DRILLING REPORT ON SA GROUP #1

FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GROUP CENTRE: 612500E, 5487500N, Datum NAD 83, Projection UTM Zone 11
WORK CENTRE: 613724E, 5482785N, Datum NAD 83, Projection UTM Zone 11

FOR
R. H. STANFIELD
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Calgary, Alberta

By
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MASTER MINERAL RESOURCE SERVICES LTD.
Calgary, Alberta

February 1999

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION:

Drilling programs in 1987 and 1994 located a deposit of feldspar porphyry on the Aspen 11 claim. Subsequent surface mapping and airborne geophysical surveys outlined the extension of the deposit. Currently the deposit is recognized as a large intrusive stock of monzonite -diorite composition with feldspar as the main mineral component, and quartz and mica as the other rock forming minerals in relatively small proportion.

The monzonite diorite stock has intruded Devonian sediments, mostly limestone, and in some places assimilation of large blocks and xenoliths of the host rock alters its composition.

Feldspar is used in the manufacture of container glass and glass fiber insulation, in ceramic whiteware products and glazes, in wall and floor tile compositions, and as a filler-extender in paints, plastics and foam rubber.

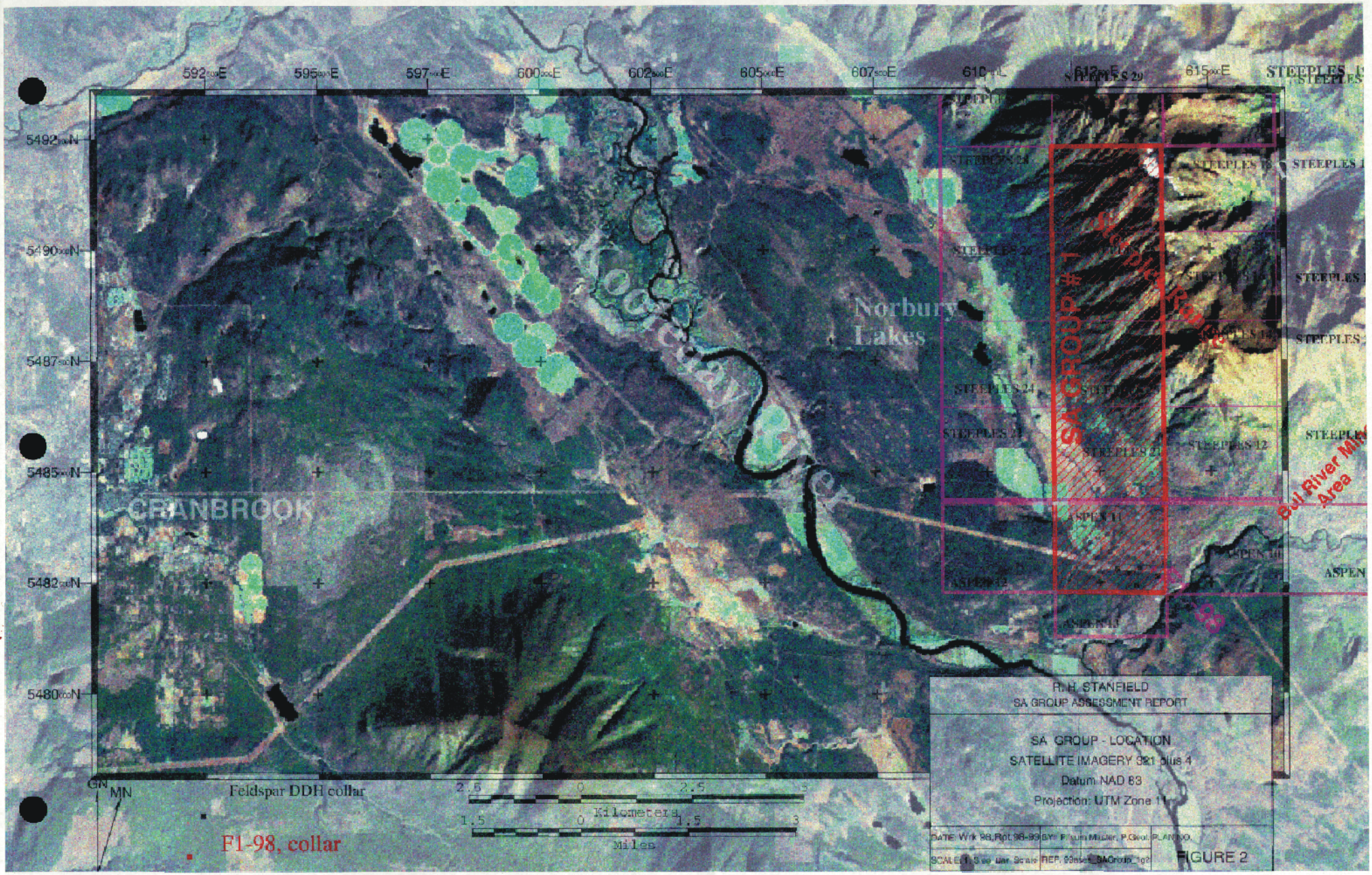
Previous work on the deposit indicate that it is relatively uniform in all components, except carbonates, which are mainly calcite and siderite. Iron content is directly correlated to the magnetite and siderite content. Material characterization to date indicates that physical and chemical properties will meet the specifications for the glass and ceramic industry after completion of the current program of process research. In certain portions of the deposit, iron content exceeds the specifications for the ceramic industry, and subsequently the total iron content is used as the primary characteristic for grade determination in drilling and sampling programs.

LOCATION, ACCESSIBILITY & TOPOGRAPHY:

The Aspen clams are located in southeastern British Columbia, approximately 30 kilometers by Highway 3 from Cranbrook, and then by Highway 93 just past the settlement of Bull River. Secondary gravel roads provide access to the Aspen Claim 11 of the SAGroup #1, while the remaining "Steeples Claims" in the Group are not accessible by road. The southern portion of the Group is on fairly open parkland. Thicker vegetation consists usually of brush, and is located in the Bull River valley and subsidiary drainage and dry creek beds, while the remainder is above the tree line.

Topographic relief ranges from 800 meters to 2400 meters, extending from the banks of the Bull River in the Rocky Mountain Trench to almost the top of the ridge line on the Steeples Range. The claims are in the Fort Steele Mining Division in N.T.S. 82G/6, and 82G/11 centered approximately at 612500E, 5487500N (Datum NAD 83, Projection UTM Zone 11).

Figure 1 is a Site Location with respect to southeastern corner of British Columbia. **Figure 2** is a satellite imagery (using 321 plus 4 bands) on which are superimposed the outline of the claims of this Group and some of the adjacent claims. Also, labeled are the location of Cranbrook, the closest urban center and some of the major physiographic and other cultural features.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5492 000N
5490 000N
5487 500N
5485 000N
5482 500N
5480 000N
CRANBROOK
Norbury Lakes
SA GROUP #1
Bul River Mineral Area
STEEPLES 29
STEEPLES 28
STEEPLES 26
STEEPLES 24
STEEPLES 21
STEEPLES 18
STEEPLES 16
STEEPLES 14
STEEPLES 12
ASPEN 11
ASPEN 10
ASPEN 12
ASPEN 13
ASPEN
GN
MN
Feldspar DDH collar
F1-98, collar
2.5 0 2.5 5
Kilometers
1.5 0 1.5 3
Miles
R.H. STANFIELD
SA GROUP ASSESSMENT REPORT
SA GROUP - LOCATION
SATELLITE IMAGERY 321 plus 4
Datum NAD 83
Projection: UTM Zone 11
DATE: Wrk 98,Rpt 98-99
BY: Pilsum Master, P.Geol.
PLAN NO.
SCALE: 1:See Bar Scale
REF: 98sa01_SAGroup_1g2
FIGURE 2

Figure 3 is a zoom-in to a larger scale showing the SA Group #1 claims on a background of drainage patterns, roads and major cultural features (all from digitized TRIM data). In addition the location of a drilling program on Aspen #11 and #10 is shown. ERMAPPER software was used to put together and print Figure 3. Costs of work on drill hole F1-98 and F1-98WW (percussion hole used for drilling water) has been used for assessment work in this report, and the location of F1-98 is shown in magenta colour. The collar for F1-98WW is within a few meters of the F1-98 collar and cannot be distinguished on this map due to the scale used.

PROPERTY:

Table 1: Work applied to Claims in SA Group #1:

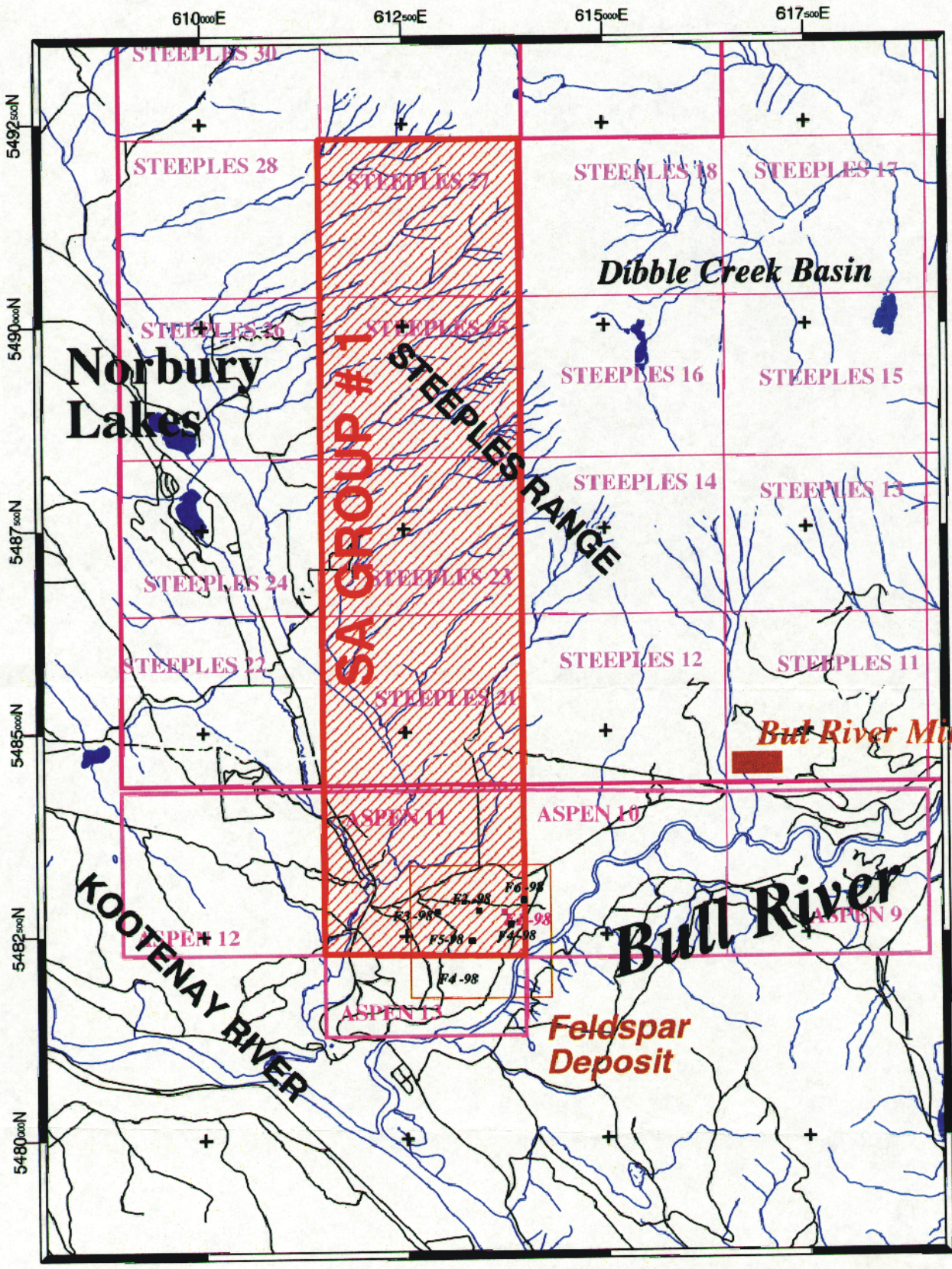
Aspen 11	311912 20	Aug 04,2003	0	0	Aug 04, 2003
Steeples 21	209852 20	Dec 22, 2000	20,000	5	Dec 22, 2005
Steeples 23	209854 20	Dec 22, 2000	20,000	5	Dec 22, 2005
Steeples 25	209856 20	Dec 22, 2000	20,000	5	Dec 22, 2005
Steeples 27	209858 20	Dec 22, 2000	20,000	5	Dec 22, 2005

OBJECTIVES, SCOPE AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK DONE:

The Aspen claims are adjacent to the block of claims on which the Bul River Mine is located. The mine-mill was operated in the 1970s by Placid Oil and was primarily a producer of copper concentrates. During the course of step-out drilling in 1987, one diamond drill hole intersected a significant section of feldspar porphyry intrusion. The author of this report (see November 1994 assessment report) examined the core and the value of the deposit as a source of feldspar industrial commodity was recognized. In 1994 two percussion drill holes were completed and sampled to extend the reserves on the deposit.

In the early 1990's a portion of the Aspen Claim group was covered by a DIGHEM airborne geophysical survey and a large magnetic anomaly was discovered to cover the area over the reserves recognized from the 1987 and 1994 drilling program. This same magnetic anomaly extends for a considerable distance south and southwest of the initially drilled (discovery) area.

In 1996 eleven percussion drill holes were completed to investigate the area to the south of the discover area . One percussion hole (F1-96) was completed to the west of the original discovery area to determine if the feldspar intrusive extended west of the boundary indicated by the aeromagnetic anomaly. A total of twelve drill holes were completed. An assessment report covering the first four of the twelve holes was filed in October 1996. Another drilling report filed for assessment in October 1997 covers the remaining eight holes (F5-96 to F12-96).



R. H. STANFIELD
SA GROUP # 1

LOCATION OF CLAIMS, DRAINAGES AND
MAJOR CULTURAL FEATURES
LOCATION OF DRILL HOLE F1-98
Datum NAD 83
Projection : UTM Zone 11

DATE: Work 98,Report 98-99	BY: Pfleum Master, M.Sc.,P.Geol.	PLAN NO.
SCALE: 1:8 ee Bar Sc ale	REF. 99sses_SAGroup_fig3	FIGURE 3

In 1991 and 1993 two assessment reports were filed to cover assessment costs on DIGHEM airborne surveys that includes the area covered by this claim group and adjacent claims. Another report filed in February of this year covers follow up ground surveys to investigate some of the geophysical anomalies on the Steeples claims. Several aeromagnetic anomalies found on the west Steeple claims are similar to the aeromagnetic high that corresponds to the monzonite-diorite intrusive containing the Feldspar deposit on the Aspen claims (including Aspen 10 and 11) –**Figure 4**. Therefore, it is recommended that some of the critical Steeples claims be grouped with the claims covering all or portion of the known Feldspar deposit.

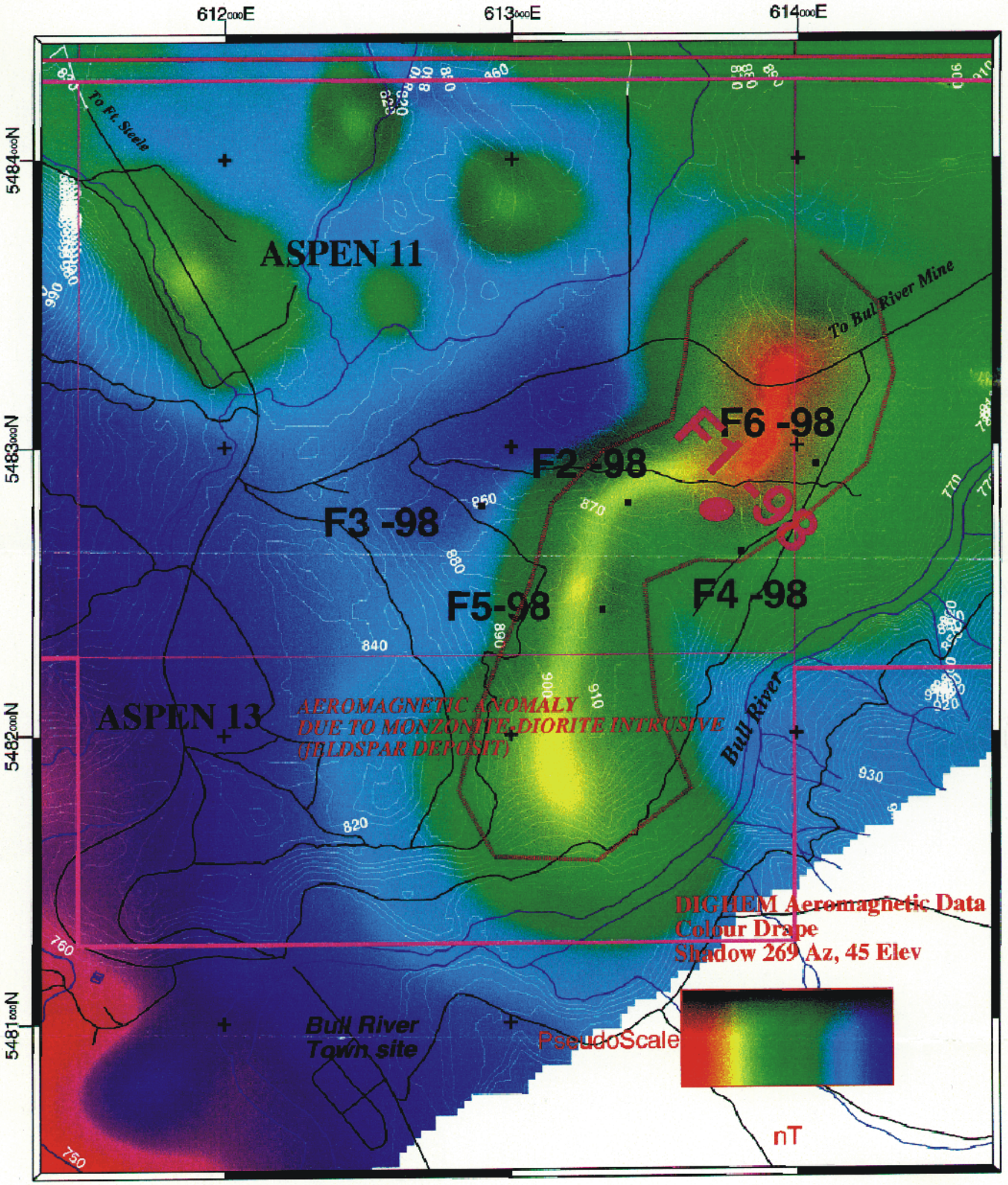
Previous drilling programs on the Feldspar deposit used percussion drilling and the cuttings from the 1996-drill program were sampled every 1.52 meters (five feet), equivalent to anticipated bench width in open shelf mining of the deposit. The cuttings were examined, and initially in the program, the lithology logged using visual criteria like mineralogy, grain size proportion, and colour --specifically attributable to secondary iron. Subsequently however, it was determined that chemical grade criteria using specific elements useful for determining product specifications, was a more reliable method for determining "grade". Samples from the 1996 program were cut and analyzed for total iron (as % Fe_2O_3) and for alkalis generally at 1.52 meter interval.

In the 1998 drilling program diamond drilling was used and the whole section was recovered as core. This was done partly to get a better understanding of the alteration of the deposit (particularly the argillic to propyllitic alteration versus concentration of alkalis), and to have the core available for future examination and physical testing for products such as building stone.

FELDSPAR -- INDUSTRIAL MINERAL PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS VS. CHEMICAL COMPOSITION (GRADE CRITERIA):

Although feldspar is a common rock-forming mineral, commercial concentration of feldspars are found in pegmatite, alaskite, aplite, feldspathic sand and feldspathic quartzite. Where concentrations are high the tonnage is relatively low, except in secondary deposits like feldspathic sand and in intrusive rocks. Intrusives of batholithic proportions that are almost mono-minerallic feldspar are rare. The Aspen claim deposit is one of these rare types with a potential for large tonnage and low impurities like quartz, mica and secondary minerals like magnetite.

Feldspar is used mainly in the glass and ceramic group of industries. In both industries there is a considerable overlap of chemical specifications, with higher tolerance for iron in the glass industry. Only the grain/particle size range specifications vary from -30 to about +140 mesh for the glass industry, and -140 mesh to as fine as -325 mesh for the ceramic industries. This allows the same source material to undergo primary processing to produce glass grade, with subsequent processing to increase purity and reduce particle size for the ceramic grade.


612000E
613000E
614000E
5484000N
5483000N
5482000N
5481000N
To Ft. Steele
ASPEN 11
To Bul River Mine
F6 -98
F1 -98
F2 -98
F3 -98
F5-98
F4 -98
ASPEN 13
AEROMAGNETIC ANOMALY
DUE TO MONZONITE-DIORITE INTRUSIVE
(FELDSPAR DEPOSIT)
Bull River
Bull River
Town site
DIGHEM Aeromagnetic Data
Colour Drape
Shadow 269 Az, 45 Elev
PseudoScale
nT
GN
MN
0 0.250 0.500 0.750
Kilometers
0 0.150 0.300 0.450
Miles
R. H. STANFIELD
SA GROUP # 1
DETAILED LOCATION OF CLAIMS, TOPOGRAPHY
MAJOR CULTURAL FEATURES
LOCATION OF DRILL HOLE F1-98
Datum NAD 83
Projection : UTM Zone 11
FIGURE 4

DESCRIPTION OF PART OF 1998 DRILLING PROGRAM (F1-98 AND F1-98WW HOLES):

Between October 6 and October 23, 1998, one percussion drill hole "F1-98WW" (to obtain water for drilling the diamond drill hole) and one diamond drill hole "F1-98" were completed for R. H. Stanfield by Schmidt Drilling on Aspen 11. The following table summarizes the location of the drill collars.

Drill Hole #	UTM (NAD 83 Datum) North	East	Dip	Length	Collar Elev.
F1 – 98	5482785	613724	-90	540.9m	871.431m
F1 – 98WW	5482791	613725	-90	92.4m	871.724m

The collars were surveyed by Mel Kearney, mine surveyor at the Bul River Mine, and were tied in to base stations established a few years ago at the adjacent Bul River Mine site and the Aspen claims. The drilling program was supervised by site geologist Darren G. Anderson.

In the water well no cuttings were taken or examined, since the same section was to be intersected by diamond drilling. The diamond drill log is in **Appendix 1.** Based on the examination of cuttings from previous drilling programs and the correlation of visible criteria with some of the analysis done on the cuttings, a classification of the monzonite-diorite into Types A to E was set up to facilitate subsequent logging and correlation. The classification is included in Appendix 1, and is open to revision as and when new data requires, and as yet the core logging has shown that it is quite valid. It is based on colour of alteration products, e.g. purple associated with intense argillic alteration.

Whole core is necessary for some of the physical testing, e.g. compression tests for building stone, and after the completion of these tests, the core will be split and analyzed for $\%Fe_2O_3$, and for one or more major elements, e.g. alkalis. Subsequently these chemical analysis will be used in making composite samples of the drill cuttings for further process and product testing programs. There are now visual criteria to allow determination of grades by examination of drill cuttings from future drilling programs. Chemical boundaries and thresholds are the only way to determine grade cut-off initially for compositing, and subsequently for mine planning in combination with economic and market analysis.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

It has been possible to divide the major portion of the deposit based on chemical grade criteria. Bench scale tests in progress allow determining which iron threshold(s) of the raw material will produce specific range of products. The alkalis also are useful in further subdividing the deposit based on potential product specifications. However, for grade control during step-out drilling, mine development and mining it will be necessary to rely almost solely on visual criteria, since

results of chemical analysis are not immediately avialable The correlation of alkali and iron content with visual criteria based on the classification scheme in Appendix 1, provides a relatively easy and inexpensive method for "grade determination".

It is recommended that the classification method and the underlying principle of correlating alkali and iron content with colour and nature and extent of hydrothermal alteration be refined by chemical analysis of the drill core.

In addition, other aeromagnetic anomalies on the Steeples claims, with the same characteristics as the one corresponding to this showing, be examined and evaluated by ground follow-up programs of detailed mapping, geophysics and drilling.

COSTS STATEMENT:
(Based on information provided by R. H. Stanfield and Bul River Mineral Corporation Ltd.)

General Information on F1-98 and F1-98WW

A:) Diamond Drilling

Dates Drilled	October 9, 1998 to October 23/98	
Contractor	Schmidt Drilling Ltd. PO Box 98 Tees, Alberta T0C 2N0	
Crew	Drillers: Darcy Schmidt, Kevin Schmidt Helpers- Rod Kellner, Todd Casselman, Tom Morris, Ken Miller	
Site Crew	Manager- Ross Stanfield	Box 94, Galloway BC
	Co-ordinator: Tim Hewison	Box 94, Galloway BC
Equipment	Ingersol Rand TH-60 Truck Mounted Rotary Percussion Drill Rig, 600 CFM Air Compressor, Western Star Flatbed, 1000 Ga. Tanker and Pipe Truck, Tool Shed Trailer (8 x 15) and ¾ ton 4x4 Diesel Crew Cab and Slip Tank. Schramm Coring head with side inlet swivel Model T660, Model 2500 Foot Clamp to hold drill rods, Wheatley Tri-plex Hi-Pressure pump, 16' Gooseneck Stock Trailer	

B:) Rotary Percussion

Dates Drilled	October 6, 1998 to October 8/98
Contractor	Schmidt Drilling Ltd. PO Box 98 Tees, Alberta T0C 2N0
Crew	Drillers- Darcy Schmidt, Helpers- Rod Kellner,
Equipment	Ingersol Rand TH-60 Truck Mounted Rotary Percussion Drill Rig, 600 CFM Air Compressor, Western Star Flatbed, 1000 Ga. Tanker and Pipe Truck, Tool Shed Trailer (8 x 15) and ¾ ton 4x4 Diesel Crew Cab and Slip Tank.

C:) Claim Information

Claim Group	SA Group #1
Claims	Aspen #11, Steeples #21, Steeples #23, Steeples #25, Steeples #27

Feldspar F1-98 Drill Holes

(Based on information provided by R. H. Stanfield and Bul River Mineral Corporation Ltd.)

	F1-98 (DD)	F1-98 (WW)
Background		
Drilling days	11	3
Period days	15	3
Total depth	1785'	305'
Direct Costs		
Drilling Costs (hrs x $185.00)	43,567.50	7,770.00
Travel Time to Site (hrs x $72.00)	1,656.00	288.00
Boart Longyear NQ Series 6 and 9F Bits	1,390.00	
NQ Drill Rod String @ $2.56/ft	4569.60	
NQ Premium Reaming Shell @ $540.00/per	540.00	
20L Torqueless @ $80.00/per	80.00	
20L Pail UltraVis @ $100.00/per	1,900.00	
20L Linseed Soap @ $45.00/per	45.00	
Multi-Lube	20.00	
NQ Corelifters, and Cases	117.36	
70' 6 5/8" Casing @ $8.75/ft		612.50
30' NW Casing @ $11.38/ft	341.40	
6 5/8 Drive Shoe @ $58.00/per		116.00
8 5/8 Ring Bit @ $401.50/per		803.00
Direct Total Costs	$ 54,226.86	$ 9589.50
Indirect Costs		
On-site Geologist @ 300.00/day	3300.00	900.00
Geologist R&B @ $65.00/day	715.00	195.00
Geologist 4x4 @ $50.00/day	550.00	150.00
Contractor R&B @$65.00/day/man	2860.00	520.00
Foreman's Wage @ $200.00/day	2200.00	600.00
Foreman's R&B @ $65.00/day	715.00	195.00
Foreman's 4x4 @$50.00/day	550.00	150.00
Consulting Geologist, Selection of targets, etc. (5 days)	2000.00	
Compilation of data, report and map preparation (7days)	2800.00	
Indirect Total Costs	$ 15,690.00	$ 2,710.00
Total Direct and Indirect Costs	$ 69,916.86	$ 12,299.50

REFERENCES:

Hoy, T., Van Der Heyden, P.; 1988; Geochemistry, Geochronology and Tectonic Implications of two Quartz Monzonite Intrusions, Purcell Mountains, Southeastern British Columbia; vol.25, pp. 106-115.

Lamb, A.T., Smith, D.W.; 1962; Refraction Profiles Over the Southern Rocky Mountain Trench Area of B.C.; Journal of the Alberta Society of Petroleum Geologists; vol.10, pp. 428-437.

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Master, P.; 1990; General Geology of the Gallowai Property, A Tecteno-Stratigraphic Classification; Report in company files.

Master, P.; 1991; DIGHEM Airborne Survey on the Steeples Claim Block and Portion of the Aspen Claim Block; Report filed for assessment work. Report in company files.

Master, P.; 1993; DIGHEM Airborne Survey on the West Steeples Claim Block and Portion of the Aspen Claim Block; Report filed for assessment work. Report in company files.

Master, P.; 1993; I-Power Vision Imaging of Geophysical Data from DIGHEM Airborne Survey on the East Steeples Claim Block; Report filed for assessment work. Report in company files.

Master, P.; 1999; Rock and Stream Sediment Geochemistry and Petrographic Analysis on Steeples Claims #2 to 10, 12 to 19 and 21 to 30; Assessment Report filed for R. H. Stanfield.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION:

CERTIFICATE

I, Pilsum Master of 32 Midpark Gardens S.E. Calgary, Alberta certify that:

I am a graduate of the University of Bombay, India and a graduate of the University of New Mexico, U.S.A., and hold the following degrees:

B.Sc., 1963, Geology/Chemistry
M.Sc., 1965, Geology
M.Sc., 1968, Geology/Mineralogy

I am a Registered Professional Geologist (Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta) and a member of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Processing Engineers.

I am the President of Master Mineral Resource Services Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta with Permit to Practice Number P5336 from the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.

I have practiced my profession since 1967.

This Drilling Report on the SA Group #1upon my direct involvement in:

a. The research, planning, examination of drill cuttings, drill core, outcrops, planning and selection of physical and chemical properties to complete grade determinations and material characterization.
b. The compilation of geological literature, computer imaging and compilation using DIGHEM airborne geophysical data, TRIM topography in digital format.
c. Computer imaging and CAD production of maps, and figures and report writing.

My company and I do not hold any interest in the properties or securities of R. H. Stanfield, or affiliates thereof, nor do my company and I expect to receive any directly or indirectly.

Pilsum Master, M.Sc.,M.Sc., P.Geol.
President
Master Mineral Resource Services Ltd.

PERMIT TO PRACTICE
MASTER MINERAL RESOURCE SERVICES LTD.
Signature
Date March 1, 99
PERMIT NUMBER: P 5336
The Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta

CERTIFICATE

March 1, 1999

I, Phil D. de Souza, certify that:

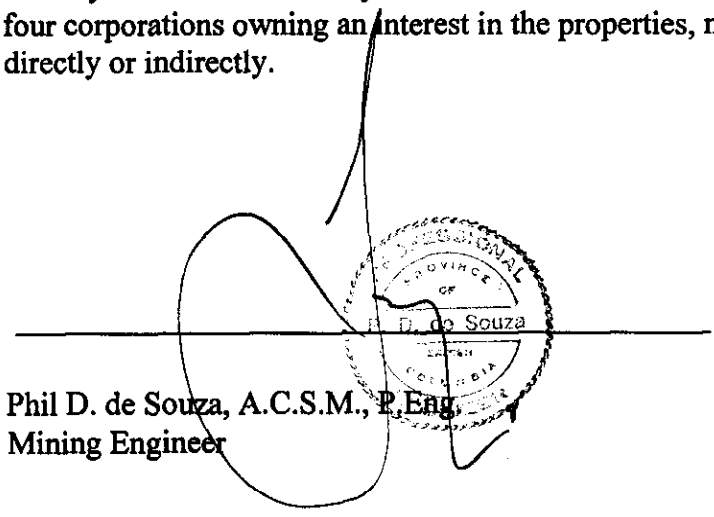
I am a graduate of the Camborne School of Mines, Cornwall, England and that I hold the degree of ACSM First Class in Mining Engineering therefrom.

I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a member of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Processing Engineers.

I am a licensed Professional Engineer of the Province of Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario, Canada, and have been practicing my profession for the past thirty-three years.

This report by Pilsum master, P.Geol. (Alberta) entitled:
DRILLING REPORT ON THE SA GROUP #1, for R. H. Stanfield has been reviewed by me and results from my direct involvement in the Stanfield Group since 1987.

I certify that neither I nor my Associates or Partners hold any interest or securities in any of the four corporations owning an interest in the properties, nor do I, or we expect to receive any directly or indirectly.



Phil D. de Souza, A.C.S.M., P.Eng.
Mining Engineer

APPENDIX 1

DRILL LOGS
CLASSIFICATION OF MONZONITE-DIORITE

TYPE E: TOTAL ARGILLIC

"Brick Colour" Little Contrast between Phenocrysts and Groundmass
High K_2O, lower LOI, lower CaO
Very High Fe as MAGNETITE + HEMATITE (Fe_2O_3)
Phenocrysts: Argillic: Sericitic to Kaolin: Orange
Groundmass: Argillic Sericitic : Purple cast

TYPE D: MOSTLY ARGILLIC

"Green Eyes" in Purple Matrix
High K_2O, lower LOI, lower CaO
Very High Fe as MAGNETITE + HEMATITE (Fe_2O_3)
Propyllitic: Epidote : Green
Phenocrysts:
Argillic:: Kaolin + Sericite: Purple Cast
Groundmass: Argillic: Sericite: Purple Cast

TYPE C: UNALTERED

"Flesh Colour" No Purple or Green in Phenocrysts or Groundmass
Low Fe
Phenocrysts: Unaltered Plagioclase
Groundmass: Unaltered Plagioclase

TYPE B: MOSTLY PROPYLLITIC SOME ARGILLIC (Groundmass Only)

"Green Eyes" in Pinkish to White to Greenish Matrix ("FLESH COLOUR")
High Fe as MAGNETITE + SIDERITE
Phenocrysts: Unaltered or Propyllitic: Epidote: White or Green
Propyllitic: Epidote + Carbonate : Green
Groundmass:
Argillic: Sericite: Pink

TYPE A: TOTAL PROPYLLITIC

"Green Eyes" in White to Grey Matrix "Bleached " look
High Fe as MAGNETITE + SIDERITE
Phenocrysts: Unaltered or Propyllitic: Epidote: White or Green
Groundmass: Propyllitic: Epidote + Carbonate : Green

TYPES OF ALTERATION

ARGILLIC : OR CLAY

SOURCE MINERALS: K-SPAR, MICA, PLAGIOCLASE (in order of preference)

MINERAL PRODUCTS: SERICITE, KAOLIN, HEMATITE

PROPYLLITIC:

SOURCE MINERALS: PLAGIOCLASE

MINERAL PRODUCTS: EPIDOTE, CARBONATE (CALCITE AND/OR SIDERITE)

CHEMICAL CLUES TO ALTERATION

FOR UNALTERED:

K_2O / Na_2O : close to 1:1

LOI: between those for Argillic and Propyllitic types (see below)

Fe content: lower than for Argillic and Propyllitic types (see below)

FOR ARGILLIC:

K_2O / Na_2O: >1:1

LOI : lower than Unaltered and Propyllitic types

CaO: lower than Unaltered and Propyllitic types

Fe content: highest of all types. Also Fe is tied up as Magnetite and Hematite, not much Siderite. Therefore, acid leaching not of much help --use Magnetic and Dithionite leaching

For Propyllitic:

K_2O / Na_2O: lower than Unaltered and Argillic types (generally <1%)

LOI: highest LOI of all, due to presence of carbonates as alteration products

CaO + MgO : highest of all particularly if carbonate alteration is to calcite /dolomite rather than siderite

DIAMOND DRILL LOG		R. H. STANFIELD GROUP			PAGE: 1
HOLE NO F1 - 98	PROJEC FELDSPAR	PROPERTY:	SA GROUP #1	OBJECTIVE:	
COLLAR LATITUD	5482785N	LONGITUDE:	613724E	ELEVATI 871.4 metres	DIP: -90
COMMENCED:	9-Oct-98	COMPLETED:	23-Oct-98	DRILLED BY:	SCHMIDT DRILLING LTD., P.O. BOX 98, TEES,ALBERTA T0C 2N0
LOGGED BY:	Pilsum Master, P.Ge	DATE LOGGED:	Oct 24,25, 1999	SURVEY: DEPTH: 485m	DIP: -90 AZ. 204.5

FROM ft	FROM m	TO ft	TO m	DESCRIPTION
0	0.0	30	9.1	Overburden
30	9.1	85	25.8	Monzonite-Diorite(?): broken, fractured and ground core, lost core 40-50%
85	25.8	101	30.6	Monzonite-Diorite: Type A, very silicified, bleached looking matrix
101	30.6	119	36.1	Old Regolith: very weathered and bx with lots of FeOx, some CO3
119	36.1	150	45.5	Monzonite-Diorite: Type A, white to green lath phenocrysts in dark grey matrix
150	45.5	176	53.3	Monzonite-Diorite: Type D, green eyes inpurple matrix except 50.3-50.6m where Type B-- more chloritic darker matrix
176	53.3	183	55.5	Monzonite-Diorite: Type A, larger white phenocrysts in dark grey matrix
183	55.5	185	56.1	Bx Zone: Fault(?),CO3 rich matrix
185	56.1	323	97.9	Monzonite-Diorite: Type D, green eyes in purple matrix, lots of magnetite in some portions 56.1 - 432.7m: broken and fractured core
323	97.9	355	107.6	Monzonite-Diorite: Type D, green eyes in purple matrix, some of matrix flesh colour
355	107.6	370	112.1	Monzonite-Diorite: Type B, green eyes in flesh to green matrix slightly purplish.
370	112.1	483	146.4	Monzonite-Diorite: Type D, green eyes in purple matrix, 112.1- 137.9m, 142.4 - 145.5m: broken, fractured core and gouge
483	146.4	492	149.1	Monzonite-Diorite: Type D, green eyes in purple matrix, matrix has some flesh colour also.
492	149.1	600	181.8	Monzonite-Diorite: Type D, green eyes in purple matrix, phenocrysts more in number and size than in previous sections.
600	181.8	754	228.5	Monzonite-Diorite: Type D, green eyes in purple matrix, 186.4 - 216.7m: broken and fractured core, some gouge
754	228.5	767	232.4	Monzonite-Diorite: Type A, green to dark grey lath phenocrysts in green matrix, matrix slightly purple in colour.
767	232.4	867	262.7	Monzonite-Diorite: Type D, green eyes in purple matrix,
867	262.7	874	264.8	Monzonite-Diorite: Type A, white to grey lath phenocrysts in grey matrix.
874	264.8	890	269.7	Monzonite-Diorite: Type D (?), some green eyes phenocrysts but mostly white or dark brown phenocrysts in purple matrix, also very altered and broken core.
890	269.7	995	301.5	Monzonite-Diorite: Type D(?), pink and white phenocrysts in purple matrix 287.9 - 301.5m: broken and fractured core with epidote on fractures.
995	301.5	1035	313.6	Monzonite-Diorite: Type D(?), pink and white phenocrysts in light purple colour matrix, lots of epidote on fractures.
1035	313.6	1205	365.2	Monzonite-Diorite: Type D, green eyes in purple matrix, but quite clayey and broken core -- fault (?).sharp irregular lower contact.
1205	365.2	1230	372.7	Grey Argillaceous-Quartzite, lots of clay and bx zones (fault?)

SAMPLE	FROM	TO
NO SAMPLES TO APPLY FOR ASSESSMENT		

DIAMOND DRILL LOG	R. H. STANFIELD GROUP	PAGE:	2
HOLE NO F1 - 98	PROJEC FELDSPAR	PROPERTY: SA GROUP #1	OBJECTIVE:
LOGGED BY:	Pilsum Master, P.Geol.		

FROM ft	FROM m	TO ft	TO m	DESCRIPTION
1230	372.7	1268	384.2	Grey Argillaceous-Quartzite, lots of clay and bx zones (fault?) very broken and ground core
1268	384.2	1321	400.3	Grey Argillaceous-Quartzite, lots of clay and bx zones (fault?) with irregular and discontinuous CO3 stringers, and bx matrix
1321	400.3	1332	403.6	Grey Argillaceous-Quartzite, lots of clay and bx zones (fault?) with fewer irregular and discontinuous CO3 stringers, and bx matrix
1332	403.6	1387	420.3	Greenish bx, very unusual looking -- fault gouge(?).
1387	420.3	1463	443.3	Grey massive Quartzite:
	0.0			420.3- 422.12, 428.5- 429.4, 441.8 - 443.3m: fault bx
1463	443.3	1495	453.0	Grey banded Argillaceous-Quartzite:
				448.2 - 450.0m: broken and fractured core
1495	453.0	1511	457.9	Red banded Metasediment: partly bx, quite a bit of gouge and bx in some sections -- most core broken and fractured and in some sections almost mylonite, no CO3 (HCl test), non-magnetic, quite silisic. Banding and graded bedding also present.
1511	457.9	1522	461.2	Grey banded Argillaceous-Quartzite:
1522	461.2	1785	540.9	Red banded Metasediment: partly bx, quite a bit of gouge and bx in some sections -- most core broken and fractured and in some sections almost mylonite, no CO3 (HCl test), non-magnetic, quite silisic. Banding and graded bedding also present.
				477.3 - 478.8m, 509.1 - 518.2m, 522.7 - 523.3m, 536.1 - 539.4m: main fault zones
		1785	540.9	END OF HOLE.

SAMPLE	FROM	TO