTION LENGTH



POLYGON VALUE

- UNDEFINED MATERIAL
- \$0.00 TO < \$5.00
- \$5.00 TO < \$10.00
- \$10.00 TO < \$15.00
- \$15.00 TO < \$20.00
- \$20.00 TO < \$25.00
- \$25.00 AND GREATER



INTERNATIONAL SKYLINE GOLD CORPORATION  
 301-675 WEST HASTINGS STREET  
 VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA  
 CANADA V6B 1N2

BRONSON SLOPE PROPERTY  
 RESERVE POLYGONS  
 550m. el. - ADJUSTED

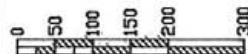
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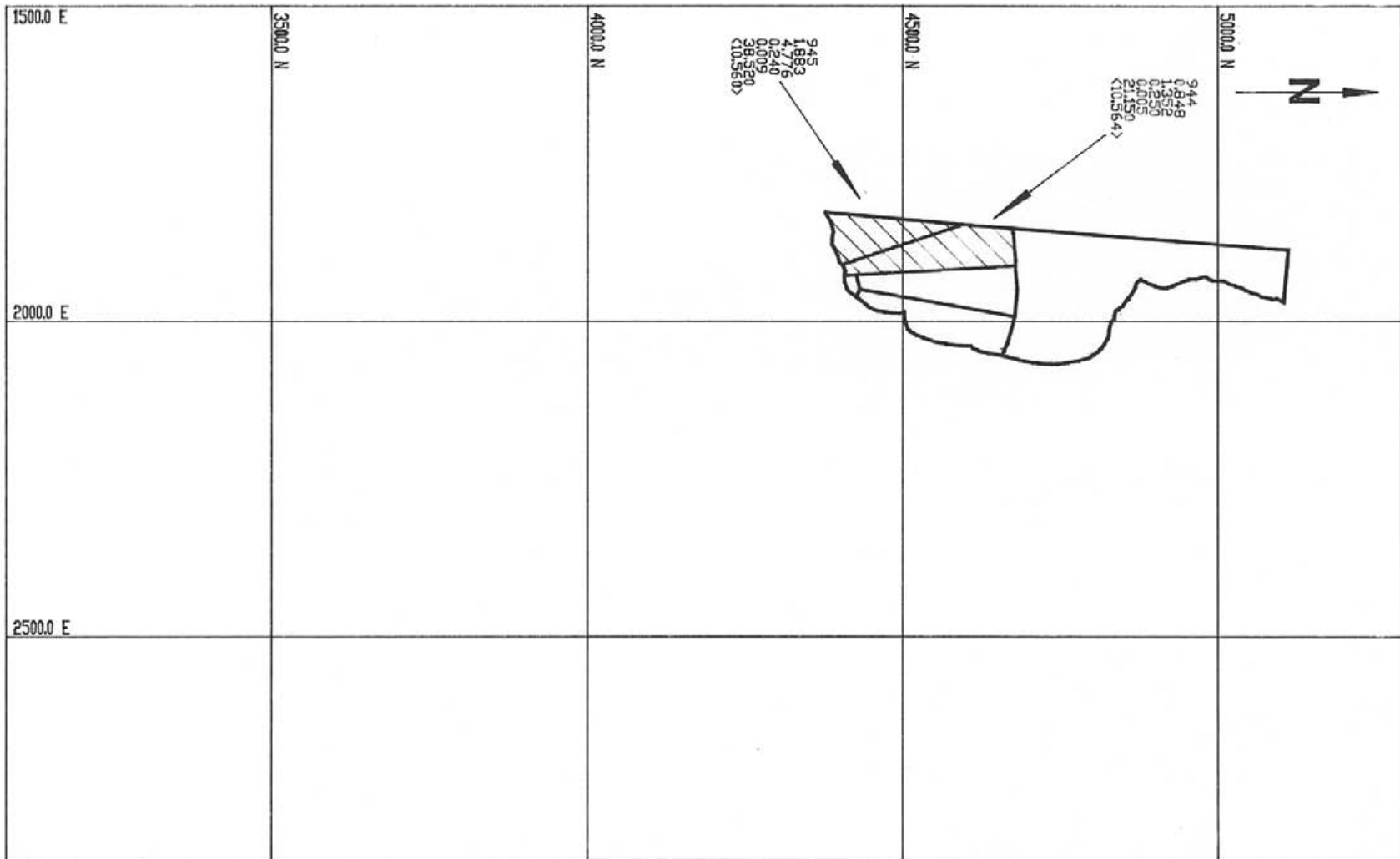
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 1.997 SILVER g/tonne  
 0.020 COPPER %  
 0.002 MOLYBDENUM %  
 6.930 POLYGON VALUE \$/tonne  
 <25.010> INTERSECTION LENGTH



POLYGON VALUE

- UNDEFINED MATERIAL
- \$15.00 TO < \$20.00
- \$0.00 TO < \$5.00
- \$5.00 TO < \$10.00
- \$10.00 TO < \$15.00
- \$20.00 TO < \$25.00
- \$25.00 AND GREATER





INTERNATIONAL SKYLINE GOLD CORPORATION  
 301-675 WEST HASTINGS STREET  
 VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA  
 CANADA V6B 1N2

BRONSON SLOPE PROPERTY  
 RESERVE POLYGONS  
 500m. el. - ADJUSTED

SCALE: AS SHOWN

DRAWN BY: C.M.T.

DATE: MAY 30 1994

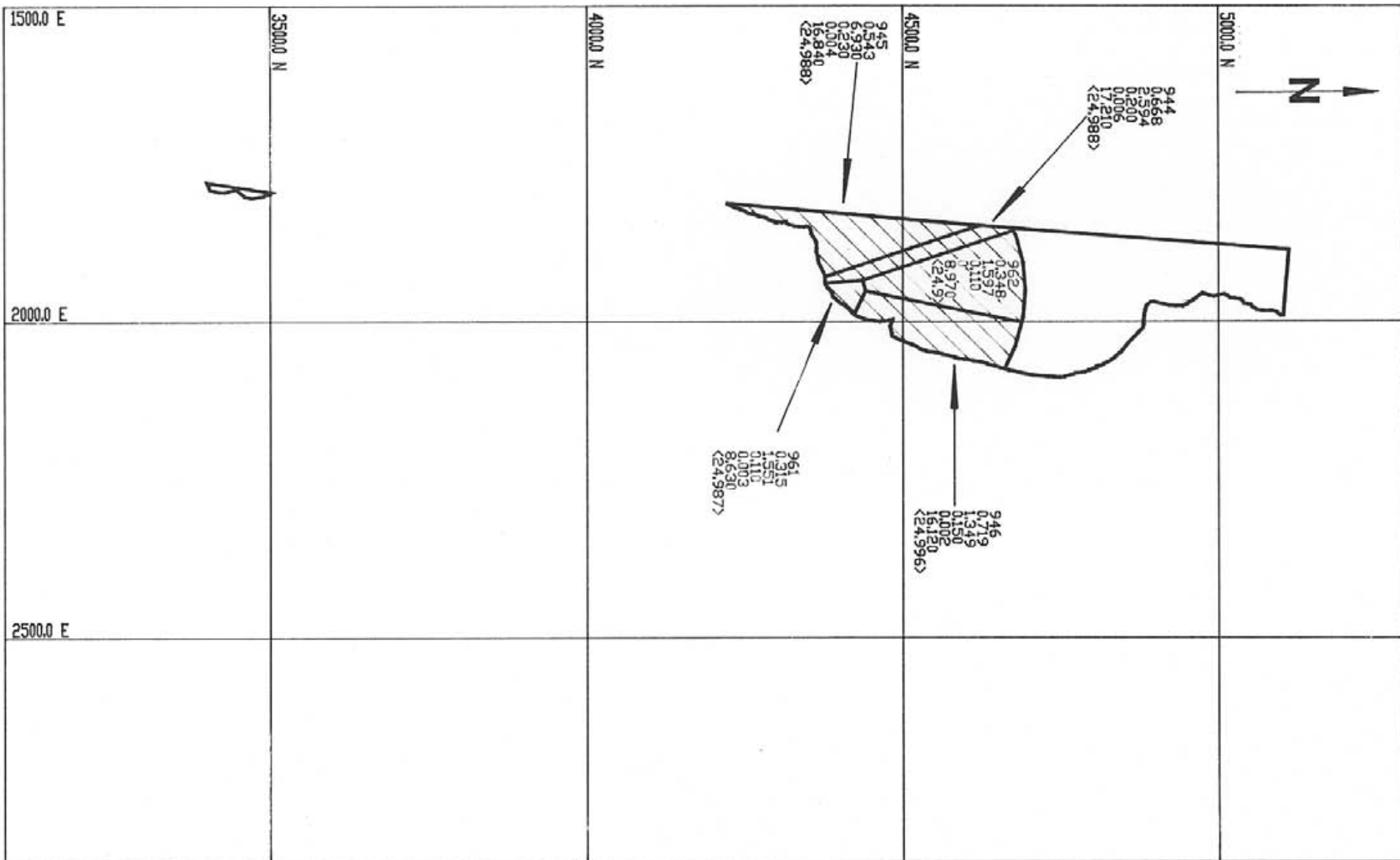
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 6.930 POLYGON VALUE \$/tonne  
 <25.010> INTERSECTION LENGTH



POLYGON VALUE

	UNDEFINED MATERIAL		\$15.00 TO < \$20.00
	\$0.00 TO < \$5.00		\$20.00 TO < \$25.00
	\$5.00 TO < \$10.00		\$25.00 AND GREATER
	\$10.00 TO < \$15.00		



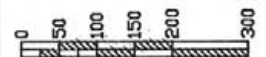
INTERNATIONAL SKYLINE GOLD CORPORATION  
 301-675 WEST HASTINGS STREET  
 VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA  
 CANADA V6B 1N2

BRONSON SLOPE PROPERTY  
 RESERVE POLYGONS  
 475m. e.l. - ADJUSTED

SCALE: AS SHOWN    DRAWN BY: C.M.T.    DATE: MAY 30 1994

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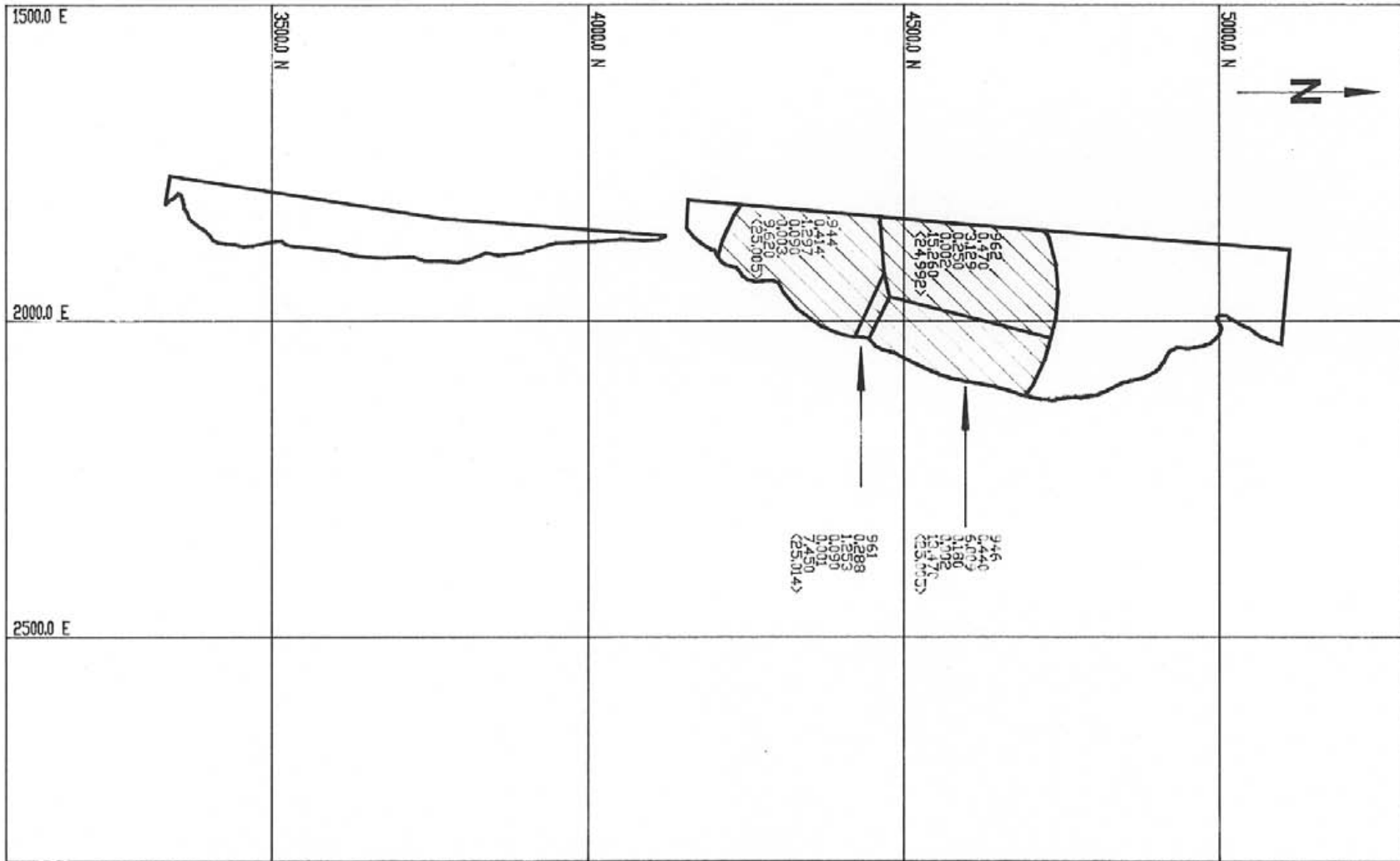
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 1.997 SILVER g/tonne  
 0.020 COPPER %  
 0.002 MOLYBDENUM %  
 6.930 POLYGON VALUE \$/tonne  
 <25.010> INTERSECTION LENGTH



POLYGON VALUE

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	\$0.00 TO < \$5.00		\$20.00 TO < \$25.00
	\$5.00 TO < \$10.00		\$25.00 AND GREATER
	\$10.00 TO < \$15.00		





INTERNATIONAL SKYLINE GOLD CORPORATION  
 301-675 WEST HASTINGS STREET  
 VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA  
 CANADA V6B 1N2

BRONSON SLOPE PROPERTY  
 RESERVE POLYGONS  
 425m. el. - ADJUSTED

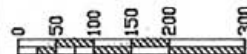
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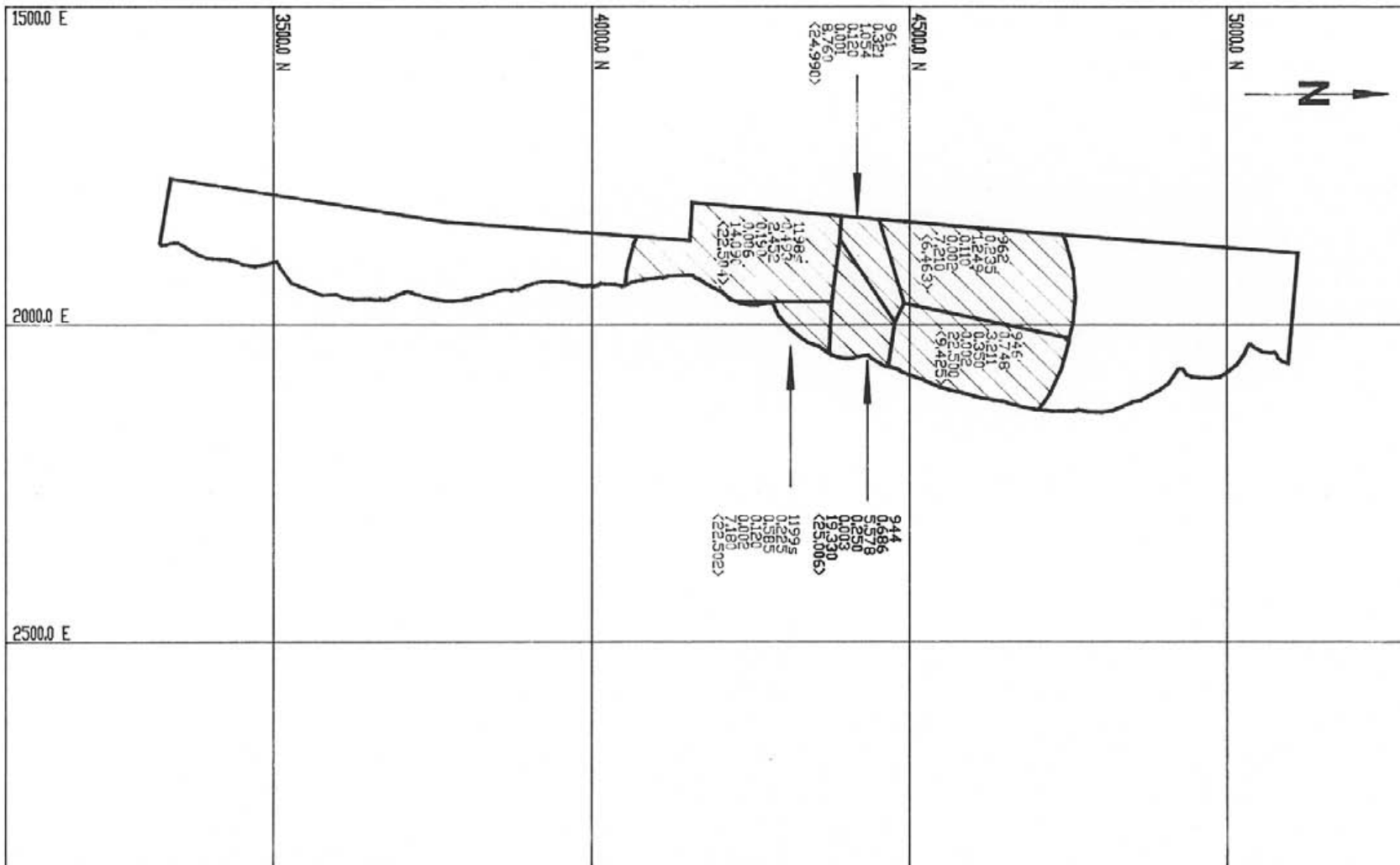
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 0.002 MOLYBDENUM %  
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 <25.010> INTERSECTION LENGTH



POLYGON VALUE

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	\$0.00 TO < \$5.00		\$20.00 TO < \$25.00
	\$5.00 TO < \$10.00		\$25.00 AND GREATER
	\$10.00 TO < \$15.00		



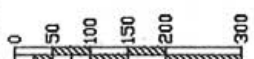
INTERNATIONAL SKYLINE GOLD CORPORATION  
 301-675 WEST HASTINGS STREET  
 VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA  
 CANADA V6B 1N2

BRONSON SLOPE PROPERTY  
 RESERVE POLYGONS  
 400m. el. - ADJUSTED

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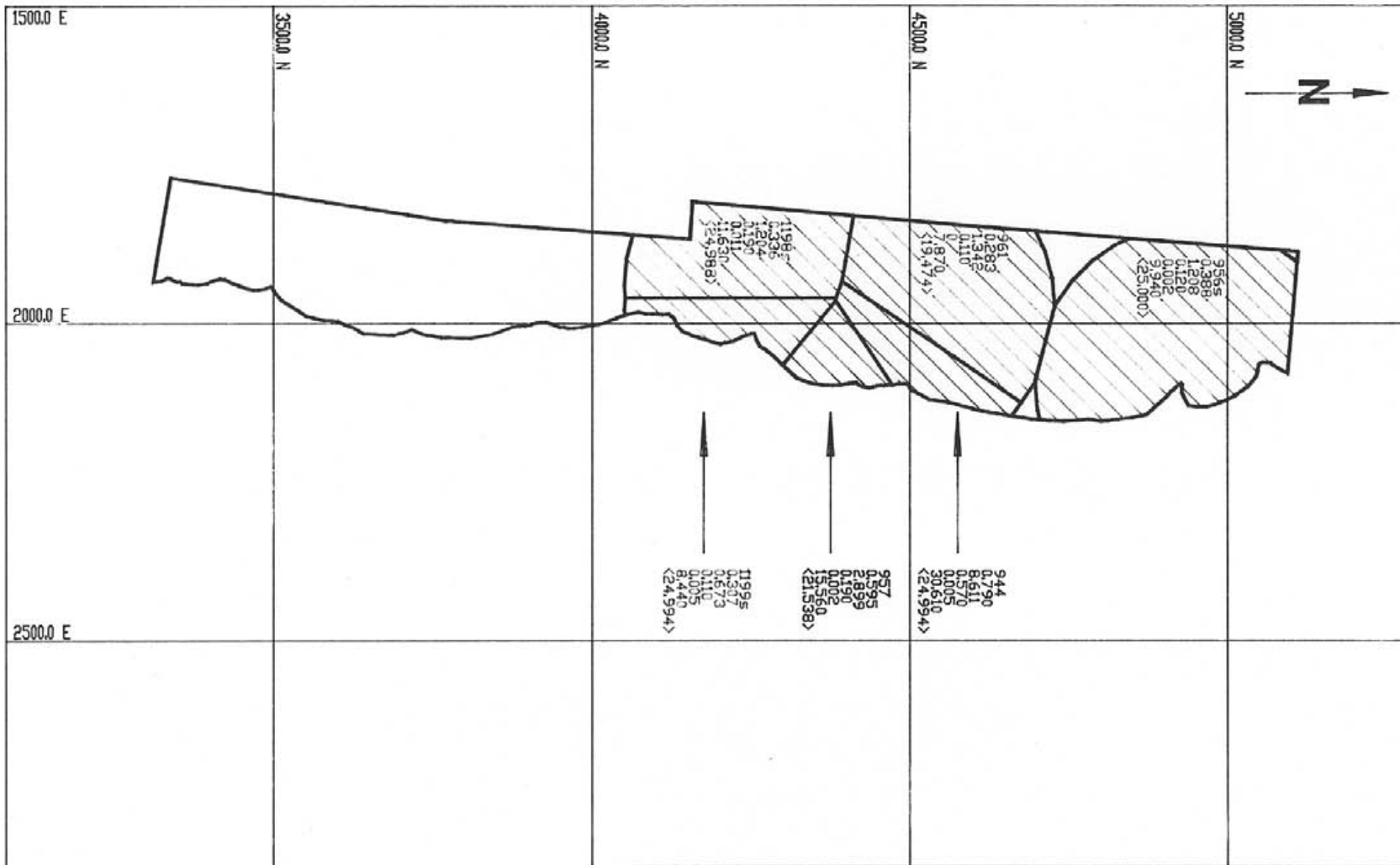
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 0.002 MOLYBDENUM %  
 6.930 POLYGON VALUE \$/tonne  
 <25.010> INTERSECTION LENGTH



POLYGON VALUE

- UNDEFINED MATERIAL
- \$0.00 TO < \$5.00
- \$5.00 TO < \$10.00
- \$10.00 TO < \$15.00
- \$15.00 TO < \$20.00
- \$20.00 TO < \$25.00
- \$25.00 AND GREATER





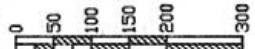
INTERNATIONAL SKYLINE GOLD CORPORATION  
 301-675 WEST HASTINGS STREET  
 VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA  
 CANADA V6B 1N2

BRONSON SLOPE PROPERTY  
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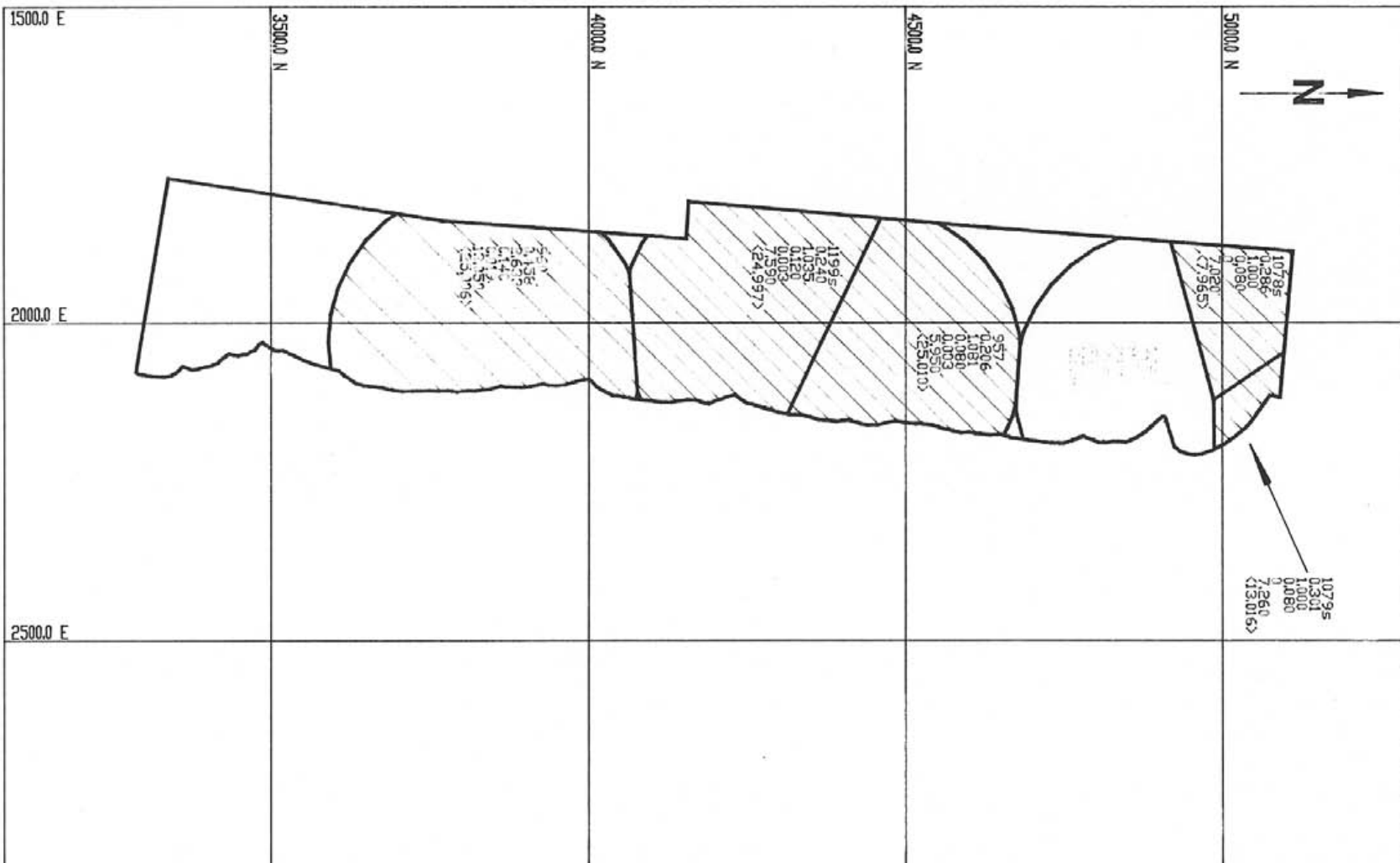
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 0.020 COPPER %  
 0.000 MOLYBDENUM %  
 6.930 POLYGON VALUE \$/tonne  
 <25.010> INTERSECTION LENGTH



POLYGON VALUE

	UNDEFINED MATERIAL		\$15.00 TO < \$20.00
	\$0.00 TO < \$5.00		\$20.00 TO < \$25.00
	\$5.00 TO < \$10.00		\$25.00 AND GREATER
	\$10.00 TO < \$15.00		





INTERNATIONAL SKYLINE GOLD CORPORATION  
 301-675 WEST HASTINGS STREET  
 VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA  
 CANADA V6B 1N2

BRONSON SLOPE PROPERTY  
 RESERVE POLYGONS  
 325m. el. - ADJUSTED

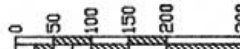
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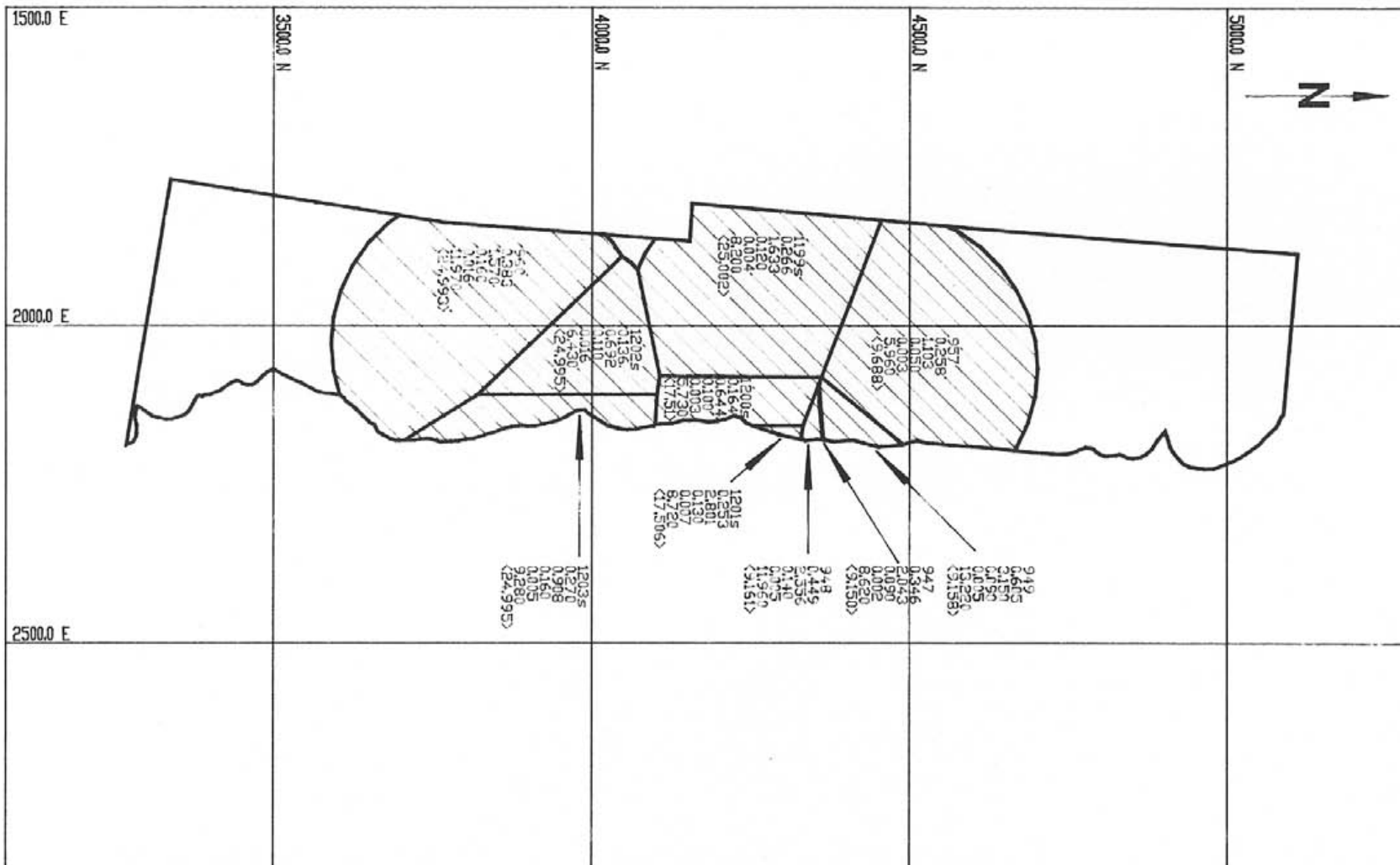
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 1.997 SILVER g/tonne  
 0.020 COPPER %  
 0.002 MOLYBDENUM %  
 6.930 POLYGON VALUE \$/tonne  
 <25.010> INTERSECTION LENGTH



POLYGON VALUE

- UNDEFINED MATERIAL
- \$0.00 TO < \$5.00
- \$5.00 TO < \$10.00
- \$10.00 TO < \$15.00
- \$15.00 TO < \$20.00
- \$20.00 TO < \$25.00
- \$25.00 AND GREATER



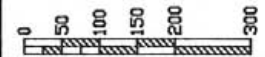
INTERNATIONAL SKYLINE GOLD CORPORATION  
 301-675 WEST HASTINGS STREET  
 VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA  
 CANADA V6B 1N2

BRONSON SLOPE PROPERTY  
 RESERVE POLYGONS  
 300m. el. - ADJUSTED

SCALE: AS SHOWN    DRAWN BY: C.M.T.    DATE: MAY 30 1994

LEGEND

9633 HOLE ID.  
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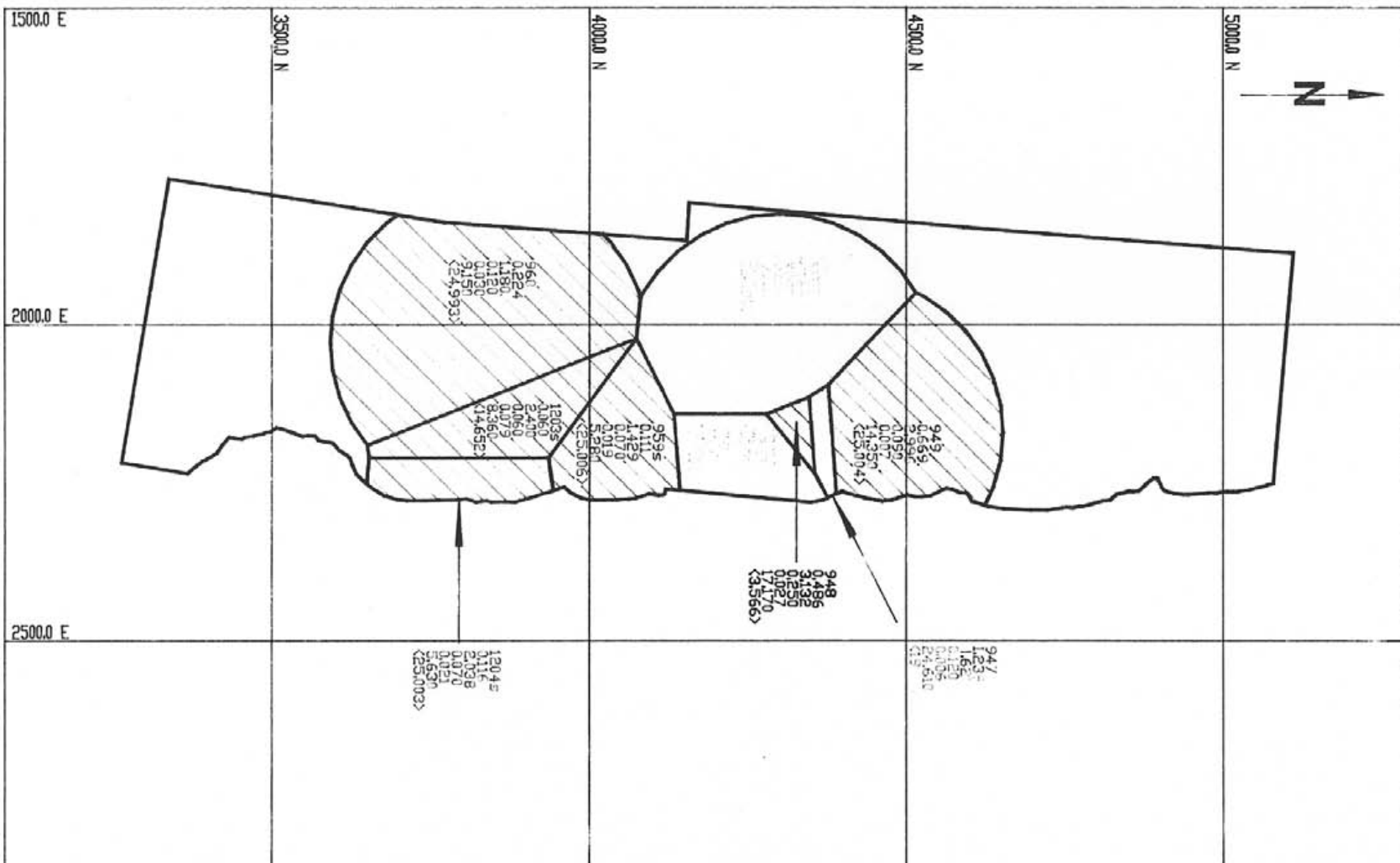


POLYGON VALUE

- UNDEFINED MATERIAL
- \$0.00 TO < \$5.00
- \$5.00 TO < \$10.00
- \$10.00 TO < \$15.00
- \$15.00 TO < \$20.00
- \$20.00 TO < \$25.00
- \$25.00 AND GREATER







INTERNATIONAL SKYLINE GOLD CORPORATION  
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 CANADA V6B 1N2

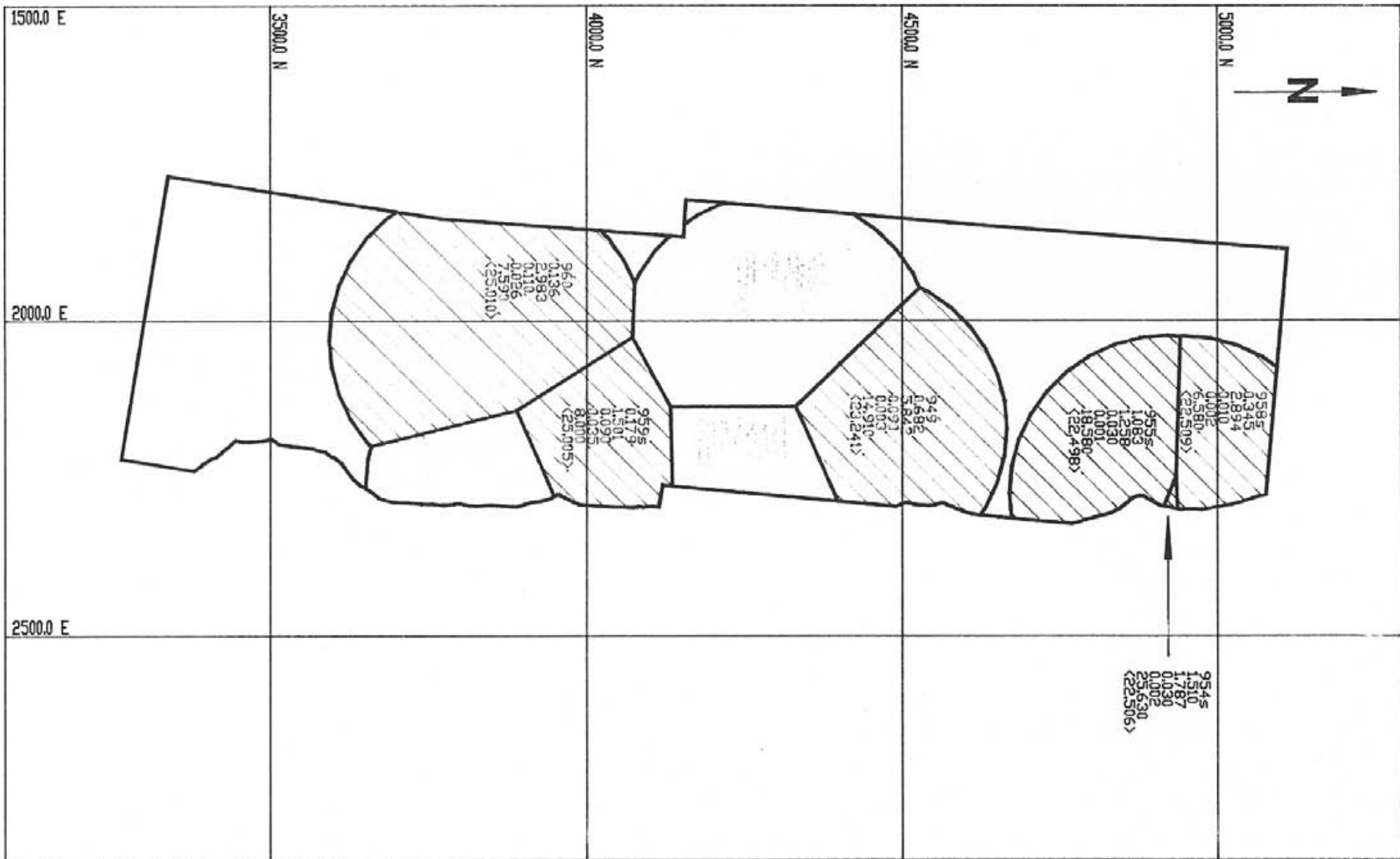
BRONSON SLOPE PROPERTY  
 RESERVE POLYGONS  
 225m. el. - ADJUSTED

SCALE: AS SHOWN    DRAWN BY: C.M.T.    DATE: MAY 30 1994

LEGEND  
 963S HOLE I.D.  
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 0.002 MOLYBDENUM %  
 6.930 POLYGDEN VALUE \$/tonne  
 <25.010> INTERSECTION LENGTH



POLYGON VALUE	
	UNDEFINED MATERIAL
	\$15.00 TO < \$20.00
	\$20.00 TO < \$25.00
	\$25.00 AND GREATER
	\$5.00 TO < \$10.00
	\$10.00 TO < \$15.00



INTERNATIONAL SKYLINE GOLD CORPORATION  
 301-675 WEST HASTINGS STREET  
 VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA  
 CANADA V6B 1N2

BRONSON SLOPE PROPERTY  
 RESERVE POLYGONS  
 200m. el. - ADJUSTED

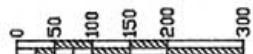
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DATE: MAY 30 1994

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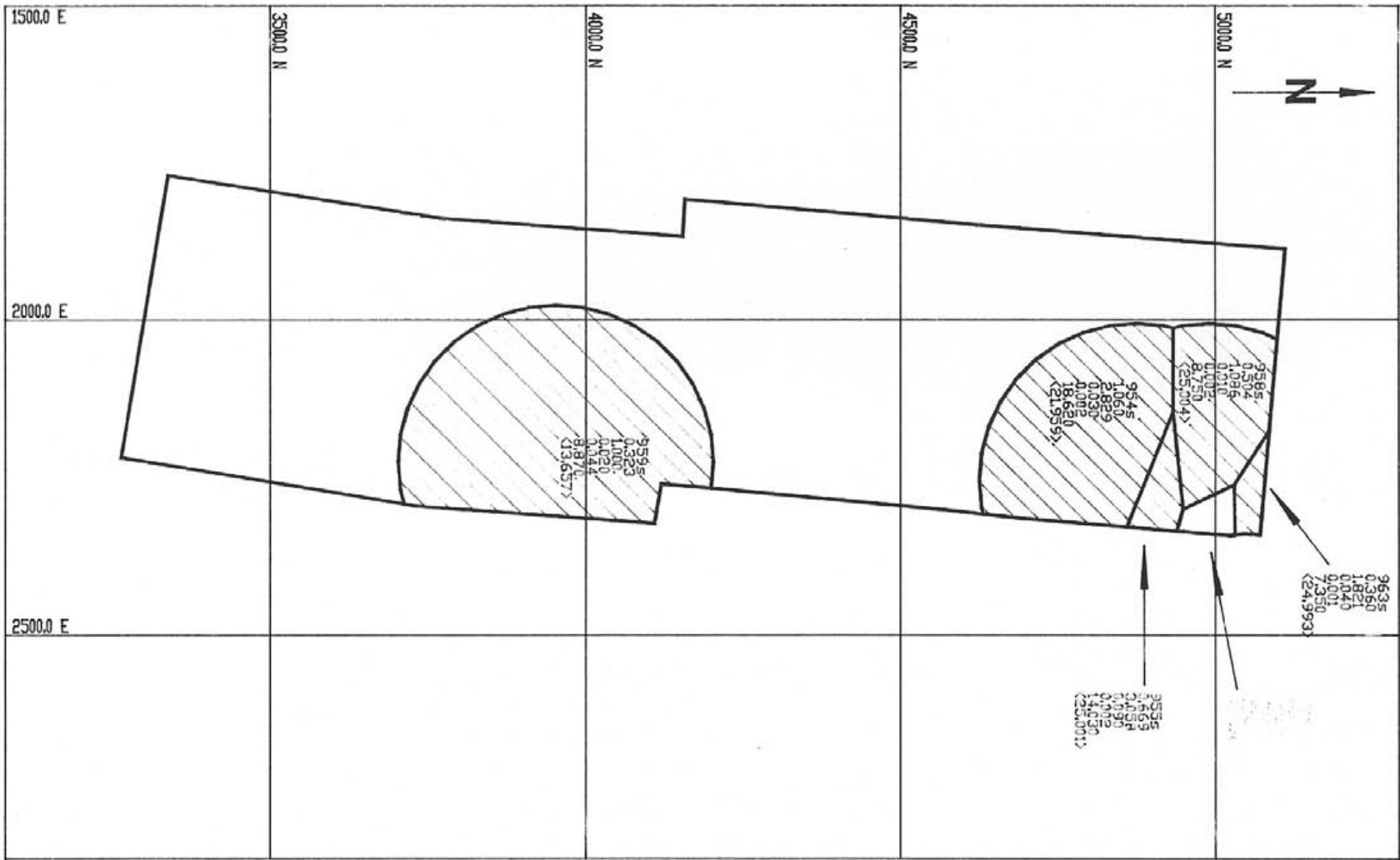
963S HOLE I.D.  
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 1.997 SILVER g/tonne  
 0.020 COPPER %  
 0.002 MOLYBDENUM %  
 6.930 POLYGON VALUE \$/tonne  
 <25.010> INTERSECTION LENGTH



POLYGON VALUE

Undefined Material	\$15.00 TO < \$20.00
\$0.00 TO < \$5.00	\$20.00 TO < \$25.00
\$5.00 TO < \$10.00	\$25.00 AND GREATER
\$10.00 TO < \$15.00	





INTERNATIONAL SKYLINE GOLD CORPORATION  
 301-675 WEST HASTINGS STREET  
 VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA  
 CANADA V6B 1N2

BRONSON SLOPE PROPERTY  
 RESERVE POLYGONS  
 150m. el. - ADJUSTED

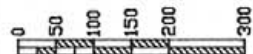
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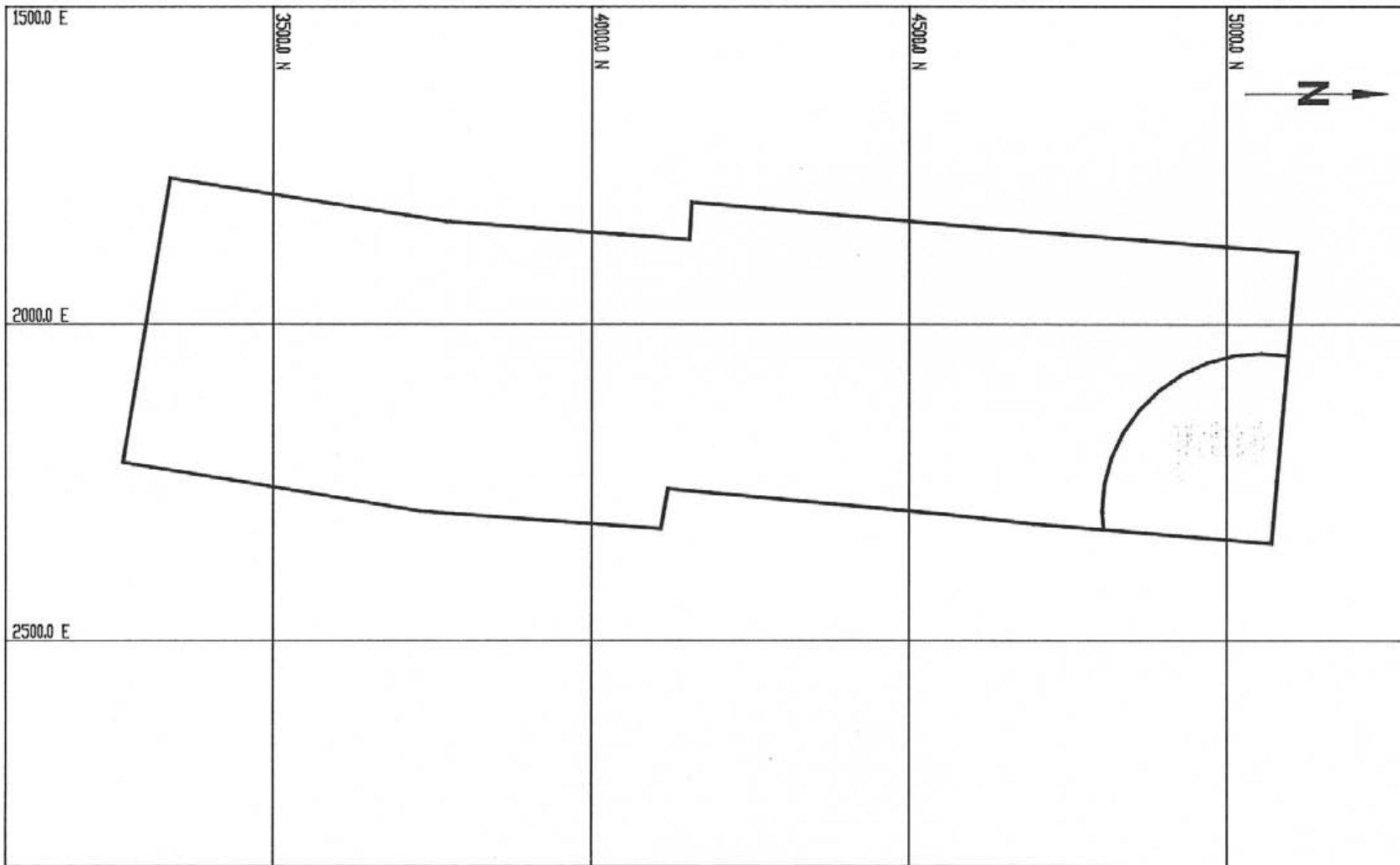
LEGEND

963S HOLE I.D.  
 0.175 GOLD g/tonne  
 1.997 SILVER g/tonne  
 0.020 COPPER %  
 0.002 MOLYBDENUM %  
 6.930 POLYGON VALUE \$/tonne  
 <25.01> INTERSECTION LENGTH



POLYGON VALUE

	UNDEFINED MATERIAL		\$15.00 TO < \$20.00
	\$0.00 TO < \$5.00		\$20.00 TO < \$25.00
	\$5.00 TO < \$10.00		\$25.00 AND GREATER
	\$10.00 TO < \$15.00		



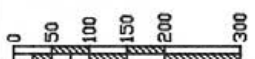
INTERNATIONAL SKYLINE GOLD CORPORATION  
 301-675 WEST HASTINGS STREET  
 VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA  
 CANADA V6B 1N2

BRONSON SLOPE PROPERTY  
 RESERVE POLYGONS  
 100m. e.l. - ADJUSTED

SCALE: AS SHOWN    DRAWN BY: C.M.T.    DATE: MAY 30 1994

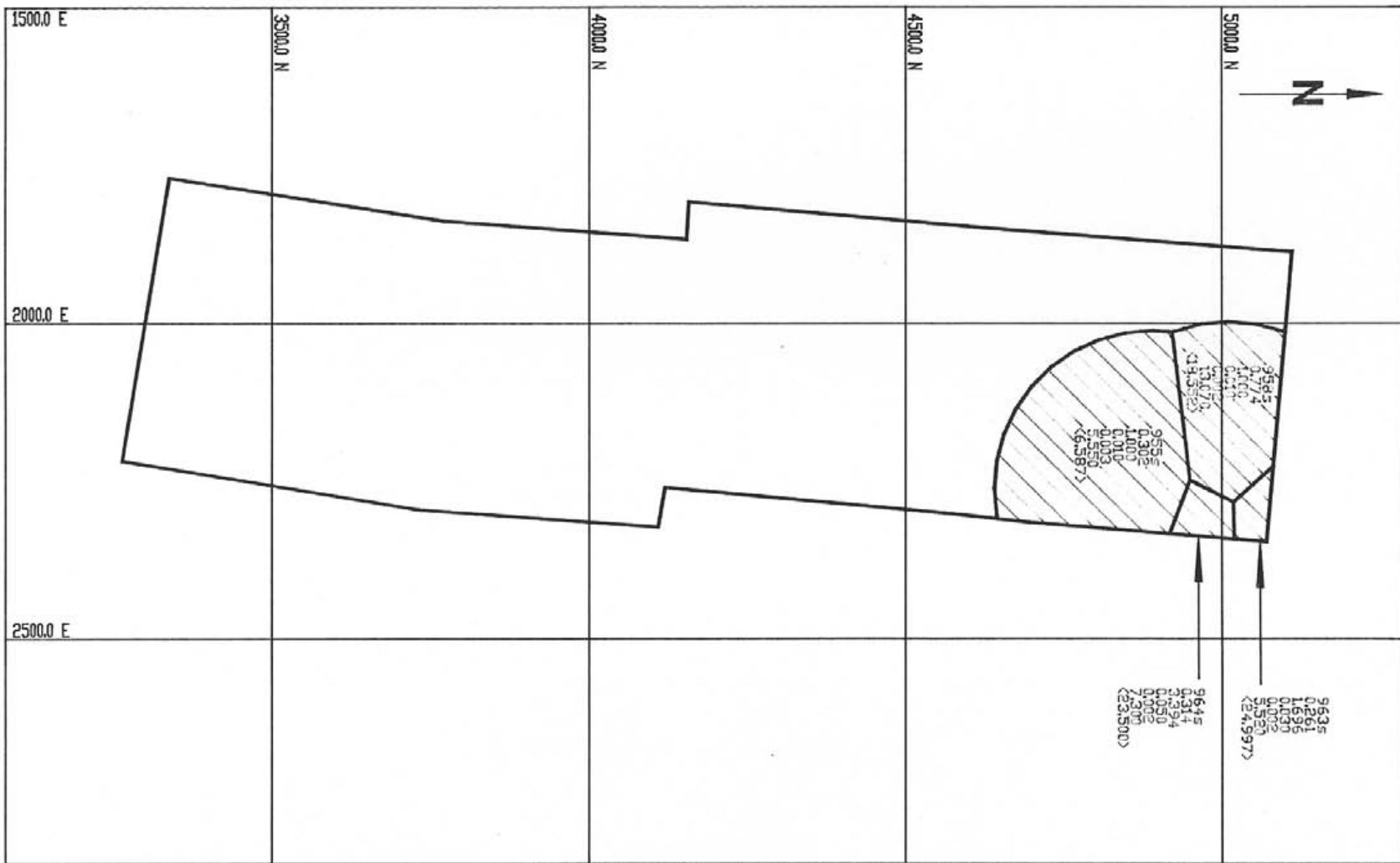
**LEGEND**

9633 HOLE ID.  
 0.175 GOLD g/tonne  
 1.997 SILVER g/tonne  
 0.020 COPPER %  
 0.002 MOLYBDENUM %  
 6.930 POLYGON VALUE \$/tonne  
 <25.010> INTERSECTION LENGTH



**POLYGON VALUE**

	UNDEFINED MATERIAL		\$15.00 TO < \$20.00
	\$0.00 TO < \$5.00		\$20.00 TO < \$25.00
	\$5.00 TO < \$10.00		\$25.00 AND GREATER
	\$10.00 TO < \$15.00		



INTERNATIONAL SKYLINE GOLD CORPORATION  
 301-675 WEST HASTINGS STREET  
 VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA  
 CANADA V6B 1N2

BRONSON SLOPE PROPERTY  
 RESERVE POLYGONS  
 125m. e.l. - ADJUSTED

SCALE: AS SHOWN

DRAWN BY: C.M.T.

DATE: MAY 30 1994

**LEGEND**

9633 HOLE I.D.  
 0.175 GOLD g/tonne  
 1.997 SILVER g/tonne  
 0.020 COPPER %  
 0.002 MOLYBDENUM %  
 6,930 POLYGON VALUE \$/tonne  
 <25,010> INTERSECTION LENGTH



**POLYGON VALUE**

- UNDEFINED MATERIAL
- \$5.00 TO < \$10.00
- \$10.00 TO < \$15.00
- \$15.00 TO < \$20.00
- \$20.00 TO < \$25.00
- \$25.00 AND GREATER



APPENDIX III  
DRILLING REPORT

**SUMMARY REPORT ON THE SPRING 1994**

**DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM**

**BRONSON CREEK PROJECT**

**Located in the Iskut River Area  
Liard Mining Division, British Columbia**

**NTS 104B/11E  
56° 39' North Latitude, 131° 05' West Longitude**

**- prepared for -**

**INTERNATIONAL SKYLINE GOLD CORP.**

**- prepared by -**

**Scott M. Weekes, Geo.**

**August, 1994**

SPRING 1994 DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM  
BRONSON CREEK PROJECT

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Appendix II	Drill Logs

**SUMMARY REPORT ON THE SPRING 1994  
DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM  
BRONSON CREEK PROJECT**

**INTRODUCTION:**

During June of 1994 International Skyline Gold Corp. completed a diamond drilling program on their 100% owned Bronson Creek property. The program was designed to gain confidence in the grades and tonnages indicated within the Red Bluff Zone porphyry system and test a coincident I.P. and soil gold geochemical anomaly possibly related to the porphyry system. This report is intended to summarize the results of the drilling program and make recommendations on further work.

Seven drill holes were completed totalling 951 metres. Five holes were drilled to further explore a higher grade zone within the Red Bluff porphyry style mineralization. Two of the five holes intersected significant widths of higher grade gold / copper mineralization and have confirmed the presence of a high grade zone within the porphyry system. The program was also successful in delineating the western (up hill) margin of the porphyry system in this area.

The remaining two holes were drilled 800 metres grid east of the high grade zone to test a coincident I.P. anomaly and gold soil geochemical anomaly. Both holes intersected significant alteration and silver mineralization.

Further work on the Red Bluff gold / copper porphyry system should be contingent on a successful engineering study designed to investigate the economics of the results to date. Additional drilling is needed to provide a better understanding of the higher grade zone. The orientation, grade and continuity of the high grade zone must be determined before a detailed mineral inventory can be completed. Further work is also recommended in the area of



the two anomaly holes. Initially, a compilation of existing data for the area should be completed followed by additional drilling.

## 2.0 LOCATION ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Bronson Creek Project is located in the Iskut River area of northwestern British Columbia approximately 320 kilometres northwest of Smithers and 80 kilometres east of Wrangell, Alaska. The area is directly north and adjacent to the Johnny Mountain Mine site. The Red Bluff zone is located at the northwest end of the Bronson Project area and is bounded to the north by Bronson Creek and to the west by Cominco's SNIP Project. The NTS designation for the area is 104B/11E.

Access into the area is facilitated by airstrips at Bronson Creek and Johnny Mountain. A road joins the two airstrips making access into the area possible if one or the other is weathered out. All drill moves and crew changes were accomplished using a Hughes 500D helicopter based at the Bronson Creek airstrip.

Topography varies from moderate to areas of steep cliffs while vegetation varies from sub-alpine in the higher areas of the property to a mixture of conifers, devils club, alder and berries on the lower slopes.

## 3.0 CLAIM STATUS

The Bronson Creek Project (see figure 2) is 100% owned by International Skyline Gold Corp. and consists of two staked claims (Reg #2 and 11), 4 Crown Granted Claims and two Fractional Claims (Reg #12 and 13) as described below:

CLAIM NAME	LOT NO.	RECORD NO.
Homestake	2858	Crown Granted
Red Bird	2859	Crown Granted
Mermaid	2860	Crown Granted
Red Bluff	2857	Crown Granted
Reg #2	1248	Staked
Reg #11	4255	Staked
Reg #12 Fr.	4260	Staked
Reg #13 Fr.	4246	Staked

#### 4.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The following brief summary of the regional geology is included to provide a framework for the work done. For a more comprehensive description of the geology of the Iskut River area the reader is directed to work done by Grove (1986), Alldrick et al (1990), Anderson (1989, 1990) and Webster and McMillan (1990).

Grove defined the Stewart Complex as; a northwest trending belt of Upper Triassic and Lower Jurassic volcanics, sediments and their metamorphic equivalents extending from Alice Arm in the south to the Iskut River in the north. The latest interpretations by Anderson (1990) define the Stikine lithostructural terrane as four distinct tectono-stratigraphic assemblages extending from Stewart northwest to Telegraph Creek:

- 1) Palaeozoic Stikine Assemblage - reef limestones and mafic to felsic volcanics
- 2) Triassic to Jurassic volcano-plutonic arc complexes (Stuhini Group, Hazelton Group)
- 3) Middle and Upper Jurassic Bowser overlap assemblages in the east
- 4) Tertiary Coast plutonic Complex to the west

Stuhini and Hazelton Group rocks underlie most of the Johnny Mountain area.

Stuhini Group rocks are characterised by a distinct facies change from northwest to southeast. In the northwest the group is composed of a bimodal sequence of mafic to felsic flows and tuffs interbedded with thick sections of limestone. In the southeast the group is composed of intermediate to mafic volcanics intercalated with minor shale members.

The Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group has been subdivided into three formations; Unuk River Formation, Betty Creek Formation and the Mount Dilworth Formation. The lowermost Unuk River Formation is composed of mafic to intermediate volcanics with interbedded siltstone, pebble conglomerate and greywacke. It is capped by a distinct feldspar porphyry. The Betty Creek Formation overlies the Unuk River and is composed of maroon and green volcanic conglomerate, breccia, siltstones and greywacke and often contains diagnostic jasperoidal veins. The Mount Dilworth Formation is the

uppermost formation and consists of dacitic to rhyolitic flows, welded tuff and tuff breccia.

## 5.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Recent mapping in the Johnny Mountain area has divided the stratigraphy into a lower sequence, correlative with the Triassic Stuhini Group, and an upper sequence, correlative with the Jurassic Hazelton Group. The upper and lower sequences are separated by a flat to gently dipping unconformity.

The lower sequence underlies most of Johnny Mountain and is host to the Snip deposit. It is characterized by strongly deformed turbiditic greywackes with minor siltstones, mudstones, volcanic conglomerate and limestone. Volcanic conglomerates, biotite rich plagioclase porphyritic tuff and felsic crystal tuff are common in the highest exposed portion of the sequence on Johnny Mountain, west of the Johnny Mountain Mine.

The Johnny Mountain Mine is located at the base of the upper sequence which is characterized by flat lying volcanic sedimentary, pyroclastic and flow rocks. Three lithologically distinct units have been recognized within this upper sequence:

- 1) andesitic to dacitic tuff and tuffaceous sediments
- 2) dacitic to rhyolitic flows, tuff and tuff breccia

### 3) dark green plagioclase-phyric basalt flow

Intruding the Johnny Mountain strata are numerous Triassic to Tertiary dykes and stocks including the Red Bluff Porphyry. These intrusions are typically medium to coarse grained, potassium feldspar (K-feldspar) megacrystic and felsic to intermediate in composition. The relative ages and compositions of the Early Jurassic intrusions (Red Bluff) and the volcanics of the upper sequence indicate that the intrusions are sub-volcanic and are probably feeders to the volcanics.

Folding in the lower sequence is characterized by steep limbs, tight profiles and north-northwest trending axis while folding in the upper sequence is limited to broad gentle warping. Kinematic indicators within the shear zone at Snip and the extensional veins at Johnny Mountain indicate a consistent sense of movement (sinistral + normal).

## 6.0 WORK PROGRAM

During June of 1994 a seven hole, 951 meter diamond drilling project was completed on the Bronson Creek property. BQTK sized core was recovered and all core was stored temporarily at Pamicon Development Limited's Bronson Creek camp site.

The program was designed to further explore a higher grade zone

within the Red Bluff porphyry system as well as test a coincident I.P. and gold soil geochemical anomaly east of the high grade zone. Five holes were drilled in an effort to gain greater confidence in the grades and continuity of the higher grade zone. Two holes tested the coincident geophysical and geochemical anomaly, some 800 metres east of the high grade zone.

#### 7.0 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The five holes drilled to test the higher grade section of the Red Bluff porphyry system were drilled at or near the contact of the Red Bluff Porphyry and a greywacke sequence. Four holes intersected wide zones of low grade disseminated gold / copper mineralization, two of which intersected significant widths of much higher grade material (see TABLE 1). The one hole that returned only marginal values was drilled on the southwest margin of the porphyry system, entirely within sediments.

The program was successful in helping to outline a higher grade section within the porphyry system, however further work is needed to determine the continuity and spatial relationships of the higher grade intersections. A number of preliminary observations can be made from the current drill results. All of the higher grade material is near the intrusive - sediment contact and is not confined to any specific alteration type although the majority of the high gold assays are from areas of quartz+magnetite stockwork. The higher grade sections are associated with low zinc, lead, and

molybdenum values while the low grade sedimentary sections are relatively zinc, lead and molybdenum rich. This probably reflects a primary temperature gradient away from the intrusive.

In many cases (including the 1993 drilling) intersections in which primary features have been obliterated by alteration grade into less altered granodiorite. In no case is there a clear gradation from relatively unaltered sediment to totally altered rock. For this reason, it is assumed that where no original textures are preserved, the protolith was intrusive. This may not always be the case and it is possible that some sections logged only as alteration may in fact represent altered sediments.

There seems to be virtually no contact metamorphic effects and only very minor silicification in rocks that can be recognized as sediments. In general, alteration effects within the sediments seem to be limited to a very narrow zone around the intrusive.

In virtually all cases visual estimates of copper grades are lower than the actual grades. There are a number of factors that contribute to this discrepancy. The most obvious source of error is in overly conservative estimates of very low grade mineralization (the bulk of the assays indicating less than 0.5% chalcopyrite mineralization). In addition at least some of the chalcopyrite occurs as very fine disseminations within pyrite and would likely not be included in visual estimates. A detailed thin

section study would determine the importance and distribution of the finely disseminated copper mineralization. Another contributing factor may be that chalcopyrite is not the only copper mineral present. In at least one hole a very fine grained black metallic mineral thought to be tetrahedrite was observed. A thin section study would also determine the importance of additional copper minerals. If a significant amount of the copper in some zones was found to occur as fine disseminations in pyrite or as different copper minerals, the metallurgy and therefore economics of the deposit would change.

HOLE NUMBER	FROM (m)	TO (m)	CORE LENGTH	Au (PPM)	Ag (PPM)	Cu (ppm)
S-1208	23.5	139.0	118.6	0.63	2.70	2257
S-1209	16.0	107.0	91.0	0.85	3.69	2743
INCL.	52.9	72.5	19.6	1.54	8.46	4609
S-1210	23.6	120.9	87.3	0.66	1.53	1791
INCL.	23.6	40.9	17.3	1.64	3.54	4514
INCL.	25.3	37.9	12.6	2.06	4.05	5152
S-1211	40.7	143.0	102.3	0.45	1.37	2047
S-1213	63.4	69.5	6.1	0.28	149.5	4830
S-1214	16.1	32.9	16.8	0.65	20.67	365

TABLE 1

The two holes drilled to test the coincident geochemical and geophysical anomaly were drilled entirely within an altered rubble zone. This zone is characterized by extremely broken rock, strong clay alteration and 5% to 40% pyrite mineralization. Two zones of



massive to semi-massive pyrite were intersected in S-1214. Core recovery was approximately 40% from S-1213 and better than 90% from S-1214. Although the zone returned low copper and gold values both holes returned significant intersections of silver mineralization (see TABLE 1) as well as sporadic high gold and zinc assays. In addition, there are slightly elevated values of lead and zinc.

## 8.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Drilling was successful in partially delineating a high grade zone within the Red Bluff gold, copper porphyry system. Further work will be needed to determine the full extent and significance of this higher grade mineralization. At this time the geometry of the high grade zone is unclear and a detailed examination of drill sections is needed to determine the spatial relationships of individual intersections. A better understanding of the zone will help in planning future drill programs and will aid in ore reserve calculations.

A preliminary study of metal ratio's and their potential relationship to metal zoning is recommended. A better understanding of the zoning characteristics of the system may help in future drilling and the discovery of other higher grade zones.

To date the highest grade zone discovered within the Red Bluff porphyry system occurs near the south west margin of the system near the intrusive / sediment contact. To explore the possibility of concentric alteration and mineralization "envelops" further work is recommended on the northern (down slope) intrusive - sediment contact. Initial work should include relogging and reassaying any previous holes drilled in this area.

Two holes drilled 800 metres east of the high grade zone intersected significant widths of extremely clay altered, broken, mineralized rock. It seems likely that the rubble zone represents

the very top of the porphyry system and the magnetite rich quartz stockwork zone represents the bottom. Further work is needed to test the possibility that high grade gold veins are present within the rubble zone.

**APPENDIX I**  
**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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**APPENDIX II**

**DRILL LOGS**

# Skyline Gold Corporation

301 - 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6B 1N2  
(604) 683-6865

## DRILL LOG

<b>LOCATION</b>  LATITUDE 4575 N DEPARTURE 1875 E ELEVATION		<b>AZIMUTH</b> (Grd E) DIP -82° TOTAL LENGTH 182.6 m		<b>SKELETON LOG</b>  0-13.4 Casing 13.4-14.6 Quartz Sericite Pyrite 14.6-23.4 Altered Wacke 23.4-60.7 Quartz Sericite ± Pyrite 60.7-100.9 Quartz Sericite + K-spar 100.9-106.1 Quartz Sericite Chlorite 106.1-127.5 Altered Granodiorite 127.5-182.6 Quartz Stockwork EOH	
<b>LOGGED BY</b> S Weekes		<b>DATE STARTED</b> June 5/94			
<b>DATE</b> June 8/94		<b>DATE COMPLETED</b> June 8/94			
<b>CONTRACTOR</b> Olympic		<b>CORE SIZE</b> BQTW			
<b>DIP TESTS</b>		<b>HORIZONTAL PROJECTIONS (L-Cos DIP)</b>			
		<b>VERTICAL PROJECTIONS (L-Sin DIP)</b>			
<b>COMMENTS</b> Casing left in hole					
<b>PROJECT</b> Red Bluff			<b>OBJECTIVE</b>		<b>HOLE NO.</b> 51208























# Skyline Gold Corporation

301 - 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6B 1N2  
(604) 683-6865

## DRILL LOG

<b>LOCATION</b>  LATITUDE 4575 N DEPARTURE 1995 E ELEVATION		<b>AZIMUTH</b> Grid E	<b>SKELETON LOG</b>  0-1.5 Casing  1.5-169.2 Quartz Magnetite Stockwork
		<b>DIP</b> -80°	
		<b>TOTAL LENGTH</b> 169.2	
<b>LOGGED BY</b> S Wednes	<b>DATE STARTED</b> June 9/94		
<b>DATE</b> June 12/94	<b>DATE COMPLETED</b> June 12/94		
<b>CONTRACTOR</b> Olympic	<b>CORE SIZE</b> 30.2		
<b>DIP TESTS</b>	<b>HORIZONTAL PROJECTIONS (L-Cos DIP)</b>		
		<b>VERTICAL PROJECTIONS (L-Sin DIP)</b>	
<b>COMMENTS</b> Casing left in hole			
<b>PROJECT</b> Red Bluff	<b>OBJECTIVE</b>		<b>HOLE NO.</b> 51209

















# Skyline Gold Corporation

301 - 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6B 1N2  
 (604) 683-6865

## DRILL LOG

LOCATION  LATITUDE 4800 N DEPARTURE 1990 E ELEVATION	AZIMUTH Grid E	SKELETON LOG  0-7.6 Casings 7.6-39.3 Greywacke *20% quartz veining  39.3-55.9 Transition Zone  55.9-109.1 Quartz magnetic Stockwork  109.1-124.1 Alt'd Granodiorite
	DIP -75°	
	TOTAL LENGTH 124.1 m	
LOGGED BY S. Weekes	DATE STARTED June 13/94	
DATE June 16/94	DATE COMPLETED June 15/94	
CONTRACTOR Olympic Drilling	CORE SIZE BA 2	
	HORIZONTAL PROJECTIONS (L-Cos DIP)	
DIP TESTS	VERTICAL PROJECTIONS (L-Sin DIP)	
	COMMENTS	
PROJECT Red Bluff	OBJECTIVE	











# Skyline Gold Corporation

301 - 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6B 1N2  
 (604) 683-6865

## DRILL LOG

LOCATION  LATITUDE 4800 N DEPARTURE 1900 E ELEVATION		AZIMUTH Grid E	SKELETON LOG  0-5.2 Casing 5.2-117.7 Altered Wacke 117.7-121.3 Contact Zone - brecciated - 30% quartz - 5% py, tr epy 121.3-137.0 Altered Intrusive ** tr-1% epy (1) increases down hole 137.0-165.5 Quartz Magnetite Stockwork	
		DIP -85°		
		TOTAL LENGTH 165.5		
LOGGED BY S. Weekes	DATE STARTED June 16/94			
DATE June 19/94	DATE COMPLETED June 19/94			
CONTRACTOR Olympic Drilling	CORE SIZE BQ2			
	HORIZONTAL PROJECTIONS (L-Cos DIP)			
DIP TESTS	VERTICAL PROJECTIONS (L-Sin DIP)			
	COMMENTS			
PROJECT Red Bluff	OBJECTIVE	HOLE NO. S1211		















# Skyline Gold Corporation

301 - 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6B 1N2  
 (604) 683-6865

## DRILL LOG

<b>LOCATION</b>  LATITUDE 5025 N DEPARTURE 1910 E ELEVATION	<b>AZIMUTH</b> Grid E	<b>SKELETON LOG</b>  0-13.7 Casing 13.1-129.0 Altered Greywacke - chloritic - minor sections (6% py, .5% cpy) 129.0 - 135.3 Contact Zone - 25% quartz stockwork  135.3 EOH
	<b>DIP</b> -75°	
	<b>TOTAL LENGTH</b> 135.3	
	<b>DATE STARTED</b> June 20 /94	
<b>LOGGED BY</b> S. Weekes	<b>DATE COMPLETED</b> June 22 /94	
<b>DATE</b> June 22 /94	<b>CORE SIZE</b> BQTW	
<b>CONTRACTOR</b> Olympic Drilling	<b>HORIZONTAL PROJECTIONS (L-Cos DIP)</b>	
	<b>VERTICAL PROJECTIONS (L-Sin DIP)</b>	
<b>DIP TESTS</b>		
<b>COMMENTS</b>		
<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>HOLE NO. S 1212</b>













# Skyline Gold Corporation

301 - 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6B 1N2  
 (604) 683-6865

## DRILL LOG

LOCATION  LATITUDE 3500N DEPARTURE 1820E ELEVATION		AZIMUTH Grid E	SKELETON LOG  0-7.6 Casing  7.6-84.7 Fault -40% core recovery -very strong clay alt'n -1-8% PY  EOH
		DIP -79°	
		TOTAL LENGTH 84.7m	
LOGGED BY S Weekes	DATE STARTED June 23/94		
DATE June 25/94	DATE COMPLETED June 24/94		
CONTRACTOR Olympic Drilling	CORE SIZE BQTK		
	HORIZONTAL PROJECTIONS (L-Cos DIP)		
DIP TESTS	VERTICAL PROJECTIONS (L-Sin DIP)		
COMMENTS Hole stopped due to bad ground conditions. Casing left in			
PROJECT Red Bluff	OBJECTIVE		HOLE NO. S1213



INTERVAL	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLES			ASSAYS						
					From	To	Width	Au oz/l	Ag oz/l	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %		
	lost core													
				1726	49.7	51.8		120	3.8	22	1	1		
	49.7 - 51.2 - 1.4m			1727	51.8	52.8		130	1.8	16	1	2		
	51.2 - 51.8 - .6m			1728	52.8	53.6		140	8.2	22	1	1		
	51.8 - 53.6 - 0.3m			1729	53.6	54.3		230	2.6	34	8	2		
	53.6 - 54.3 - 0.3m			1730	54.3	56.4		410	4.4	24	14	2		
	54.3 - 56.4 - .3m			1731	56.4	58.5		100	1.6	18	8	3		
	56.4 - 58.5 - 1.7m			1732	58.5	60.4		120	2.0	28	14	1		
	58.5 - 60.5 - 0.7m			1733	60.4	63.4		90	4.6	16	18	1		
	60.5 - 63.4 - 2.5m			1734	63.4	66.4		140	164	9100	3	1		
	63.4 - 66.4 - 2.8m			1735	66.4	69.5		410	135	560	1	2		
	66.4 - 69.5 - 1.0m			1736	69.5	72.5		120	3.6	42	8	2		
	69.5 - 72.5 - 1.8m			1737	72.5	75.6		100	2.9	68	2	42		
	72.5 - 75.6 - 2.3m			1738	75.6	78.6		130	2.8	820	4	46		
	75.6 - 78.6 - 2.6m			1739	78.6	81.7		100	4.4	54	72	52		
	78.6 - 81.7 - 2.7m			1740	81.7	84.7		140	3.8	152	45	42		
	81.7 - 84.7 - 1.9m				84.7	80m								

# Skyline Gold Corporation

301 - 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6B 1N2  
 (604) 683-8865

## DRILL LOG

LOCATION  LATITUDE 3650 N DEPARTURE 1840 E ELEVATION	AZIMUTH Grid E	SKELETON LOG  0 - 4.6 Casing 4.6 - 89.9 Breccia Zone * 14.1 - 20.7 20 - 40% PY * 47.7 - 49.4 8 - 20% PY	
	DIP -75°		
	TOTAL LENGTH 89.9m		
LOGGED BY 5 Weeks	DATE STARTED June 25/94	EOH	
DATE June 27/94	DATE COMPLETED June 26/94		
CONTRACTOR Olympic Drilling	CORE SIZE BQTK		
DIP TESTS	HORIZONTAL PROJECTIONS (L-Cos DIP)		
	VERTICAL PROJECTIONS (L-Sin DIP)		
COMMENTS Hole getting tight. Water supply went dry. Casing left in hole			
PROJECT Red Bluff	OBJECTIVE	HOLE NO. S1214	







APPENDIX IV  
SURFACE MAPPING REPORT

**INTERNATIONAL SKYLINE GOLD CORPORATION**

**GEOLOGIC SUMMARY OF THE RED BLUFF AREA  
BRONSON SLOPE PROJECT**

**BY  
MICHAEL J. MOORE, B.Sc.**

**AUGUST 20, 1994**

**1994 Geologic Summary of the Red Bluff Area**  
**of International Skyline Gold**  
**by Michael J. Moore BSc.**

The Red Bluff intrusive is a moderately to intensely altered megacrystic feldspar porphyry thought to be a quartz diorite. The intrusive outcrops on the steep northerly slope of Johnny Mountain just south of the Cominco camp. The outcropping extends from the Cominco 130 portal some two kilometers east down Bronson Creek valley. The stock has been pervasively altered by quartz, K-feldspar and magnetite which in turn is cut by quartz magnetite veins and stringers. Gold, copper mineralization predominantly occurs on the south contact of the intrusive and a hornfels siltstone. Quartz, chalcopyrite stringers and in some cases veins cut both the quartz magnetite alteration and quartz magnetite stringers. A large portion of gold, copper values are associated with this stringer stockwork ore. This mineralization is no doubt related to disseminated, bleby, fracture and breccia mineralization which is predominate in certain localities of the porphyry copper, gold portion of the intrusive, such as seen in hole S944. This hole contains high grade porphyry-copper, gold mineralization over 34.5m grading 0.5 percent copper and one gram gold from 136.4 to 170.9m.

Work completed in August, 1994 by the author shows that the porphyry mineralization is not confined to random stringers and disseminations. Surface mapping and observation of drill holes 1208 through 1211 show that two main sets of quartz chalcopyrite stringers and in the case of the steeper set, veins predominate within the stockwork. The steeper dipping set strikes between 100 and 120 degrees and dips between seventy south and north. In the western portion of the deposit south dipping stringers and veins are most common. Because past drilling in this area was drilled at steep angles the true grade of this area is of yet unknown. Significant increases in grades of copper and gold are expected by the author as shallower dipping holes intersect more of the copper gold rich veins mapped in Big Gulley Fault and near the Old Red Bluff camp. Previous drilling did test the shallow dipping stringer set found especially in the hornfels siltstone

where these stringers come up along the shallow dipping local foliation. In some areas this foliation is folded with a fold axis measured to be plunging 30 degrees towards azimuth 241 degrees and an axial plane striking 095 degrees dipping 59 degrees south.

Some veins belonging to the steeper set were intersected in holes 1209 and 1210. A vein in hole 1209 graded 7.8g Au, 70g Ag and 0.5% Cu over a one meter interval. A vein in hole 1210 graded 8.3g Au, 8g Ag and 1.3% Cu over 2.1 meters. These veins have core angles between ten and twenty degrees whereas the flatter set of stringers have core angles between sixty and ninety degrees in these steeply dipping holes. Both stringer/vein sets had similar timing since both are seen to cut each other in the core. Large 110 steeply dipping veins with some underground mineable potential are restricted to a four hundred meter strike length between 4930N and 4530N and a two hundred meter thickness of rock between 1900E and 2100E. Veins may occur to the true south of these veins lying on Cominco ground but are obliterated close to surface by the quartz sericite pyrite alteration zone.

Both stringer sets cut both the porphyry intrusive and hornfels siltstone, with the flatter foliation parallel set weakening away from the intrusive contact. In the area of hole 1198 a stringer stockwork was observed in the field. This stockwork area had dips unlike the area to the true west. Dips were both moderate to the north and south making drilling problematic in this area. Hole 1198 intersected stockwork stringer mineralization in the intrusive and grades significantly higher than holes down hill of this area (holes 1199, 1200 and 1201). A hole uphill of 1198 is needed to test the stockwork mineralization in the overlying hornfels siltstone.

The area true west of Big Gulley Creek was found to have disappointing field observed amounts of copper mineralization. Offset on the fault was not observed to be large as rock units were not displaced. Significant rotation on the fault has occurred. Foliations true east of the fault within the hornfels siltstone were 155/36 degrees south whereas true west were 145/55 degrees

south. Some 19 degrees of rotation is thus apparent. The fault itself is mineralized with chlorite, pyrite and chalcopyrite but has been drill tested already. Stringers and veins were observed to occur on both sides of the fault in the quartz diorite intrusive. Field observation shows that they quickly die out to the west within the intrusive. Within the creek to the true west of Big Gulley Creek significant copper mineralization was observed but in a very restricted area. The holes drilled in this area in 1965 (1077 to 1079) by Cominco graded well in copper only within a thin overlying section of hornfels siltstone. The porphyry below was weakly mineralized as observed in the field. The outcropping of the hornfels siltstone containing high copper values is very restricted and further drilling in this areas must be of a lower priority than other holes recommended.

Between 4100N and 3900N gold, copper mineralization weakens at the intrusive sediment contact but may be present true south of this area at depth. This southern area would be along strike of the main copper gold zone to the true west. In the area of 3670N 2170E (L37N) significant copper mineralization was observed and sampled in stockwork, stringer and disseminated mineralized Red Bluff intrusive. The main set of stringers strike 130 degrees and dips 55 degrees to the North. This zone was tested by a twenty foot long adit in the early 1900's. The intrusive in this area is more mafic and is altered by biotite chlorite and magnetite weakly to intensely. This alteration is cut by quartz chalcopyrite stringers which give values up to 0.2% copper and 400 ppm Mo. Gold values were quite low from 60 to 310 ppb. Because of the low gold grades and the distance of the showing from the main copper, gold porphyry zone it is not recommended that the area be drilled this fall. Further mapping and sampling in this area in 1995 is recommended.

The large quartz sericite pyrite zone south of the intrusive obliterates mineralization and needs no drill testing. This alteration is likely the last episode of hydrothermal alteration associated with the Red Bluff intrusive emplacement. In the west end a gradational replacement

of siltstones occurs along the shallow southerly dipping foliation within the siltstone. To the east the sericite zone dips steeply.

## Conclusions

Three initial holes have been recommended with azimuth 025 and dips of 50 to ascertain the true grade of the deposit area. It is expected that the copper and gold grades will increase significantly as the steeply dipping veins of up to 1.5m thick will be intersected with these holes. Some of these veins may have underground potential. Previous holes are useful for telling if the rock contains late stage quartz chalcopyrite stringers, veins and chalcopyrite disseminations required for attaining high copper, gold values in the Red Bluff porphyry. Most of the holes in the true northern portion of the Red Bluff stock do not intersect this late copper gold mineralized rock because the mineralization is not present. Most of the holes in the southern portion of the stock grade much higher in copper and gold because of the presence of the late stage mineralization mentioned above.

These three holes will test grades in both the altered siltstone and porphyry intrusive. It is useful to consider in any future drilling the necessity of testing both these rock types.

Increase in tonnage may be found vertically down from holes 1208 1209 1210 1211 and not laterally to the true north within the intrusive.

