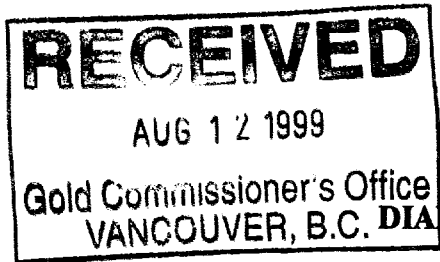


*RENAISSANCE GEOSCIENCE SERVICES, 879 McQueen Drive, Kamloops, B.C. V2B-7X8
J.E.L. (Leo) Lindinger, P. Geo., FGAC, Consulting Economic Geologist*



DIAMOND DRILLING REPORT

ON THE

GYPSY-ROY PROPERTY

MAMIT LAKE AREA

NTS 092I/07W, LAT. 50°, 20',30" N., LONG. 120°, 51', W.

NICOLA MINING DIVISION

for

TARCO OIL AND GAS LTD.

by

J.E.L. (Leo) Lindinger, P. Geo.

August 10, 1999

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J.E.L. (Leo) Lindinger, P. Geo., FGAC, Consulting Economic Geologist

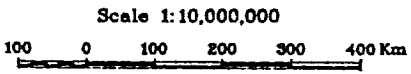
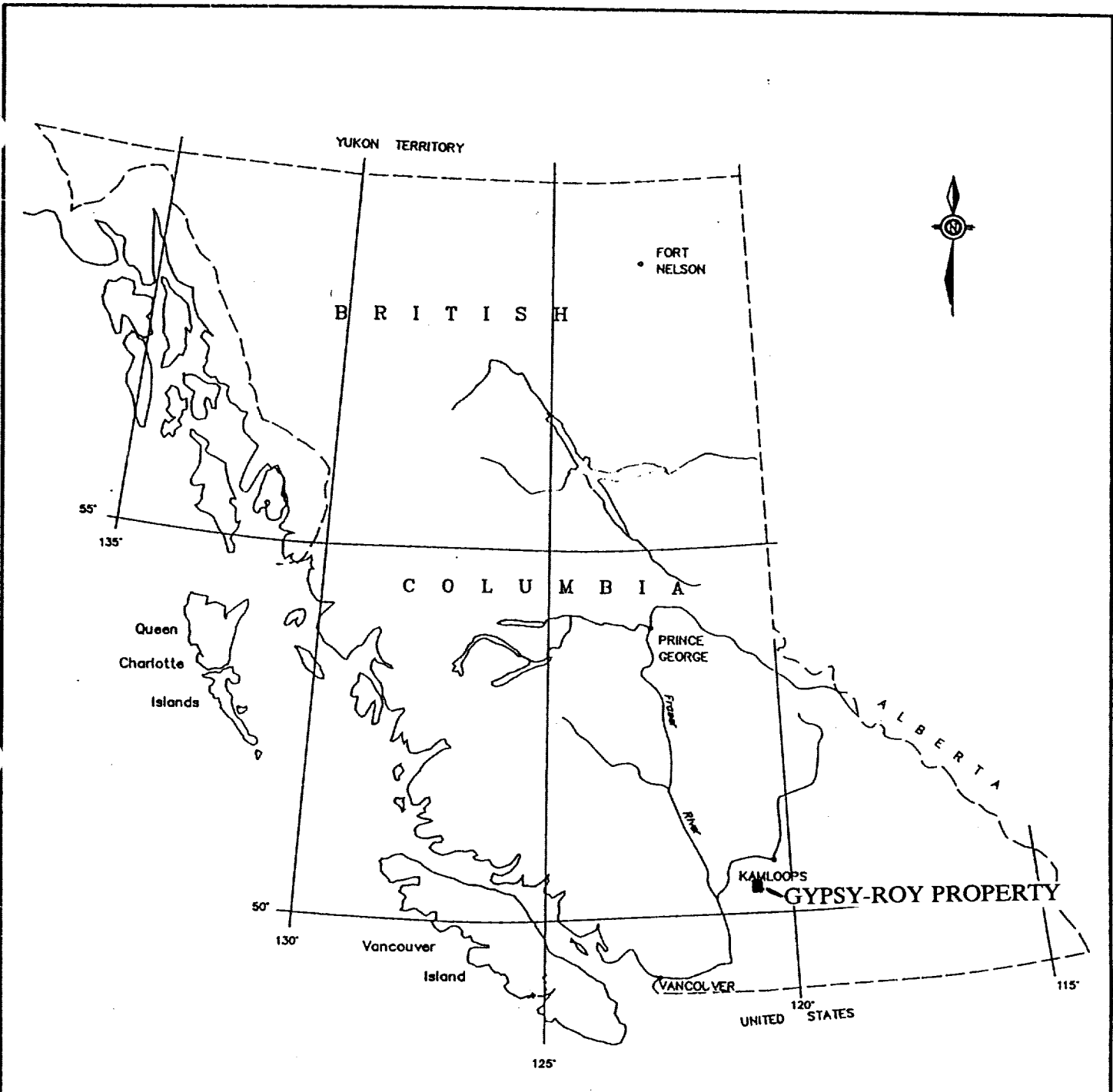
degrees to the east and was abandoned at 23.8 meters. Hole GR-99-04 was collared 127 meters bearing 130 degrees from the assumed location of hole A-2 69-01, and was drilled at -60 degrees due west. Hole GR-99-05 was collared 60.5 meters bearing 252 degrees from A-2 69-01 and was drilled -60 degrees due east.

The drilling encountered dominantly quartz porphyritic monzonitic and monzo-dioritic intrusives and intrusion breccias that are thought to be buried extensions of the Gump Lake Stock that outcrops to the north. Also encountered were finer grained diorite and post monzonite andesitic to basaltic dykes. The diorite may be an early border phase of the Gump Lake Stock. Areas of non brecciated quartz porphyry monzonite that have undergone weak potassic, followed by moderate quartz-epidote-pyrite-black chlorite-magnetite, followed by weak to moderate kaolinitic +/- montmorillanitic stockwork clay alteration host extremely fine grained disseminated and fracture associated chalcopryrite-black copper sulphate mineralization that evidences itself usually after weathering by malachite and azurite staining of the surrounding silicate minerals, in particular plagioclase. The areas of intrusion breccia and dyking have undergone moderate to strong late stage texture destructive quartz-chlorite-pyrite stockwork breccia veining and flooding that overprints the earlier alterations.

30 samples were taken. The samples were analyzed by 24 and 28 element ICP techniques, and for gold. The best copper intersection from hole GR-99-04 was from 105.2 to 108 meters. This intersection returned 164 ppm copper with no anomalous readings in molybdenum, silver and gold. The best results from hole GR-99-05 was from 103.0 to 120.3 meters, an intersection of 17.3 meters grading 235 ppm copper with local weakly anomalous molybdenum, and silver.

Further work is recommended in the area of this drill program, in particular to the northeast of the 1999 drilling. The drilling results of both holes suggest more favourable targets in that direction and coincide with IP anomalies from 1981 Cominco work.

Other exploration targets do exist elsewhere on the property. However further exploration should only follow a thorough evaluation of past exploration results not available in public records. A \$200,000.00 phase one program of surface work followed by drilling on the targets defined by this work is recommended. Contingent on the Phase 1 results a \$500,000.00 phase 2 program of mostly drilling could be recommended.



J.E.L. Lindinger, P.Geo.			
TARCO OIL AND GAS LTD. GYPSY-ROY PROPERTY			
LOCATION MAP			
SCALE: AS NOTED	DATE: JUNE 14/98	N.T.S. 092I/07W	DRAWN BY: GEO-COMP
			FIGURE: 1

INTRODUCTION

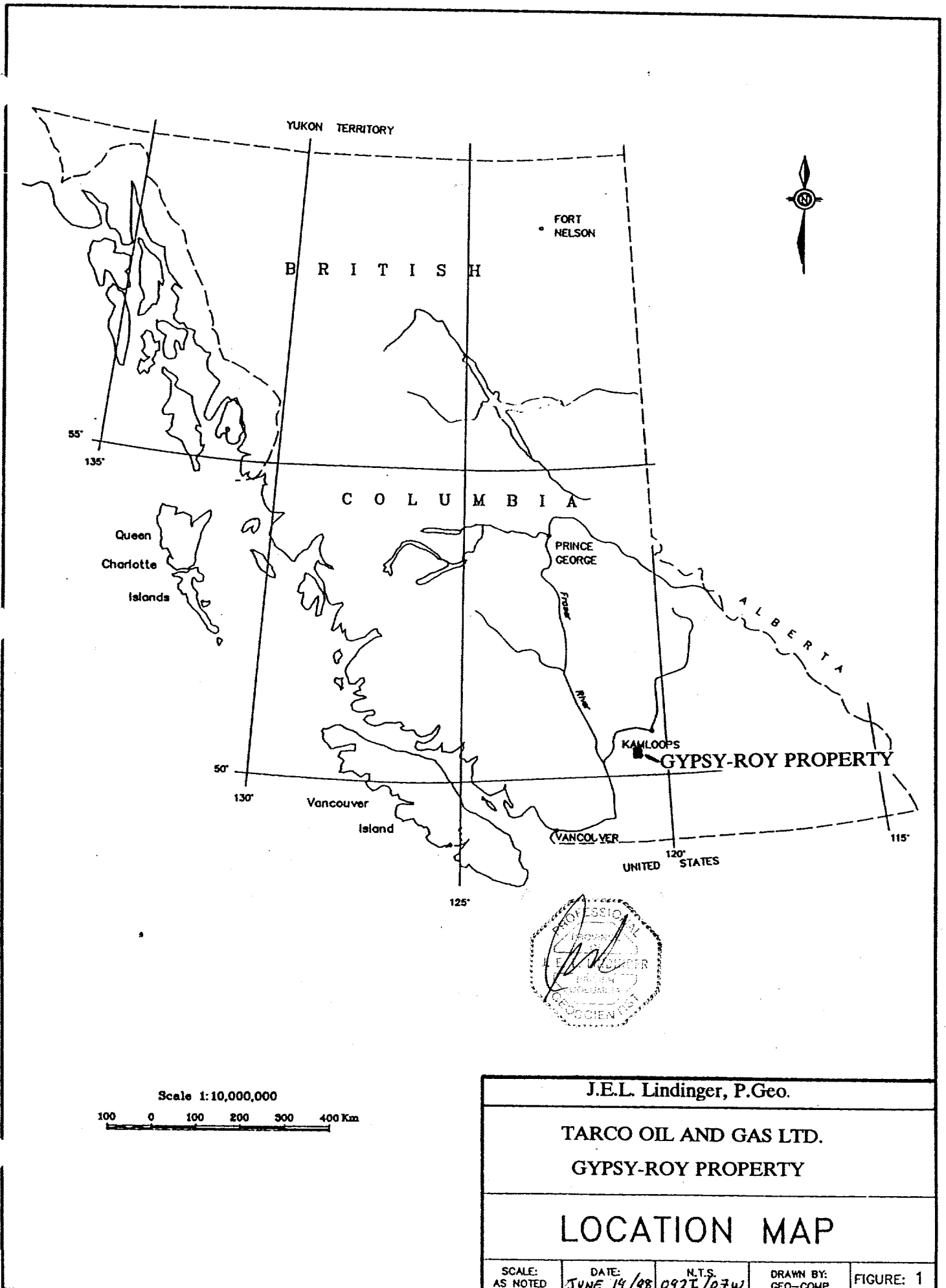
The following report documents the results of a diamond drilling program completed in June 1999 on the Roy 2 mineral claim wholly owned by Tarco Oil and Gas Ltd. The writer was retained by Mr. Mike Hriskevich, President of Alhambra Resources Ltd. which owns Tarco Oil and Gas Ltd. to monitor the diamond drilling, log and sample the core and to complete the following report.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Gypsy-Roy property is located on NTS map sheet 092I/07W at Lat. 52°, 20' 30' N., Long. 120°, 51' E., and covers that area between and including Gypsum and Mamit Lakes some 25 km north of Merritt B.C. Access to the property is via numerous old mining and newer logging roads that generally originate from major arteries accessing Merritt. Access to the 1999 drill site was via the Logan Lake-Merritt Highway, then west by roads crossing Guichon Creek immediately north of Mamit Lake. The drill site is about 15 km southwest of Logan Lake.

CLIMATE TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The Property is located in the Intermountain Physiographic region. The climate is subcontinental with moderately hot summer and long winters. Snow can last till late May or even early June. Annual precipitation is about 1 meter. The topography is moderately rolling with numerous flat and depressed areas filled with sloughs, ponds and small lakes. On the eastern edge it drops off steeply into the Guichon Creek valley. Elevation ranges from 1000 meters in the Guichon Creek valley to a high of 1,545 meters on Gypsum Mountain. The dominant vegetation is upland fir and spruce with local cedar bush in swampy areas.



YUKON TERRITORY

FORT NELSON

B R I T I S H

C O L U M B I A

Queen Charlotte Islands

PRINCE GEORGE

ALBERTA

KAMLOOPS

GYPSY-ROY PROPERTY

50°

130°

Vancouver

Island

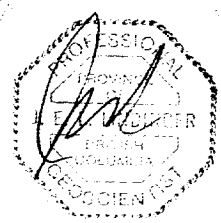
VANCOUVER

UNITED STATES

120°

115°

125°



Scale 1:10,000,000



J.E.L. Lindinger, P. Geo.

TARCO OIL AND GAS LTD.
GYPSY-ROY PROPERTY

LOCATION MAP

SCALE: AS NOTED	DATE: JUNE 14/98	N.T.S. 092I/07W	DRAWN BY: GEO-COMP	FIGURE: 1
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PROPERTY

The Gypsy and Roy Properties comprise the following contiguous mineral claims. The claims are located in the Nicola Mining Division. The claims are 100% owned by Tarco Oil and Gas Ltd.

TABLE 1 - TENURE

NAME	RECORD NO.	# OF UNITS	EXPIRY
GYPSY 1	357015	14	June 28, 2001*
GYPSY 2	357016	20	June 27, 2001*
GYPSY 3	357017	20	June 26, 2001*
ROY 1	359625	20	October 8, 2001*
ROY 2	359626	20	October 8, 2001*
ROY 3	359627	10	October 10, 2001*
ROY 4	359628	10	October 10, 2001*
ROY 5	359629	20	October 10, 2001*
ROY 6	359630	20	October 10, 2001*
total units		154	

The mineral claims cover about 3,500 hectares.

* providing acceptance for assessment credits the work this report documents.

HISTORY

The exploration history on the property is extensive. Numerous small pits and adits date from the turn of the century in efforts to expose high grade copper mineralization. Since the mid 1950's the focus has been on exploring for bulk tonnage porphyry copper deposits. Most of this work was confined to ground geophysics, in particularly induced polarization and ground magnetics, although geochemical, geological, trenching and diamond drilling work was also completed.

Results of these surveys suggest, that rather than large lower grade disseminated copper deposits, smaller but often higher grade copper deposits may provide valid exploration targets on the property.

Specific to the Mamit Lake area, evidence of potentially economic copper mineralization thought to be associated with the southern end of the overburden covered Gump Lake Stock has been known since the 1960's. Interest in the area peaked when Bethlehem Resources Ltd. drilled several holes near Mamit Lake on its west side. One (DDH A-2 69-1) intersected a reported

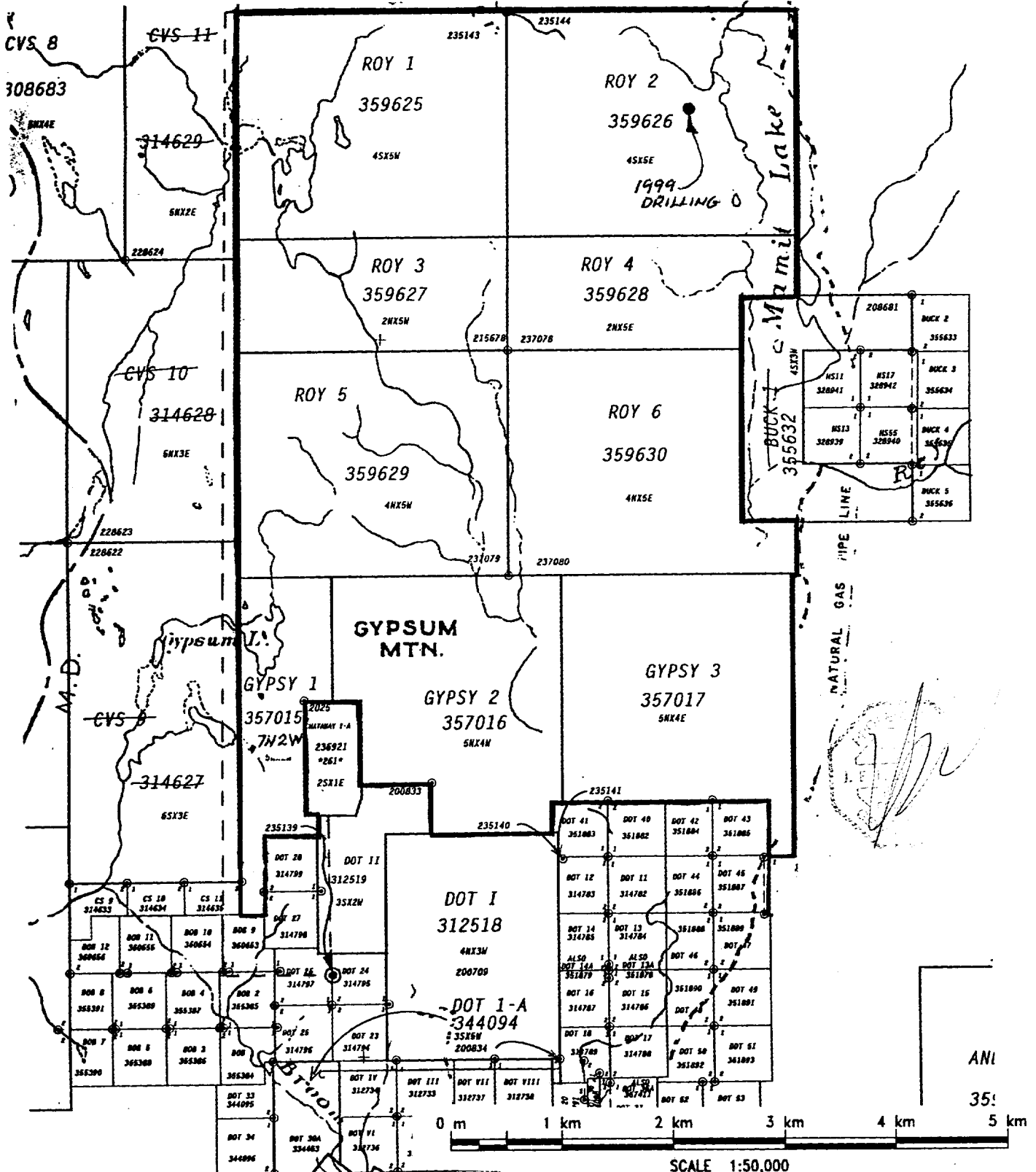


FIGURE 2 - GYPSY-ROY PROPERTY - NTS 0921/07W

CLAIM MAP

15.2 meters (50 ft.) grading 0.41% copper (Hallop and Goudie, 1972). Another ("DDH 9") on the west shore of Mamit Lake completed by an unknown operator intersected an unreported width grading 0.47% copper (Lindinger 1999). Evidence of several stages of unreported percussion and diamond drilling is found in the area. These programs were completed by Teck Corp. and others, however the results have not been made public (personal observations). Subsequent exploration from 1979 to 1982 was mostly reconnaissance scale ground magnetics, resistivity and induced polarization surveys (Lindinger 1999).

In 1997 Tarco Oil and Gas Ltd. staked the area to cover possible northern extensions of the mineralization encountered on their 51% owned Dot property.

In 1998 Tarco drilled two holes south of Twilight lake in the southwest part of the property. Hole G-98-02 intersected 2.1 meters grading 0.18% copper.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Logan Lake area is located within the Intermontane Superterrane and underlain predominantly by rocks of the Quesnel Terrane island arc volcanics, derived sediments and intrusives of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. The oldest common lithologies in the area are middle to late Triassic aged calc-alkalic mafic, intermediate and felsic volcanic rocks with interbedded volcanic sediments and reefoid carbonates of the east facing Western Belt of the Nicola Group. Adjacent to, and in fault contact to the east of the Western Belt are the alkaline mafic flows and pyroclastics of the Central Nicola Belt. Further east, also in fault contact are the mafic augite phyric volcanoclastic rocks and derived sediments of the Eastern Nicola Belt. These grade into and partially overlie greywackes, argillites, limestones and alkalic tuffs of the eastern Sedimentary Belt (Moore et. al. 1990, page 5-6).

These rocks have been intruded by coeval to slightly later (earliest Jurassic) calc-alkalic batholithic sized intrusive bodies such as the Wild Horse and Guichon Creek batholiths; and into the eastern and central belt volcanics, plugs, stocks and small batholiths of dominantly alkalic rocks such as the Iron Mask batholith. These intrusive rocks are often host to significant porphyry copper mineralization.

The closest significant examples of these two deposit types are; the world class Highland Valley porphyry copper deposits northwest of Merritt hosted by the calc-alkalic Guichon Creek batholith,

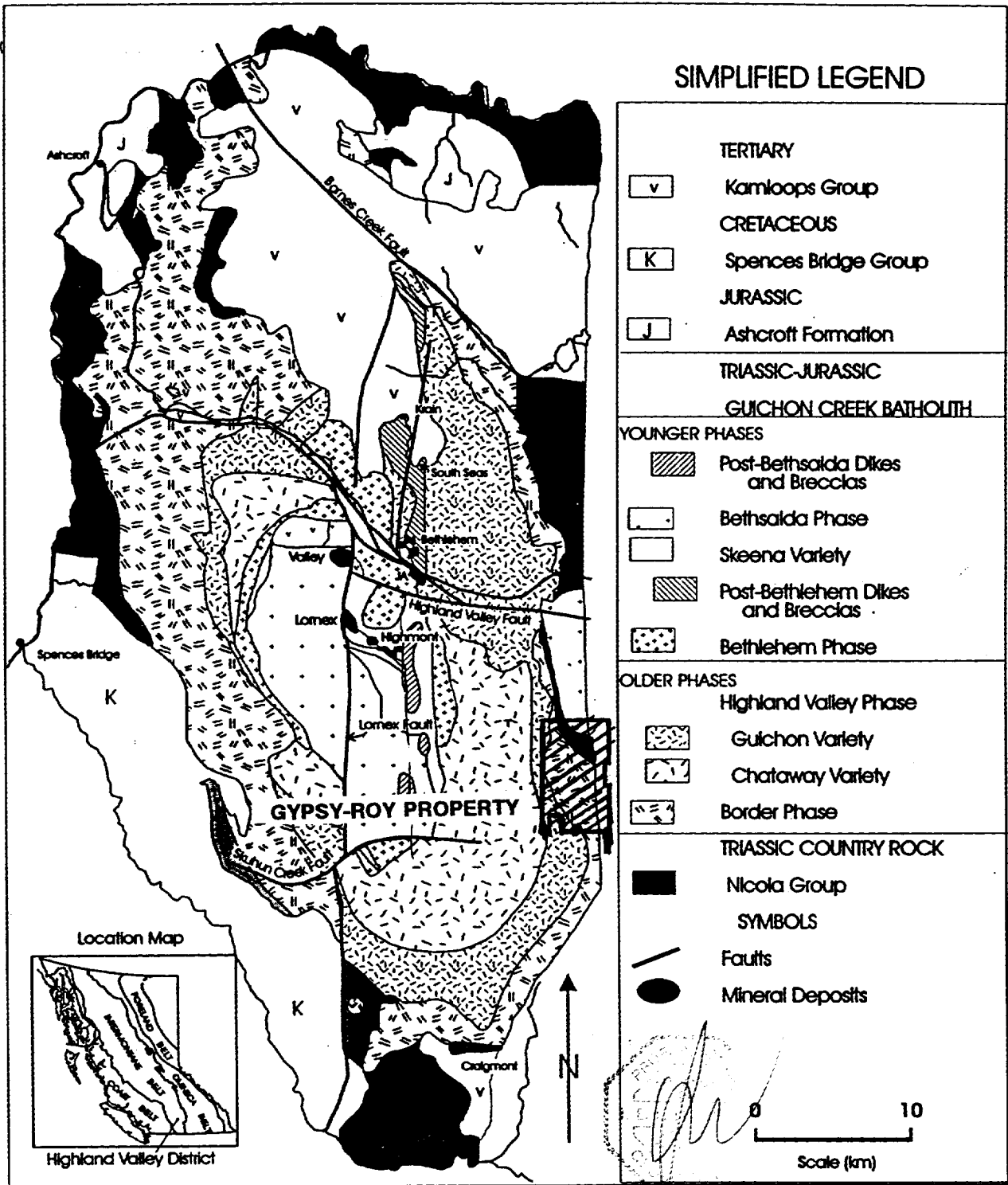


Fig. 1. Location and general geology of the Guichon Creek batholith showing major Highland Valley porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits (modified after McMillan, 1985).

FIGURE 3 - GYPSY-ROY PROPERTY - NTS 0921/07W

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

from Casselman et. al.

and the Afton and Ajax deposits near Kamloops which are hosted by the alkalic Iron Mask batholith.

Copper +/- molybdenum +/- silver +/- gold mineralization in the Guichon Creek batholith are hosted in and adjacent to the intersection of long lived subvertical north and northwest structures. The numerous porphyry copper deposits found within the batholith in aggregate total over 2 billion tonnes grading in excess of 0.4% copper. The world class Valley deposit itself contained over 800 million tonnes of ore (Casselman, et. al. page 163).

During the mid Jurassic these arc rocks were obducted onto western North America. It is believed that the batholith and the overlying volcanics as a block have been tilted to the east resulting in generally east dipping stratigraphy and west dipping formerly vertical structures. The rocks in this area were subjected to a dextral transpressive tectonic regime resulting in northeast directed folding, shearing and southeast striking, southwest dipping thrust faulting (Moore, et. al. 1990, page 5. Wheeler, J.O., and Palmer, A.R., editors. 1992; pages 598-601, 698-700).

Erosion from the mid Jurassic to the early Tertiary exhumed the Nicola rocks to the level where intrusive bodies are now exposed. Cretaceous sinistral transpression? changing to early Tertiary dextral transtensional activity regenerated the existing structures, and generated new dominantly north striking dextral structures, with subordinate northeast and east striking 'basin and range' block faults (Wheeler, J.O., and Palmer, A.R., editors. 1992; pages 598-601, page 663, pages 698-700). This activity created numerous variably shaped fault bound basins now occupied by major drainages such as Guichon Creek and the Coldwater River; and lakes such as Nicola Lake and Stump Lake (Moore, et. al. 1990, pages 5-6. Wheeler, J.O., and Palmer, A.R., editors. 1992; page 600, and personal observations).

Unconformably overlying the Nicola lithologies are Eocene subaerial volcanics and subaerial and subaqueous sediments of the Kamloops Group that now tend to occupy fault bound depressions. Remnants of undeformed Miocene "Chilcotin Group" flood basalts are found northeast of Merritt (Moore et. al. 1990 pages 5-6).

Quaternary "Valley" Basalts occur east of Merritt, and in the Quilchena valley 15 km east of Merritt. Pleistocene to Recent accumulations of consolidated and unconsolidated glacial, interglacial and post glacial sediments cover large expanses of the area, particularly south slopes and in basins. This glacial drift varies in thickness from very thin to locally deep.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Please refer to Figure 4. The Gypsy-Roy claims cover part of the east side of the multiphased Guichon Creek batholith. The claims are underlain on the east by Nicola Group volcanics, and under most of the claims by various phases of the Guichon Creek batholith. These phases are, from east to west medium grained border phase gabbroic to dioritic, and slightly later medium grained monzodioritic (Guichon Phase) and coarser grained granodioritic (Chataway phase) rocks. In the south and central part of the property a finer grained intrusive, the Dot granodiorite occurs, and a later coarser grained phase called the Dot quartz monzonite is found south and east of Gypsum Lake. A fine grained phase similar in composition to the Chataway phase called the Rex granodiorite occurs east of the Dot-Chataway phases but west of the border phase. Most significant copper deposits in the area appear to be related structures within to the Dot quartz monzonite phase. Near Mamit Lake, a small coarse grained quartz rich granodiorite satellite intrusive called the Gump Lake stock, that is thought to correlate to the latest Bethsaida phase of the Guichon Creek batholith occurs.

These rocks, especially the Nicola, Border, Guichon and Chataway phases in turn have been intruded by dykes of various compositions ranging from aplitic to ultramafic.

In the Gypsum Lake area, smaller, higher grade, oxidized copper deposits are hosted by north and northwest trending steeply (now) west dipping structures. The Dot, Vimy and Aberdeen deposits each contain several hundred thousand to over 1 million tonnes grading to greater than 1% copper, with locally significant silver and gold values.

The following information on the local significant copper deposits is derived from the Ministry of Energy and Mines MINFILE database.

<u>Deposit</u>	<u>Tonnes</u>	<u>Grade % copper</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Aberdeen	?	>1?	no grade or production figures available
Dot	2,930,000	0.50	'northwest zone' only
Vimy (upper)	819,188	0.35	
Vimy (lower)	77	1.20	Production 1925
WIZ (Zone 4)	292,900	1.26	

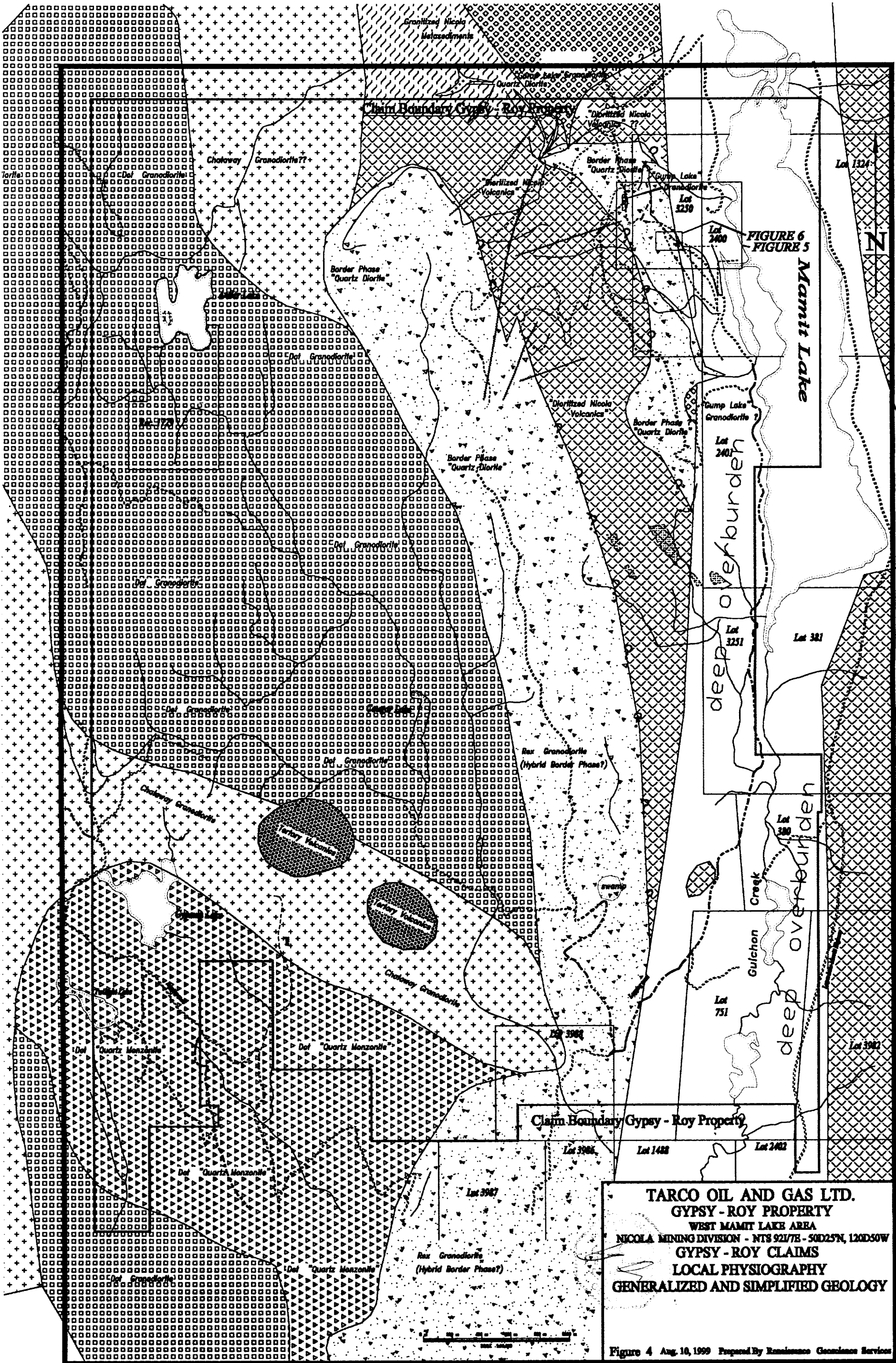


FIGURE 6
FIGURE 5

Mamit Lake

deep overburden

deep overburden

TARCO OIL AND GAS LTD.
GYPSY - ROY PROPERTY
 WEST MAMIT LAKE AREA
 NICOLA MINING DIVISION - NTS 921/75 - 50D25N, 120D50W
GYPSY - ROY CLAIMS
LOCAL PHYSIOGRAPHY
GENERALIZED AND SIMPLIFIED GEOLOGY

Figure 4 Aug. 10, 1999 Prepared By Renaissance Geomatics Services

These deposits are hosted by or associated with Dot phase quartz monzonite and granodiorite, fine grained varieties with a similar composition to but which intrude and are slightly later than the Chataway phase, or the by the Chataway phase itself (Sanguinetti, 1972 and MINFILE). In the Mamit Lake area, there are several intrusive hosted copper occurrences that have had sporadic exploration since the 1960's. Near the postulated south end of the Gump Lake stock immediately west of Mamit Lake are several coincident chargeability-resistivity anomalies that have been partially tested by trenching, and percussion and diamond drilling. Research of historic assessment reports referred to several drill holes from the 1960'S that intersected significant copper. The geophysical surveys indicate that several mineralized north striking zones and at least two major northwest striking zones occur in the area (Lindinger, 1999). The most interesting copper mineralization intersected in the diamond drilling appear close to these the junction of these inferred zones (Lindinger 1999). However exploration in this area has been hampered by thick glacial overburden.

Glacial till sourced from the north covers most of the property and ranges in thickness from a thin cover over 20 meters thick.

1999 DRILLING PROGRAM

The drilling was completed near the west side of Mamit Lake on the Roy 2 claim. The drill holes were collared in reference to the assumed collar location of DDH A-2 69-1 which intersected 15.2 (50 ft.) grading 0.41% copper from 85.35-100.59 meters (280-330 ft.) within a much larger low grade intersection. Apparently gold, silver and other metals were not analyzed for. The assumed location of DDH A-2 69-1 is 370 meters bearing 237 degrees true from the Garthwaite ranch house, and 370 meters bearing 300 degrees from the large corner fence post that is west of a small inlet to swamp on the west side of Mamit Lake (Figure 5).

DDH GR-99-03 was collared 51 meters bearing 252 degrees from the assumed location of DDH A-2 69-1. The hole was angled a -45° at a due east bearing. This hole was abandoned at 78 feet (23.8 m) without reaching bedrock.

Hole GR-99-04 was collared 127 meters bearing 130 degrees from the location of A-2 69-1. This hole was drill due west at a -60 degree angle. The overburden depth was 20.5 meters. From 20.5 to 32.3 meters the hole intersected a medium grained non porphyritic monzonite.

This rock has been weakly potassically altered, with overprinting weak to moderate propylitic (quartz-chlorite-pyrite-magnetite) alteration and possibly later weak argillic (quartz-pyrite-clay) alteration. Trace to locally 0.1% very fine grained chalcopyrite mineralization occurs in hairline linear and irregular fractures. The samples taken were weakly anomalous in copper and silver. Gold and molybdenum did not return any anomalous results except for one sample returning 7 ppm molybdenum. From 32.3 to 103.4 meters is a multiepisodic sequence of quartz porphyritic monzonitic intrusives, monolithic and heterolithic intrusion breccias that have been intruded by fine grained plagioclase porphyritic andesitic dykes. There is also evidence of hydrothermal brecciation. The earlier alteration patterns mentioned above have been overprinted by moderate to strong texturally destructive quartz-pyrite-chlorite and rare tourmaline stockwork and breccia veining and flooding. This section appears unmineralized for copper, however several samples were taken to determine precious metal content. From 103.4 meters to the end of the hole at 127.1 meters a fine grained plagioclase porphyry quartz diorite was intersected. This unit is locally potassically altered with larger zones of silicification and argillic alteration. The argillic alteration often contained montmorillonite and the core swells rapidly when wetted. Traces of fine grained chalcopyrite mineralization were observed from 105.2 to 108 meters. This intersection returned the best copper intersection in the hole, with 164 ppm copper and no anomalous results for molybdenum, silver and gold. From this point the intensity of all types of alteration decreases and no mineralization was noted and the hole was terminated at 127.1 meters.

Drill hole GR-99-05 was collared about 10 meters west south west of DDH GR-99-03 and is 60.5 meters bearing 253 degrees from A-2 69-1. This hole was drilled due east at an angle of -60 degrees. The bedrock was intersected at 25.6 meters. This hole intersected over its entire length a coarse grained quartz porphyritic monzo-diorite. From 30.5 to 79.3 meters several plagioclase porphyry andesite dykes were intersected. As in hole GR-99-04 there was significant late stage quartz-chlorite-pyrite stockwork veining and flooding that overprinted earlier alteration styles. From 94 to 119 and 125.3 to 135.3 meters, the distinctive pyrite-epidote-black-chlorite-magnetite alteration is present as replacements of mafic minerals, and in thin stockwork veinlets. Accompanying this alteration is fracture associated and rare pervasive argillic alteration characterized by silicification and kaolinitic and rarer montmorillonitic clays. Extremely fine

grained copper mineralization accompanies this alteration package and is characterized by malachite staining of weathered drill core in both the propylitic mineral assemblages and argillic altered fractures. Rare very fine grained chalcopyrite is observed. The unweathered copper mineralization is associated with black weakly magnetic 'dustings' disseminated unevenly throughout in the rock, but concentrated near and around the pyrite-epidote-black chlorite aggregates. The best copper intersection was from 103.0 to 120.3 meters, an intersection of 17.3 meters grading 235 ppm copper, with local weakly anomalous molybdenum, and silver. This hole was terminated at 139.3 meters in weakly mineralized and altered rock (refer to Figures 5 and 6 for drill site location, and Figure 7 and 8 for detailed drill information).

RESULTS

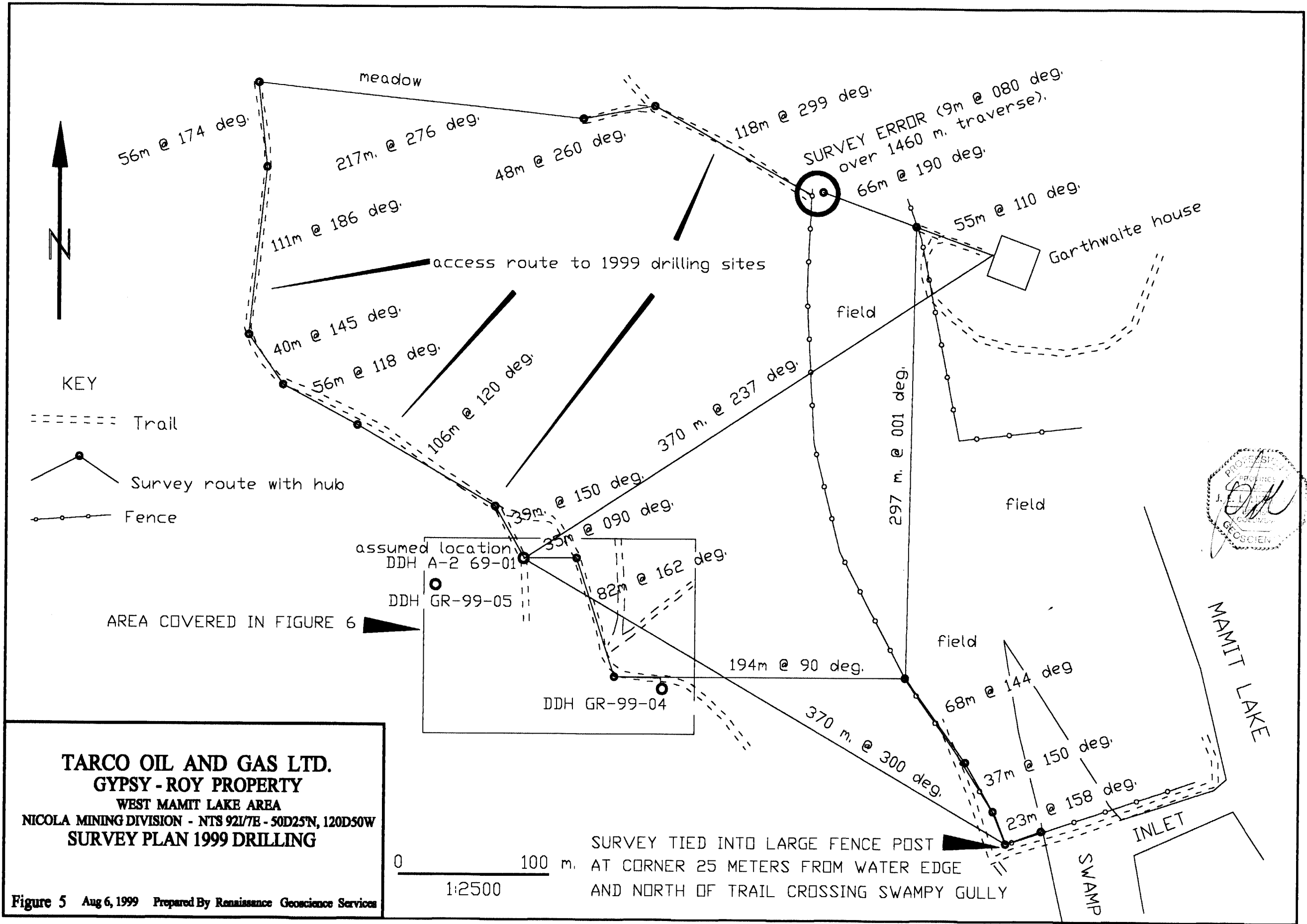
30 samples of drill core were submitted analyses at Ecotech Laboratories Ltd. of Kamloops B.C. All samples were analyzed for gold. Seven samples were analyzed for 28 elements using standard induced coupled plasma techniques. 23 samples were analyzed using a 24 element total digestion technique from which potassium and sodium ratios could be determined, in addition to base metals and silver.

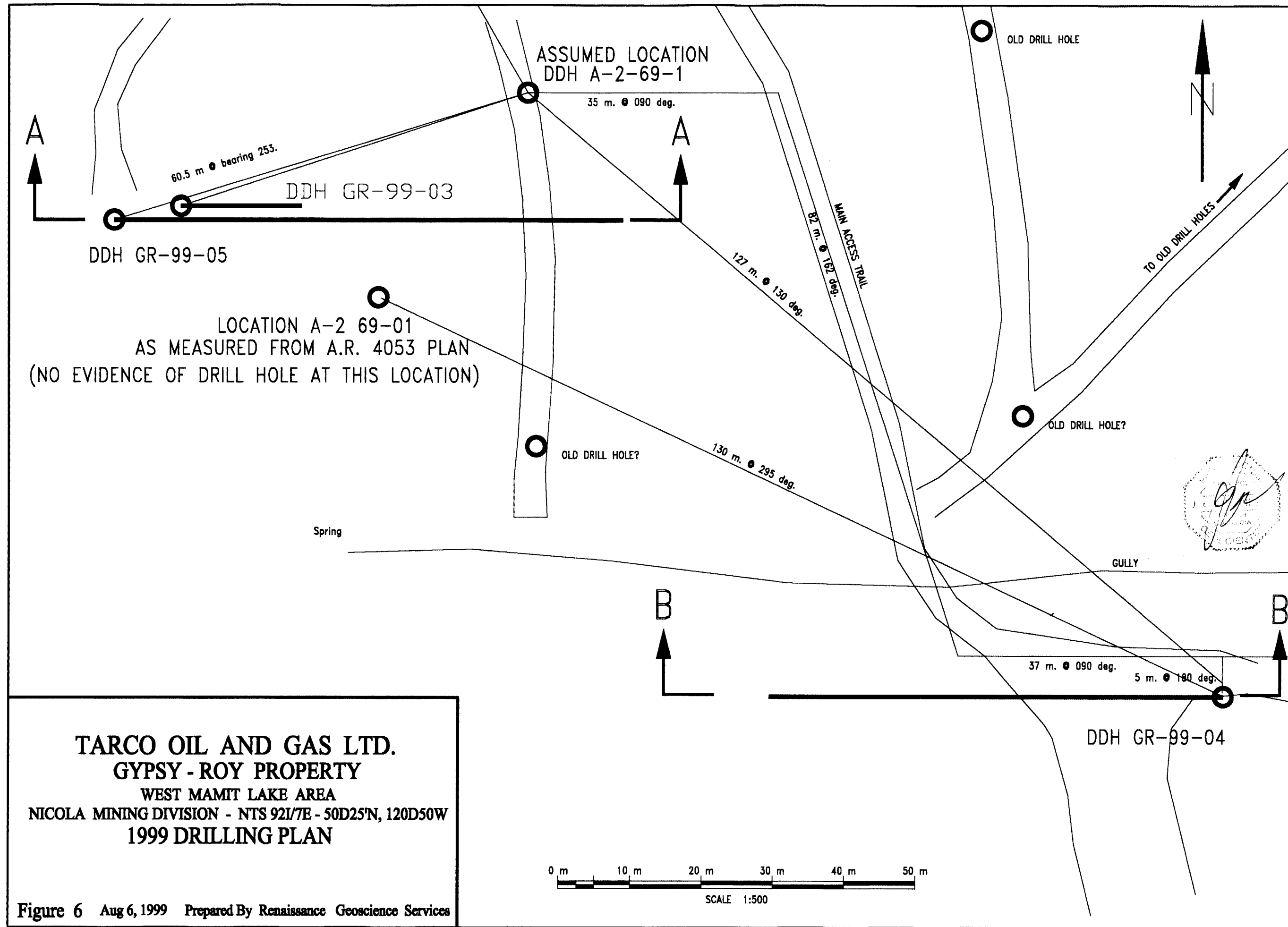
Most samples returned weakly anomalous results for copper, locally silver and molybdenum. Results are tabulated below. Intervals are in meters.

TABLE 2 - DRILLING AND ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Hole #	from	to	width	TAG #	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
GR-99-04	20.5	23.5	3.0	94701	20	<1	2.0	5
GR-99-04	23.5	26.5	3.0	94702	26	<1	<0.2	<5
GR-99-04	26.5	29.7	3.2	94703	28	<1	<0.2	<5
GR-99-04	29.7	32.3	2.6	94704	22	<1	<0.2	5
GR-99-04	32.3	35.5	3.2	94705	86	<1	<0.2	5
GR-99-04	35.5	38.7	3.2	94706	17	3	0.6	5
GR-99-04	38.7	40.9	2.2	94707	20	7	0.2	5
GR-99-04	40.9	44.5	3.6	94708	17	4	1.2	<5

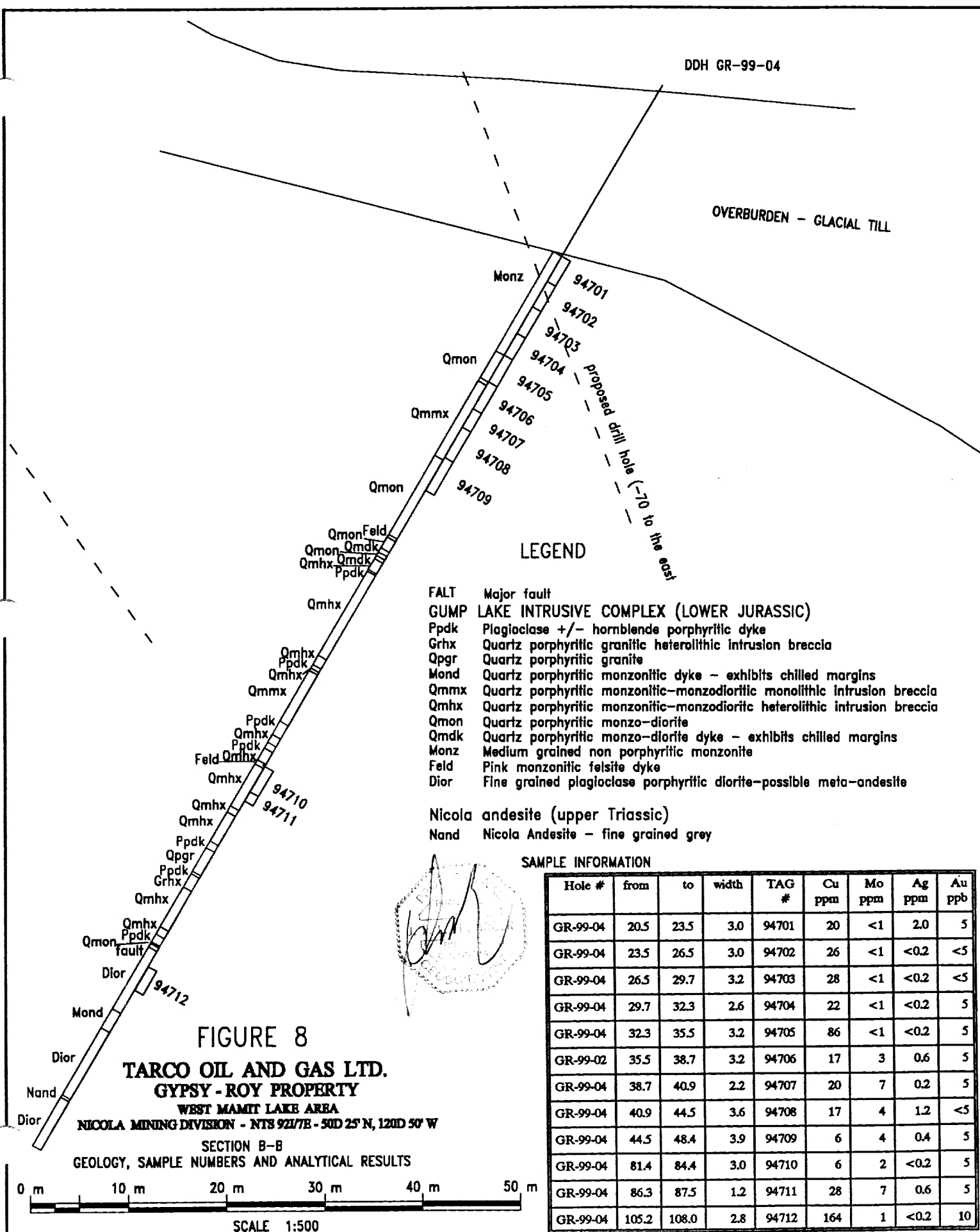
Hole #	from	to	width	TAG #	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
GR-99-04	44.5	48.4	3.9	94709	6	4	0.4	5
GR-99-04	81.4	84.4	3.0	94710	6	2	<0.2	5
GR-99-04	86.3	87.5	1.2	94711	28	7	0.6	5
GR-99-04	105.2	108.0	2.8	94712	164	1	<0.2	10
GR-99-05	41.0	44.0	3.0	94713	23	3	0.4	5
GR-99-05	94.0	95.0	1.0	94714	10	<1	<0.2	5
GR-99-05	95.0	97.0	2.0	94715	18	<1	<0.2	5
GR-99-05	97.0	100.0	3.0	94716	23	<1	<0.2	5
GR-99-05	100.0	103.0	3.0	94717	29	<1	<0.2	5
GR-99-05	103.0	106.0	3.0	94718	120	<1	<0.2	5
GR-99-05	106.0	109.0	3.0	94719	210	<1	<0.2	5
GR-99-05	109.0	112.0	3.0	94720	216	<1	<0.2	10
GR-99-05	112.0	115.0	3.0	94721	296	2	<0.2	5
GR-99-05	115.0	118.0	3.0	94722	273	<1	<0.2	5
GR-99-05	118.0	119.3	1.3	94723	264	<1	<0.2	5
GR-99-05	119.3	120.3	1.0	94724	370	2	<0.2	5
GR-99-05	124.3	125.3	1.0	94725	60	<1	<0.2	5
GR-99-05	125.3	127.7	2.4	94726	64	<1	<0.2	5
GR-99-05	127.7	130.1	2.4	94727	19	<1	<0.2	5
GR-99-05	130.1	133.2	3.1	94728	12	<1	<0.2	5
GR-99-05	133.2	136.2	3.0	94729	52	<1	<0.2	5
GR-99-05	136.2	139.3	3.1	94730	12	<1	<0.2	5





TARCO OIL AND GAS LTD.
GYPSY - ROY PROPERTY
 WEST MAMIT LAKE AREA
 NICOLA MINING DIVISION - NTS 921/7E - 50D25'N, 120D50W
1999 DRILLING PLAN

Figure 6 Aug 6, 1999 Prepared By Renaissance Geoscience Services



DDH GR-99-04

OVERBURDEN - GLACIAL TILL

LEGEND

- FALT Major fault
- GUMP LAKE INTRUSIVE COMPLEX (LOWER JURASSIC)
 - Ppdk Plagioclase +/- hornblende porphyritic dyke
 - Grhx Quartz porphyritic granitic heterolithic intrusion breccia
 - Qpgr Quartz porphyritic granite
 - Mond Quartz porphyritic monzonitic dyke - exhibits chilled margins
 - Qmmx Quartz porphyritic monzonitic-monzodioritic monolithic intrusion breccia
 - Qmhx Quartz porphyritic monzonitic-monzodioritic heterolithic intrusion breccia
 - Qmon Quartz porphyritic monzo-diorite
 - Qmdk Quartz porphyritic monzo-diorite dyke - exhibits chilled margins
 - Monz Medium grained non porphyritic monzonite
 - Feld Pink monzonitic felsite dyke
 - Dior Fine grained plagioclase porphyritic diorite-possible meta-andesite

- Nicola andesite (upper Triassic)
- Nand Nicola Andesite - fine grained grey

SAMPLE INFORMATION

Hole #	from	to	width	TAG #	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
GR-99-04	20.5	23.5	3.0	94701	20	<1	2.0	5
GR-99-04	23.5	26.5	3.0	94702	26	<1	<0.2	<5
GR-99-04	26.5	29.7	3.2	94703	28	<1	<0.2	<5
GR-99-04	29.7	32.3	2.6	94704	22	<1	<0.2	5
GR-99-04	32.3	35.5	3.2	94705	86	<1	<0.2	5
GR-99-02	35.5	38.7	3.2	94706	17	3	0.6	5
GR-99-04	38.7	40.9	2.2	94707	20	7	0.2	5
GR-99-04	40.9	44.5	3.6	94708	17	4	1.2	<5
GR-99-04	44.5	48.4	3.9	94709	6	4	0.4	5
GR-99-04	81.4	84.4	3.0	94710	6	2	<0.2	5
GR-99-04	86.3	87.5	1.2	94711	28	7	0.6	5
GR-99-04	105.2	108.0	2.8	94712	164	1	<0.2	10

FIGURE 8

TARCO OIL AND GAS LTD.
GYPSY - ROY PROPERTY

WEST MAMIT LAKE AREA
 NICOLA MINING DIVISION - NTS 921/7E - 50D 25' N, 120D 50' W

SECTION B-B
 GEOLOGY, SAMPLE NUMBERS AND ANALYTICAL RESULTS



SCALE 1:500

DDH GR-99-05

ASSUMED LOCATION
DDH A-2-69-1

OVERBURDEN - GLACIAL TILL

DDH GR-99-03

FIGURE 7

TARCO OIL AND GAS LTD.
GYPSY - ROY PROPERTY
WEST MAMIT LAKE AREA

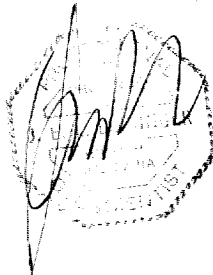
NICOLA MINING DIVISION - NTS 92/78 - 50D 25' N, 120D 50' W
SECTION A-A
GEOLOGY, SAMPLE NUMBERS AND ANALYTICAL RESULTS

LEGEND

- FALT Major fault
- GUMP LAKE INTRUSIVE COMPLEX (LOWER JURASSIC)
- Ppdk Plagioclase +/- hornblende porphyritic dyke
- Grhx Quartz porphyritic granitic heterolithic intrusion breccia
- Qpgr Quartz porphyritic granite
- Mond Quartz porphyritic monzonitic dyke - ex. jits chilled margins
- Qmmx Quartz porphyritic monzonitic-monzodioritic monolithic intrusion breccia
- Qmhx Quartz porphyritic monzonitic-monzodioritic heterolithic intrusion breccia
- Jmon Quartz porphyritic monzo-diorite
- Qmdk Quartz porphyritic monzo-diorite dyke - exhibits chilled margins
- Monz Medium grained non porphyritic monzonite
- Feld Pink monzonitic felsite dyke
- Dior Fine grained plagioclase porphyritic diorite-possible meta-andesite
- Nicola andesite (upper Triassic)
- Nand Nicola Andesite - fine grained grey

SAMPLE INFORMATION

Hole #	from	to	width	TAG #	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
GR-99-05	41.0	44.0	3.0	94713	23	3	0.4	5
GR-99-05	94.0	95.0	1.0	94714	10	<1	<0.2	5
GR-99-05	95.0	97.0	2.0	94715	18	<1	<0.2	5
GR-99-05	97.0	100.0	3.0	94716	23	<1	<0.2	5
GR-99-05	100.0	103.0	3.0	94717	29	<1	<0.2	5
GR-99-05	103.0	106.0	3.0	94718	120	<1	<0.2	5
GR-99-05	106.0	109.0	3.0	94719	210	<1	<0.2	5
GR-99-05	109.0	112.0	3.0	94720	216	<1	<0.2	10
GR-99-05	112.0	115.0	3.0	94721	296	2	<0.2	5
GR-99-05	115.0	118.0	3.0	94722	273	<1	<0.2	5
GR-99-05	118.0	119.3	1.3	94723	264	<1	<0.2	5
GR-99-05	119.3	120.3	1.0	94724	370	2	<0.2	5
GR-99-05	124.3	125.3	1.0	94725	60	<1	<0.2	5
GR-99-05	125.3	127.7	2.4	94726	64	<1	<0.2	5
GR-99-05	127.7	130.1	2.4	94727	19	<1	<0.2	5
GR-99-05	130.1	133.2	3.1	94728	12	<1	<0.2	5
GR-99-05	133.2	136.2	3.0	94729	52	<1	<0.2	5
GR-99-05	136.2	139.3	3.1	94730	12	<1	<0.2	5



0.19% Cu/51.8 m.

0.41% Cu/ 15.2 m.

0 m 10 m 20 m 30 m 40 m 50 m

SCALE 1:500

Proposed drill hole (-55 to the east)

Qmon fault

Qmon

- 94714
- 94715
- 94716
- 94717
- 94718
- 94719
- 94720
- 94721
- 94722
- 94723
- 94724
- 94725
- 94726
- 94727
- 94728
- 94729
- 94730

CONCLUSIONS

The drilling program intersected monzonite and quartz porphyritic monzo-diorite intrusives, monolithic and heterolithic intrusion breccias thought to be related to the Gump Lake stock exposed north of the exploration area. The rocks intrude Upper Triassic Nicola Volcanics and fine grained diorites of unknown affinity that may represent fine grained border phase of the Guichon Creek batholith or Gump Lake stock. Intruding the quartz monzodiorite are numerous fine grained plagioclase +/- hornblende or biotite porphyritic andesitic dykes.

Multiphased alteration is extensive and significant. The earliest phase appears to be a weak to locally moderate potassic flooding of the diorite and monzonitic rocks. This alteration style is found in both holes GR-99-04 and GR-99-05. In hole GR-99-04 weak chalcopyrite mineralization is associated with this alteration style and is found as very fine grains in biotite-pyrite-magnetite +/- quartz veinlets. The best copper grade intersected was in a epidote-magnetite-clay altered section of fine grained plagioclase porphyry diorite from 105.2 to 108 meters. This intersection returned 164 ppm copper with no anomalous readings in molybdenum, silver and gold.

Following the weak potassic alteration phase in hole GR-99-05 is a distinctive pyrite-epidote-black chlorite-magnetite propylitic alteration. This mineral assemblage, replaces relict mafic minerals and occurs in hairline veins and fractures. Copper mineralization is associated with this assemblage and is associated with weakly magnetic black 'dustings' that exhibit malachite and azurite staining when slightly weathered. Rare extremely fine grained chalcopyrite was observed. It is possible that the bulk of the copper mineralization may be chalcocite. Overprinting this alteration is a weak to moderate argillic (clay) alteration that also hosts extremely fine grained copper mineralization associated with an apparently non magnetic mineral assemblages. The style of alteration and mineralization in hole GR-99-05 suggest that the drilling has penetrated the possible outer and upper margins of a porphyry copper system that may be centered to the east and at depth. Indications in hole GR-99-04 also suggest that a center for copper mineralization may be east of the drill hole. Chargeability response from the 1981 Cominco work (AR 10139) indicate a north trending zone that jogs to the southeast in the area of drilling before continuing south. The central axis of this anomaly is 50 to 100 meters east of the drilling.

The fine grained andesite dykes appear to post date the copper mineralization and its associated alteration.

Locally overprinting the earlier alteration phases, and concentrated in sections that are intruded by the fine grained andesite dykes that themselves tend to intrude intrusion breccia bodies is moderate to intense quartz-pyrite-chlorite and rare tourmaline stock work and breccia vein and flooding. This alteration is texturally destructive. Ragged open space voids imply explosive hydrobrecciation. The chaotic intrusion breccias with evidence of chilled margins, flow banded sections, fine grained flow banded fragments, large broken quartz phenocrysts exceeding 2 cm long, and open space hydrobrecciated voids within the monzonite that are intruded by the extensively altered andesitic dykes suggest a coeval resurgent intrusive event in an area of high fluid flow where the andesite dykes intruded the still cooling monzonites under low confining pressures, and within an already well developed dominantly magmatic hydrothermal system. These bodies will tend to focus near the intersection of large structural breaks in or adjacent to cooling intrusive bodies. This appears to be is the situation in some areas at Mamit Lake. Any pre-existing copper mineralization within these areas is often removed.

TABLE 3 - EXPENDITURES

Expense Item	rate	days-km-ft	misc	Total Cost
Head office administration - 10% of incurred field expenditures.				\$ 2,370.58
Preparatory surveys- airphoto study	\$ 347.75	4.8		\$ 1,669.20
Vehicle trip preparatory surveys	\$ 58.85	5		\$ 294.25
Drilling - including mobilization	\$ 15.00	952.00	\$798.00	\$ 15,078.00
Analyses	\$ 27.02	30	-42.27	\$ 768.26
Supervision				
H. Pederson - project supervisor	\$ 400.00	3	\$/day	\$ 1,200.00
H Pederson travel	\$ 0.50	1200		\$ 600.00
J.E.L. Lindinger, P.Geo - site geologist	\$ 347.75	5	\$/day	\$ 1,738.75
Core Splitting - travel time	\$ 133.75	3		\$ 401.25
Vehicle Lindinger	\$ 58.85	8	92	\$ 562.80
Accommodation - Merritt	\$ 90.00	3	\$/day	\$ 270.00
Communications				\$ 80.00
Report	\$ 347.75	3		\$ 1,043.25
Field expenditures incurred (excluding Head office administration)				\$ 23,705.76
Portable Assessment Credit				\$ 7,110.00
Total applied for Assessment				\$ 30,815.76

RECOMMENDATIONS

A drill hole near the west side of Mamit Lake completed by Bethlehem Resources Ltd. in 1969 intersected anomalous to subeconomic grades of copper mineralization on what is now the Roy 2

claim. The best intersection was 50 feet (15.24 meters) grading 0.41% copper within a wider intersection of 170 feet (51.83 m.) grading 0.19% copper (Halloy, 1972). There is no evidence that gold, silver or molybdenum were analyzed for.

The 1999 drilling program was an attempt to duplicate and enlarge this reported mineralization. These drill holes intersected weakly to only moderately anomalous copper mineralization. The style of alteration associated with the copper mineralization is suggestive of the outer margins of a porphyry copper deposit. Results from past programs indicate more favourable geophysical responses to the east and possibly north of the current drilling. In the immediate area of this program the depth of overburden renders drilling as the only effective exploration tool. Future drill programs could use reverse circulation drilling to minimize costs until significant mineralization is intersected.

Further work on much of the property is recommended with multi-phased target development of targets outlined from the recent property compilation. Much of this work would be reestablishing the target areas by new more favourably oriented grids, and redefining and improving the targets with new geophysical, geological and geochemical programs. Drilling testing these targets could follow. A \$200,000.00 phase 1 program incorporating the above mentioned items is proposed.

TABLE 4 - PROPOSED EXPENDITURES

Geological mapping, sampling			\$ 8,000.00
Location and redefinition of past anomalies	Geophysics	Geochemistry	\$ 40,000.00
Drill testing (Phase 1)	1500 M	@\$60.00 per meter	\$ 90,000.00
Analytical costs - drilling - rock sampling	400 samples	@\$28.00 per sample	\$ 11,200.00
Supervision and Personnel			\$ 20,000.00
Accommodation and food			\$ 10,000.00
Report			\$ 3,000.00
Subtotal			\$ 182,200.00
Contingency @10%			\$ 18,220.00
Total program			\$ 200,420.00

Contingent on these results a \$500,000.00 Phase 2 program comprising mostly drilling of any partially delineated mineralized zones would be proposed.

SELECTED LIST OF REFERENCES

- Alhambra Resources Ltd. 1997: Technical Report on the Dot Copper Porphyry Project, June-October 1997. 2 pages, plus attachments. Unpublished company report.
- Casselman M.J. et. al. 1995: Highland Valley porphyry copper deposits near Kamloops, British Columbia: A review and update with emphasis on the Valley deposit. pp 161-191, in Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Special Volume 46. Schroeter T.G. Editor.
- Corbet, G.J. and Leach, T.M.: S.W. Pacific Rim Au/Cu Systems, Structure, Alteration and Mineralization. University of British Columbia Mineral Deposits Research Unit Short Course #17 150 pages.
- Hallof P.G. & Goudie M.A. 1972: Report on the Induced Polarization and Resistivity Survey on Project 1033, Mamit Lake Mining Ltd. (N.P.L) Property, Nicola Mining Division, British Columbia for Geophysical Engineering and Surveys Ltd. 13 pages plus attachments. B.C. EMPR assessment report # 4053.
- Jackisch, I. 1981: Geophysical Report on an Induced Polarization Survey, Gump Property, Mamit Lake Area. for Cominco Ltd. 3 pages plus attachments. EMPR Assessment Report #10139.
- Lindinger, J.E.L. 1999, Report on Digital Compilation of the Historic Information on the Gypsy-Roy Property. Private Company Report for Tarco Oil and Gas Ltd. 14 pages plus attachments.
- Meyer, M, 1968: Report on Geological Survey of the Chataway Exploration Co. Ltd. (N.P.L.) Property, for King Resources Ltd. 31 pages plus attachments. B.C. EMPR assessment report # 1790.
- Ministry of Mines and Energy; Minfile Database; ABERDEEN, Minfile occurrence 092ISE024.
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- Ministry of Mines and Energy; Minfile Database; TDM, Minfile occurrence 092ISE153.
- Ministry of Mines and Energy; Minfile Database; VIMY, Minfile occurrence 092ISE023.
- Ministry of Mines and Energy; Minfile Database; WIZ, Minfile occurrence 092ISE063.
- Moore J.M. et al. 1990; Nicola Lake Region, Geology and Mineral Deposits. 30 pp. BC-EMPR Open File 1990-2.
- Wheeler, J.O., and Palmer, A.R., editors. 1992; Geology of the Cordilleran Orogen in Canada. Geological Survey of Canada, Geology of Canada #4, Geology of North America Volume G2. 844 pages.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, J E. L.(Leo) Lindinger, hereby do certify that:

I am a graduate of the University of Waterloo (1980) and hold a BSc. degree in honours Earth Sciences.

I have been practicing my profession as an exploration and mine geologist continually for the past 20 years.

I am a fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of Canada (1987).

I am a registered member, in good standing as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (1992).

I have a no interest, material or otherwise in the Gypsy and Roy Claims, Alhambra Resources Ltd. and Tarco Oil and Gas Ltd., nor do I expect to have any.

The observations and conclusions reached in the report are based in part on visual examination of some of the rock and mineralized exposures on the property, detailed examination and sampling of the diamond drill core from the 1999 program,, and from examination of extant assessment and internal company reports covering various parts of this and adjacent mineral properties.

J.E.L.(Leo) Lindinger, P.Geo.

RENAISSANCE GEOSCIENCE SERVICES, 879 McQueen Drive, Kamloops, B.C. V2B-7X8
J.E.L. (Leo) Lindinger, P. Geo., FGAC, Consulting Economic Geologist

APPENDIX 1 - ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Ph/Fax 250-554-6887, AutoTel/Fax 250-371-9961, Cellular 250-319-0717

TARCO OIL & GAS LTD.


ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 99-211

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.

"TOTAL DIGESTION"

Et #	Tag #	Ag	Al %	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	K %	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Br	Ti %	V	W	Y	Zn	
QC DATA:																										
Repeat:																										
1	94701	10	1.8	3.71	820	15	1.78	<1	7	140	17	2.00	1.63	0.66	362	<1	2.73	10	480	32	182	0.28	57	<10	40	27
Repeat:																										
1	94701	5	1.8	3.66	835	10	1.76	<1	7	149	17	2.10	1.70	0.69	363	<1	2.80	10	500	40	183	0.28	58	<10	47	28
10	94710	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	94719	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	94720	-	<0.2	2.75	205	<5	1.42	<1	31	125	222	1.43	1.40	0.47	279	<1	2.87	5	400	22	174	0.18	37	<10	31	17
Standard:																										
STSD-1			0.6	4.58	825	20	2.62	<1	15	65	38	4.69	1.02	1.36	3310	<1	1.37	26	1750	42	180	0.42	98	<10	60	171
STSD-2			<0.2	7.58	630	25	2.86	<1	18	110	48	6.11	1.68	1.80	710	10	1.30	60	1320	68	405	0.47	108	<10	42	248
STSD-3			0.2	4.84	1425	15	2.35	1	16	78	41	4.33	1.80	1.30	2020	5	1.14	32	1710	42	250	0.39	141	<10	46	202
STSD-4			<0.2	6.14	1945	25	2.74	<1	13	92	68	4.09	1.20	1.28	1400	<1	2.07	32	980	20	365	0.42	110	<10	32	95

d17226T
XLS/99


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

9-JUL-89

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

Phone: 250-673-6700
Fax : 250-673-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 99-211

TARCO OIL & GAS LTD.
601A-1300 8 STREET S.W.
CALGARY, ALBERTA
T2R 1B2

ATTENTION: MIKE HRISKEVICH

No. of samples received: 30
Sample type: Core
PROJECT #: 031-88
SHIPMENT #: 99-01
Samples submitted by: Leo Lindner

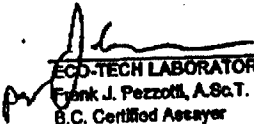
Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #	Tag #	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Tl %	U	V	W	Y	Zn	
6	94706	0.6	0.51	Δ	56	Δ	0.62	<1	10	86	17	1.50	<10	0.32	157	3	0.04	<1	620	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	4	<0.01	<10	7	<10	4	3
7	94707	0.2	0.66	Δ	60	Δ	0.42	<1	10	75	20	1.59	<10	0.48	163	7	0.04	<1	690	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	2	<0.01	<10	16	<10	7	5
8	94708	1.2	0.69	Δ	80	Δ	0.38	<1	6	98	17	1.25	<10	0.38	148	4	0.04	1	650	2	Δ	Δ	Δ	6	<0.01	<10	14	<10	8	6
9	94709	0.4	0.54	Δ	20	Δ	0.31	<1	12	55	6	2.85	<10	0.37	125	4	0.03	<1	480	4	Δ	Δ	Δ	7	<0.01	10	4	<10	9	9
10	94710	0.2	0.76	Δ	60	Δ	0.72	<1	11	81	28	1.69	<10	0.75	364	5	0.05	1	470	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	19	<0.01	<10	20	<10	10	11
11	94711	0.6	0.90	Δ	85	Δ	1.66	<1	9	90	17	1.27	<10	1.18	532	7	0.04	<1	600	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	19	<0.01	<10	16	<10	21	8
12	94712	<0.2	1.41	Δ	430	Δ	1.72	<1	8	36	164	2.94	<10	0.98	541	1	0.09	<1	940	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	88	0.06	<10	65	<10	45	35

QC DATA:

Repeat:																															
10	94710	<0.2	0.76	Δ	65	Δ	0.74	<1	11	81	29	1.72	<10	0.77	366	5	0.05	2	500	Δ	10	<20	18	<0.01	<10	20	<10	9	11		
Standard:																															
GEC99		1.2	1.70	85	150	Δ	1.87	<1	20	64	81	3.80	<10	0.94	668	<1	0.02	23	690	20	5	<20	60	0.10	<10	72	<10	10	66		

d#211
XLS/99


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B.C. Certified Assayer

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J.E.L. (Leo) Lindinger, P. Geo. , FGAC, Consulting Economic Geologist

APPENDIX II - DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

Ph/Fax 250-554-6887, AutoTel/Fax 250-371-9961, Cellular 250-319-0717

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE TITLE PAGE

125 METERS BEARING 136° FROM ASSUMED LOC. A-2-69-1

PROJECT GYPSE ROY ZONE MAMIT CENTRAL

DRILL HOLE GR-99-04 SIZE NQ

LOCATION NORTH EAST ELEV.

COLLAR BEARING 270 DIP 60 DEPTH 127.1m

DATES DRILLED JUNE 23 1999 TO JUNE 24 1999 (417 FT)

DATES LOGGED JUNE 24 1999 TO JUNE 28, 1999

LOGGED BY L. LINDINGER

SAMPLED BY L. LINDINGER

TESTS	at	Bearing	Dip
	at	Bearing	Dip
	at	Bearing	Dip
	at	Bearing	Dip

CAPSULE GEOLOGY 0-20.5 CASING NO RECOVERY.

20.5-20.8 Till Rock

20.5-35.9 MONZONITE - WEAK POTASSIC ALTERATION OVERPRINTED BY ARGILLIC ALTERATION. COPPER MINERALIZATION AS CPY IN MINERLINE FRACTURES.

SAMPLES 94701 FROM 20.5 TO 23.5 WIDTH 3.0

94702 23.5 26.5 3.0

94703 26.5 29.7 3.2

94704 29.7 32.3 2.6

94705 32.3 35.5 3.2

94706 35.5 38.7 3.2

94707 38.7 40.9 2.2

94708 40.9 44.5 3.6

94709 44.5 48.4 3.9

94710 81.4 84.4 3.0

94711 86.3 87.5 1.2

94712 105.2 108.0 -28 MONZONITIC-GRANITIC

35.9-44.8 - HETEROLITHIC INTRUSION BRECCIA CROSSCUT BY FINE GRAINED FELDSPAR PORPHYRY DYKES. STRONG QUARTZ-PYRITE-KARUNITE OVERPRINTED BY QUARTZ-CHLORITE-PYRITE STOCKWORK VEINING AND FLOODING.

-44.8-57.1 QUARTZ MONZONITE - ALTERED & DYKED AS ABOVE

-57.1-103.4 - QUARTZ MONZONITIC INTRUSION BRECCIAS - ALT AS ABOVE

-103.2-117.1 - FINE GRAINED DIORITE, MINOR MONZONITE

-127.0; END OF HOLE

FROM	TO	ROCK CODE	% REC	ROCK DESCRIPTION colour, texture, rocktype, mineralogy of protolith	ALTERATION codes 1-trace 5 extreme	C	E	p	e	m	B	S	P
						H	I	r	r	u	I	I	T
0	10.5	CASE		CASING - NO RECOVERY (NOTE) MINERALIZED PYRITE (AND BILLAGAL BARY)									
20.5	32.3	MONZ		MONZONITE - MEDIUM GRAINED MOTTLED WEAKLY PORPHYRYC INTENSIVE - BISMALITE FUSION? DISTINCT GRAIN ALIGNMENT OF MAGNETS									2.3
20.5	23.5												
23.5	26.5												
26.5	29.5												
29.5	32.3												
29.5	32.3												
32.3	35.5	QMON		QUARTZ MONZONITE HIGHLY ALTERED QUARTZ FELDSPAR PORPHYRY FELDSPAR BLUISH TO AZURE TO PALE PINK COLOUR QUARTZ PHENACRYSTS CLEAR SEMI TRANSPARENT PART TO 2mm LONG. 10% MAGNETS ALTERED TO CHLORITE CLAY STRONGLY SILICIFIED CONT'D									

FROM	TO	MINERALIZATION tr-trace, remainder in percent, description of min.	ANALYSES SAMPLE # Au-ppb, others %	FROM	TO	W	Cu	Mo	Ag	Au ppb
20.5	32.3	SOIL CAP IN MORTAR FRACTURES MOTTLED TO MARGITE, CHALC- SITE AND BARY NATIVE COPPER TRACE BISMALITE SILICIFIED 1% BSE MAGNETITE	T94701 T94702 T94703 T94704	20.5	23.5	3	20	T	2.0	5
				23.5	26.5	3	26	T	T	T
				26.5	29.7	31	28	T	T	T
				29.7	32.3	2.6	22	T	T	5
32.3	35.5	TRACE MAGNETITE IN QUARTZ VONLITE. SEE P. 1	T94705	32.3	35.5	2.2	8.6	T	T	5

FROM	TO	ROCK CODE	% REC	ROCK DESCRIPTION colour, texture, rocktype, mineralogy of protolith	ALTERATION codes 1-trace 5 extreme	C	E	S	m	B	A	G	
						h	p	r	s	o	p	r	
35.5	35.9	QMON		QUARTZ MONZONITE GRANITE (Qm) 2					3			5	
		PPDK		GARY SILICIFIED TUFFITE FINE TO DISTINCTIVE GREY ALTERATION WITH FINE GRAINED PYRITE LENS IN NVAATA (MAGNETIC) ALTAI									
35.9	44.8	QMMX		FAULT CONTACT 60° TO G.A. HETEROLITHIC INTRUSION BRECCIA (MAGNETIC) 2					3	1		4	
35.9	38.3		45	35% ROUND QUARTZ MONZONITE TO 2m LINE 40% KROOK AL AND QUARTZ GRAINS 15% PLAG 10% BIPHASE - REMANENT (CH. MINERAL) MAGNETIC. NO MAGNETITE 2(1)									
				(3) → ROCK VARIES FROM MEDIUM TO EXTREMELY QUARTZ-SATURATED - PYRITE ABUNDANT WITH LOCAL DISTINCTIVE GARY QUARTZ - PYRITE LENS AND RARE QUARTZ - TUNGSTEN - GREEN SULFIDE SULFIDE V. MIN. SILICIFIED ARE MAGNETIC SILICIFIED & SULFIDIZED WITH LENS PYRITE AND SERPENTINE. ROCK IS LOCALLY HYDROTHERMALLY ALTERED WITH CLARA QUARTZ CRYSTALS.									
				(2) → INTRUSION BRECCIA'S HAVE HARD FACIES FELSITE FRAGMENTS AT 40.8 m. LOCALLY NUMEROUS HIGHLY ALTERED FINE GRAINED SUB-ROUND INTRUSIVE FRAG- MENTS INCLUDING COPPER SULFIDE BLENDS. IN TA MAGNETIC AT 41.8 m (3) →									
				→ (1) INTRUSIVE MATERIAL IS FINE GRAINED FINE GRAINED FELSIC - MAGNETIC FACIES THAT IS CHARACTERIZED BY FRAGMENTS THAT ARE RELATIVELY UNALTERED. IS AT 44.5m (3) →									
38.3	41.8	60											
41.8	44.8	35		44.8 - 20cm GAYO ROCK									
44.8	44.2	QMON		QUARTZ MONZONITE - MEDIUM GRAINED					2	1		4	
44.8	43.4	50		44.8 - 43.4 GRAY QUARTZ PYRITE SERPENTINE ALTERED QUARTZ MEDIUM TO GRANITE MEDIUM TO A CERAMIC TEXTURE AND RELINQUISH CLAY INCL. WITH LOCAL HYDROTHERMAL BRECCIA VERY THIN AT 45.1-45.4, 46.0-47.1 - (70% MAGNETIC) PYRITE - CHLORITE SHEAR ZONE									

FROM	TO	MINERALIZATION tr-trace, remainder in percent, description of min.	p	e	b	e	m	h	w	ANALYSES SAMPLE # Au-ppb, others %	FROM	TO	W	Cu	Mo	Ag	Au	
			y	y	r	v	g	a	l									
35.9		IN TA LOCALY MAGNETIC FINE TO MEDIUM GRAINED FELSIC AND LENS LARGE FELSIC PY.								94706	35.5	38.3	32	17	3	0.6	5	
										94707	38.3	40.9	22	20	7	0.2	5	
										94708	40.9	44.5	3.6	17	4	1.2	7	
44.8	43.4	72 VES. A. RIMMING P. QUARTZ WITH COPPER PYRITE - IN STR WORK INCL.								94709	44.5	43.4	3.9	6	4	0.4	5	

FROM	TO	ROCK CODE	% REC	ROCK DESCRIPTION colour, texture, rocktype, mineralogy of protolith	ALTERATION codes 1-trace 5 extreme	C	E	s	m	B	A	s	g	r	
						h	i	p	e	r	o	p	i	a	
48.4	51.0	80		QUARTZ MINERALITE CONT'D ROCK COMPRISES 35% ROUNDED QUARTZ GRAINS 1-3mm 35% ORTHOCASE 2-5mm 20% ANORTHCASE 2-5mm 10% CHLORITIZED & PYLITIZED KIAMOONITE 2-3mm LATHS RSL CROSSING BY FINE QUARTZ CHLORITE VEINS AND FINEST THAT IS KIAMOONITE (ACTINOLITE) POSSIBLE TRACE ADULTE AND MALACHITE IN EARLY STAGE (LUAL) - AT 48.7m		2		2					3		
50	51.0-51.9			FAULT ZONE - DARKEN INTENSELY SILICIFIED ROCK.		2		4					5		
53.9	54.2			AS AT 48.4 CONTACT FAULTED TO T.C.A.											
54.7	54.5	FEDK		FELSITE DYKE - POTASSIC VEIN AND FELSITE DYE. 60% KSPAR 30% QUARTZ ROUNDED GRAINS THAT ARE PYLITIZED. ROCK IS EXTENSIVELY ACTINOLITE ALTERED AND STUCK WITH VEINING BY PYLITE. CHLORITIZED QUARTZ VEINING FLOORING.		3							3		
54.5	55.8	QMAN		QUARTZ MINERALITE AS AT 48.4 - KIA PAGNIE AND FINE QUARTZ MINERALITE FLOORING & VEINING		2		3				3		1	
55.8	56.3	QMPK		CONTACT 35' T.C.A. FINE GRAINED QUARTZ MINERALITE DYKE CHLORITIZED GRAINS RSL IS INTENSELY KIAMOONITE AND CLAY DYKE ALTERED & SILICIFIED				4				3		3	
56.3	56.2	QMAN		QUARTZ MINERALITE - AS AT 54.5 STRONG SILICIFIED - P CHLORITIZED KIAMOONITE AND PYLITIZED MACH. 30% KIAMOONITE TIN.								4		3	
56.3	57.1	QMPK		QUARTZ MINERALITE AS AT 55.8 - ALT A MINERALITE LIZATION AS AT 57.1				4				3		3	

FROM	TO	MINERALIZATION tr-trace, remainder in percent, description of min.	p	e	b	e	m	h	ANALYSES SAMPLE # Au-pph, others %	FROM	TO	W	Cu	Mo	Ag	Au
			y	y	r	v	g	m								
48.4	51.0	7% BSE DYKE QUARTZ - CHLORITIZED VEIN - FINE 2mm POSSIBLE TRACE ADULTE AT 48.7m							3 T							
51.0	53.9	AVE 4% BSE DYKE VEINING BY 2mm							4							
54.2	54.5	3% SEMI MASSIVE AGGREGATE OF PYRITE 2 LVL DY IN FINE GRAINED AND SHARDS.							5							
55.8	56.3	5% BSE DYKE GRAINS AND 3% IN PYLITE SLAY ALTERED INTENS							8							
56.3	56.7	3% BSE FINE GRAINS DASH DY IN INTENS							3							
56.7	57.1	AS AT 55.8							8							

FROM	TO	ROCK CODE	% REC	ROCK DESCRIPTION colour, texture, rocktype, mineralogy of protolith	ALTERATION codes 1-trace 5 extreme	C	E	s	m	B	A	s	g	k
						h	l	p	o	r	o	p	i	a
78.1	79.0	QMHX		QUARTZ-MONZONITE-GRANITE METACLASTIC ARRANGEMENT - CHAOTIC ARRANGEMENT WITH ZONES AND FRAGMENTS ARE HIGHLY VARIABLE GRAIN SIZE AND TEXTURE. INTRUSIVE CONTACT 35° T.C.A. VENEER VERY WIDE.		3		2				3	2	
79.0	79.9	PPDH		FINE GRAINED PLAGIOCLASE? BARRICA DYKE (DYKES) - SIMILAR TO (3) BARRICA GRANOD. ALTERATION AT CONTACT DYKE		1		3				3	3	
79.7	81.1	QMHX		QUARTZ-MONZONITE-GRANITE METACLASTIC INTRUSION ARRANGEMENT - AS AT 78.1 FRAGMENTS MAINLY VARIABLE GRAIN SIZE AND TEXTURE BUT OF SIMILAR (OR MORE) COMPOSITION VENEER BY PATCHY QUARTZ CHLORITE MICAITE TYPICALLY RESTRICTED ALTERATION		3		2				3	2	
81.1	81.6	FELD		INTRUSIVE CONTACT FELSITE DYKE WITH NUMEROUS QMHX FRAGMENTS - SUBPARALLEL TO 12 CM Q.C.A. DYKE INTENSIVELY ALTERED WITH ALTERED AXES ON FRAGMENTS		2		3				3	3	
81.6	86.6	QMHX		CONTACT - CARBON QUARTZ-MONZONITE-GRANITE METACLASTIC ARRANGEMENT - AS AT 79.7 - 81.9-82.3 - SYN INTRUSION BARRICA ZONE CONTROL BY QUARTZ CHLORITE MICAITE FLOORING AND LATER PYRITE CLAY STICKLEBAR VENING... MINERALIZATION PRESENT LOCAL SECTIONS OF QUARTZ-MONZONITE 86.6 CARBONATE CONTACT - UNREVEALING ARRANGEMENT.		2		3				2	2	
86.6	87.3	QMHX		MILKED SILICIOUS HYDROTHERMAL BARRICA QUARTZ AND GRAY PITCH QUARTZ FRAGMENTS IN A CAROLY SKEWED MOUNTAIN, CONTROL BY LATER DARK GRAY QUARTZ SKEWED VENING. CONTACT 45° T.C.A.		1		3				4	2	

FROM	TO	MINERALIZATION 1-trace, remainder in percent, description of min.	p	o	b	o	m	h	ANALYSES SAMPLE # Au-pph, others %	FROM	TO	W	Cu	Mo	Ag	Au	
			y	y	r	v	g	m									
78.1	79.0	2% Pt as REPLACING MAFIC IN B-SUBSTRATE FLOOR ZONES AND IN LATE QUARTZ VEINS							4								
79.0	79.7	6% Pt as REPLACING MAFIC							6								
79.7	81.1	2% Pt as REPLACING MAFIC MINOR AND 2% IN LATE QUARTZ - CHLORITE AS VEINS							4								
81.6	86.6	5% Pt in veins and VENEER FILLING							5	94710	81.4	84.4	1.0	6	5	0.2	5
86.6	87.3	6% Pt in QUARTZ FRAGMENTS							6	94711	86.3	87.5	1.2	28	7	0.6	5

FROM	TO	ROCK CODE	% REC	ROCK DESCRIPTION colour, texture, rocktype, mineralogy of protolith	ALTERATION codes 1-trace 5 extreme	C	E	S	M	A	S	G	P
				QUARTZ - MINORITIC?									
96.3	101.8	QMHX		QUARTZ - PLAGIOCLASE PORPHYRY INTENSIVE BRECCIA - FLOW ZONE. NUMEROUS GRANITE FRAGMENTS - PARTIALLY RECORDED BY SINCA RANDED. BOUNDED FLOW BANDS INTENSIVE FRAGMENTS FLOW FLOW CARVED 30° TO C.A. UNITS MODERATE TO STRONG STRENGTH QUARTZ & FINE IN LATE VEIN AND SLIPS. LATE GASTIC FRACTURES ARE STRONGLY QUARTZ - CLAY ALTERED & VEG FINE. ALTERED		3		2				3	
101.8	101.9	QMHX		INTRODUCIVE CONTACT - 35° TO C.A. QUARTZ MINORITIC INTENSIVE BRECCIA GARNET - SYENITE FRAGMENTS UP TO 1cm IN A GRANULITE MEDIUM QUARTZ PORPHYRY TEXTURE FINE GRAINED MATERIAL. ALSO FINE GRAINED FLOW BANDS FRAGMENTS INTENSIVE ALTERATION FROM N.E.		3						2	
101.9	102.8	PPDK		INTRODUCIVE CONTACT 60° TO C.A. PLAGIOCLASE PORPHYRY N.E. AS FLOWERS PPDK ALMOST SLIGHTLY COARSE GRAINED INTENSIVE ALTERED WITH FINE SILICATE (MAGNETITE) SILICA - CLAY ALTERATION. PIRITE REFORMING MAGNETITE AND IN LATE FRACTURES				3				4	
102.8	103.0	QMHX		SHEARED INTRODUCIVE CONTACT QUARTZ PORPHYRY MINORITIC INTENSIVE BRECCIA AS ABOVE FAULT CONTACT 50° TO C.A.									
103.0	103.4	FMT		FAULT ZONE 55° TO C.A. - CLAY ALTERED AND PYLITIZED WITH GEMMA FRAGMENTS									
103.4	103.8	DRB		FINE GRAINED DIORITE OR DIORITIC ANDESITE IS NICOLA GRAY, 15% V. V. FINE TO FINE GRAINED HARD ALBINO PORPHYRY IN A BONY FLOWERS VEG MATRIX LAM PLAG PORPHYRY PRESENT (70%). VEG VEG VEG TO LOCALLY STRONG CLAY ALTERED (HAR - MINT) MUCH SMALLER VEG VEG. GYPHUM VEINING TRACES - 1 - 2mm 5%		1			3			3	

FROM	TO	MINERALIZATION tr-trace, remainder in percent, description of min.	p	b	c	m	h	ANALYSES SAMPLE # Au-ppb, others %	FROM	TO	W	Cu	Mo	Ag	Au
96.3	101.8	As in late veins and FAULTS.	4												
101.9	102.8	5% BISS BY REFORMING FRACTURES	7												
103.4	103.8	2% FINE GRAINED AS TRACE - 15% VEG MAGNETITE. TRACE VEG VEG ASSOC ESSENTIALLY GASTIC AND AND KAPITE	2				1		94912	105.2	102.0	7.8	164	1	T 10

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE TITLE PAGE

60.5 METERS BEARING 253° FROM ASSUMED A-2-69-01

PROJECT GYPSY - ROY ZONE MMXMIT CONTRAL

DRILL HOLE GR-99-05 SIZE NQ

LOCATION NORTH EAST ELEV

COLLAR BEARING 090 DIP -60 DEPTH 457'

DATES DRILLED JUNE 24 1999 TO JUNE 25, 1999 (139.3m)

DATES LOGGED JUNE 29, 1999 TO JUNE 30, 1999

LOGGED BY L. LINDINGER

SAMPLED BY L. LINDINGER

TESTS

at	Bearing	Dip
at	Bearing	Dip
at	Bearing	Dip
at	Bearing	Dip

CAPSULE GEOLOGY 0 ~ 25.6 CASING SAMPLES

<u>25.6-139.3</u>	<u>QUARTZ ± ORTHOCLASE</u>	<u>TAG</u>	<u>FRM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>WIDTH</u>
	<u>PORPHYRY MONZO-DIORITE</u>	<u>94713</u>	<u>41.0</u>	<u>44.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>
<u>30.5-79.3</u>	<u>NUMEROUS FINE GRAINED</u>	<u>94714</u>	<u>44.0</u>	<u>95.0</u>	<u>1.0</u>
	<u>PLAGIOCLASE PORPHYRY "ANDESITE" DYKES,</u>	<u>94715</u>	<u>95.0</u>	<u>97.0</u>	<u>2.0</u>
	<u>MODERATE TO STRONG QUARTZ-CHLORITE</u>	<u>94716</u>	<u>97.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>
	<u>PYRITE STOCKWORK WITHING AND FLOO-</u>	<u>94717</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>103.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>
	<u>DING. OVER PRINTING EARLIER WEAK POTASSIC</u>	<u>94718</u>	<u>103.0</u>	<u>106.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>
	<u>AND ARGILLIC ALTERATION.</u>	<u>94719</u>	<u>106.0</u>	<u>109.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>
<u>79.3-94</u>	<u>DECREASING Q-CH-AN ALT</u>	<u>94720</u>	<u>109.0</u>	<u>112.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>
<u>94.0-119.0</u>	<u>SILICIFIED WITH PYRITE-</u>	<u>94721</u>	<u>112.0</u>	<u>115.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>
	<u>EPIDOTE - BLACK CHLORITE - WEAK MAGNE-</u>	<u>94722</u>	<u>115.0</u>	<u>118.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>
	<u>TITE WITH WEAK EXTREMELY FINE GRAINED</u>	<u>94723</u>	<u>118.0</u>	<u>119.3</u>	<u>1.5</u>
	<u>CHALCOPYRITE ± BORNITE?? - CHALCOCITE?</u>	<u>94724</u>	<u>119.3</u>	<u>120.3</u>	<u>1.0</u>
	<u>MINERALIZATION WITH MODERATE ARGILLIC</u>	<u>94725</u>	<u>124.3</u>	<u>125.3</u>	<u>1.0</u>
	<u>ALTERATION</u>	<u>94726</u>	<u>125.3</u>	<u>127.7</u>	<u>2.4</u>
<u>125.3-135.3</u>	<u>AS AT 94.0</u>	<u>94727</u>	<u>127.7</u>	<u>130.1</u>	<u>2.4</u>
		<u>94728</u>	<u>130.1</u>	<u>133.2</u>	<u>3.1</u>
		<u>94729</u>	<u>133.2</u>	<u>136.2</u>	<u>3.0</u>
<u>135.3-139.3</u>	<u>DECREASING ARGILLIC ALTE-</u>	<u>94730</u>	<u>136.2</u>	<u>139.3</u>	<u>3.1</u>
	<u>RATION - WEAK EXTREMELY FINE-GRAINED COPPER MINERALI-</u>				
	<u>ZATION IN PY-EPIDOTE-MAGNETITE ALT/MINERALIZATION,</u>				
<u>139.3</u>	<u>END OF HOLE</u>				

FROM	TO	ROCK CODE	% R E C	ROCK DESCRIPTION colour, texture, rocktype, mineralogy of protolith	ALTERATION codes 1-trace 5 extreme	C	E	S	M	B	A	S	G	L	M
				OMP. MANGANESE BIOTITE CONZ'D											
				77.3 - 74.4 STRONG CHLORITE - CLAY CALCITE VEINING AND ALTERATION											
78.6	79.3	FALT		78.6 - 79.3 - CHANGINGLY ALTERED ANDESITE LIKE FRAGMENTS IN TECTONIC ZONE. INCLUDING ANDESITE FRAGMENTS DOWNHOLE TO 79.1											
				79.1 - 79.3 SEMI-ALTER ANDESITE (NICHA?) 40° TO C.A.											
79.3	139.3	QMBN		QUARTZ PORPHYRY MONZO-PHORIOTE	2		2				2		2		
				79.3 - QUARTZ CHLORITE VEIN IN PART 45° TO C.A.											
				79.3 - 80.3 - ALTAIRITE LIKE WITH SOME GREEN CHLORITE CLAY VEINING											
				81.5 - 82.2 STRONG SLAY ALTERATION IN FRACTURES HIGH MINERALIZATION											
				82.2 - 82.8 - WEAKLY ALTERED WALLACK WITH SOME QUARTZ CUTTING ACROSS FRACTURES CONTAINING CLAY - CALCITE (SILICIFIED SLAY-ALSO) MON. MARCHALANITE PRESENT - SWELLING											
				82.8 - 83.4 STRONG QUARTZ ALTERATION NON-PAINTING STRONG QUARTZ - CHLORITE - BIOTITE FRAGMENTS ROCK BLENDING TO A PALE GREEN SLAY.											
				83.4 - 98.0 CYCLIC ZONE - 0.5m OF QUARTZ ALTERATION OF ROCK. MARGATE QUARTZ CHLORITE - BIOTITE STRONG FIBROUS & VEINING - 3cm ZONES FABRIC ~ 70° TO C.A.											
				- 94.0 - 97.5 - TRACES OF MALACHITE IN QUARTZ ALTERED FRACTURES - PMS QUARTZ GREEN STAINING ACQUISITION AND QUARTZ ADI- CENT TO FRACTURES	2	2	2						2	2	
				MALACHITE STAINING ACCOMPANIED BY BROWN HEMATITE - EVIDENT ZONING IN FRACTURES 98.0 - WHITE EPIDOTE MARCHALANITE WITH QUARTZ EXTREMELY FINE GRAINED CHLORITE AND CHALCOPRITE XCT BY BROWN STAIN AND QUARTZ - CALCITE VEINING. FRACTURES ARE ZONED TO THE TAPER - MALACHITE? MALACHITE STAINING OF BIRCHENESS TRAVERTINE. BASE TRAVERTINE?											

FROM	TO	MINERALIZATION tr-trace, remainder in percent, description of min.	p	e	b	e	m	h	A	ANALYSES SAMPLE # Au-ppb, others %	FROM	TO	W	Cu	Mo	Ag	Au
78.6	79.3	1/2% PY IN FRACTURES	1														
91.0	95.0	KANONIA TRACES VIS MALACHITE AS STAINING AT FRACTURE	1	T						94714	94.0	95.0	10	10	T	T	5
95.0	97.0	2% FINELY DISPERSED PY. 1-2% MALACHITE STAINING LOCALLY 5% POSSIBLE CHALCOPRITE	2	T						94715	95.0	97.0	20	18	T	T	5
99.0	119.3	2% PY ASSOCIATED WITH EPIDOTE & MALACHITE 1-2% ASSOCIATED WITH QUARTZ - CHLORITE - BIOTITE STAINING	3	T						94716	97.0	100.0	30	23	T	T	5
										94717	100.0	103.0	30	29	T	T	5
										94718	103.0	106.0	30	120	T	T	5

FROM	TO	ROCK CODE	% RE C	ROCK DESCRIPTION colour, texture, rocktype, mineralogy of protolith	ALTERATION codes 1-trace & extreme	C h i	E p i	s e r	m u l t i p l e	B a s i c	A m i b	s i l i c a t e	G a r t e r	F e l d s p a r t s	
				QUARTZ PORPHYRY MINERALIZATION CONT'D											
106.2	107.6			PALE IVORY PORPHYRY SILICIFIED ZONE WITH STAINING QUARTZ STOCKWORK LEFT BY DARK LINE MARGATE - EPIDOTE - KAPORITE VENS THAT RAIL MARGATE STAINING, MARGATE REFINED BY PAIRY COALS SURROUNDED BY EPIDOTE - MAGNETITE AND BROWN SILICATE MARGATE STAINING QUARTZ PAIRY - EPIDOTE - KAPORITE QUARTZ		1	2				4	1			
107.6	111.2			MARGATE TO LOCALLY STAINING SILICIFICATION		1	1				3				
111.2	112.8			GRAY ALTERED QUARTZ BY MINERALIZATION CONTINUES									4		
112.8	117.8			GRAY QUARTZ SILICIFICATION PAIRY QUARTZ EPIDOTE WITH MARGATE CONTINUES AND IN BROWN CHLORITE FRACTURES		1	2				3	2			
117.8	118.5			MARGATE STAINING QUARTZ NET - MARGATE STAINING OF ALL FRACTURES		1	1						4		
118.5	119.7			AS AT 106.2								4			
119.7	116.7			LATE STAGE QUARTZ WITH BROWN AND BROWN PAIRY LEAVING COARSE BROWN ROCK		2						4			
116.7	114.9			AS AT 106.2		1	2					4	1		
114.9	125.3			MARGATE REFINED IN TAN SILIC - ACIDIC? ALTERATION AND ASSOCIATED PAIRY - EPIDOTE - MAGNETITE CENTER MINERALI- ZATION BROWN PAIRY - KAPORITE - NON- MARGATE LEFT BY A MARGATE INCREASE IN QUARTZ QUARTZ CHLORITE PAIRY MINING & FLOODING, VERY FAINT TRACES OF MARGATE THROUGHOUT		3	2					3			
125.3	127.3			LATE STAGE - MARGATE VENEZ 2 BROWN CHLORITE WITH TRACE CHLORITE AND POSSIBLE MARGATE STAINING, ACCOMPANIED BY BROWN BROWN MARGATE VENEZ IN TALEY FORSING FRACTURES, MARGATE TO WITH KAPORITE THROUGHOUT IN FRACTURES AND FAULTS - FIBROUS - ALTERED LEFT BY DISTINCT WITHIN - PAIRY BARR CHLORITE VENEZ. MORE QZ AND MARGATE ASSOCIATED WITH PAIRY - MARGATE BROWN CHLORITE FRACTURES		2	2				2	3			

FRACTURES

FROM	TO	MINERALIZATION tr-trace, remainder in percent, description of min.	p y	e p y	b e e v	m e e g	h e e l	M A L	ANALYSES SAMPLE # Au-ppb, others %	FROM	TO	W	Cu	Mo	Ag	Au
106.2	107.6	2% BY DISSEMINATED 1% IN VEINS	3	T			1		594719	106.0	109.0	3.0	210	T	T	5
107.6	111.2		2	T			T		94720	109.0	113.0	3.0	216	2	T	10
111.2	111.6	MARGATE STAINING THROUGHOUT SECTION	2	T			T		594721	113.0	115.0	3.0	296	T	T	5
111.6	112.8		3	T			T									
112.8	113.5		2	T			T									
113.5	114.9		3	T			T									
114.9	116.7		4	T			T									
116.7	119.3		3	T			T									
									94722	115.0	118.0	3.0	273	T	T	5
									94723	118.0	121.0	1.3	204	T	T	5
119.3	125.3	1% BY ASSOCIATED WITH EPIDOTE, 3% BRASSY PAIRY SILICIFIED QUARTZ BARY QUARTZ - CHLORITE VEINING AND FLOODING	4	T			1		94724	119.3	120.3	1.0	370	2	T	5
									94725	124.3	125.3	1.0	60	T	T	5
125.3	130.3	AS AT 97.0	2	T			1		594726	125.3	127.3	2.4	64	T	T	5
									94727	127.3	130.1	3.4	19	T	T	5
									94728	130.1	131.3	3.1	12	T	T	5
									94729	131.3	132.3	3.0	52	T	T	5
									94730	132.3	133.3	3.1	12	T	T	5

