

DIAMOND DRILLING REPORT
ON THE
TAS GOLD PROSPECT
NORTH OF FORT ST. JAMES

TAS 1, 2, 4 AND 6 CLAIMS

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

N. T. S. 93-K-16W
54° 52' N. Latitude
124° 16' W. Longitude

OWNER: OMNI RESOURCES INC.

REPORT BY: TERENCE M. ELLIOTT, B. SC., M. S.
DATE SUBMITTED: NOVEMBER 23, 1999

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

26,185

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TAS PROPERTY

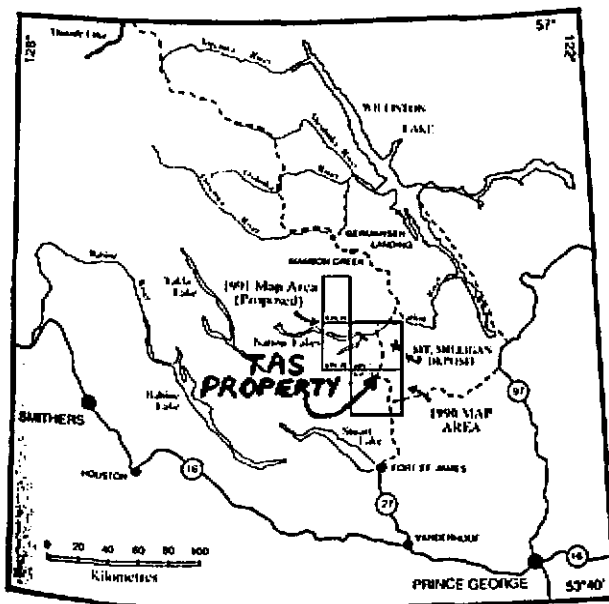
1.0 SUMMARY

During the latter part of June 1999, the personnel of Omni Resources Inc. discovered a previously unknown, but significant, gold-mineralized zone on the TAS Property. This zone is of prime interest because it lies within and parallel to the resistant 1.1 kilometer long east-west-trending gossanous ridge in the heart of the claims group. This ridge is in the heart of a 4 km. x 1 km. silicified alteration zone (the entire zone is 4 km. x 3 km.) associated with the periphery of the 4 km. x 3 km. dioritic stock.

The new mineralized zone was penetrated in 3 consecutively drilled and correlatable diamond drill holes in the West Zone. Shallow discovery hole, TAS 99-5 intersected 4.36 metres (14.3 feet) of 8.47 grams (0.247 ounces) per tonne gold in locally semi-massive to massive pyrrhotite-pyrite-arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite with total drill intercept of 7.49 metres.

The writer believes that the arsenopyrite is the key gold-associated mineral. However, massive, intimately-associated and easily-recognizable pyrrhotite, will respond well to magnetic measurements in this environment of shallow overburden. A reinterpretation of previous magnetics surveys already carried out during the late 1980's should be done immediately. In addition, previously gathered I.P. and VLF-EM data should be reinterpreted in a search for east-west anomalies possibly correlating with mineralization in DDH TAS 99-5, 6 and 7.

Additional geological observations, combined with reinterpretation of geophysics and gold-bearing soil samples with respect to topography and known major directions of glacial overburden dispersion, should lead to drill targets to be tested along the entire ridge. Later deep-hole drill testing could possibly expand tonnage estimates.



REGIONAL LOCATION MAP
OF TAS PROPERTY from
B.C.G.S. Branch Paper 1991-1 by
J. Nelson et al., page 89

Figure 1-10-1. Location of Witsichica Creek and
Tezzeron Creek map areas (93N/1, 93K/16).

2.0 INTRODUCTION

From June 15th to June 28, 1999, OMNI RESOURCES INC. carried out a 7 hole diamond drill program on the TAS property.

Three (3) holes were drilled on what is now called the Far East Zone, which is approximately a new step-out of over 300 metres east of the previously-discovered and drilled East Zone. All holes tested coincident I.P. and gold soil geochemical anomalies found, but not previously drilled, in the late 1980's.

A much more successful program of 4 diamond drill holes resulted in the discovery of a new zone of mineralization in the West Zone gossan on the TAS 4 claim.

Location and Access

The TAS claims are in the Omineca Mining Division at 54° 52' N and 124° 16' W on map sheet 93-K-16W.

The TAS property is road-accessible north of Fort St. James, which in turn, is a 2-hour drive west, then north of Prince George on pavement. An excellent Canfor forestry road (Germansen North Road) leads to a 'Y' in the road at kilometer 55 where the Inzana Lake Road heads roughly west to a property access road to the north at approximately kilometer 65.

The Inzana Lake road continues to approximately km. 75 where the crew stayed at the Inzana Lake Lodge.

Claim Data

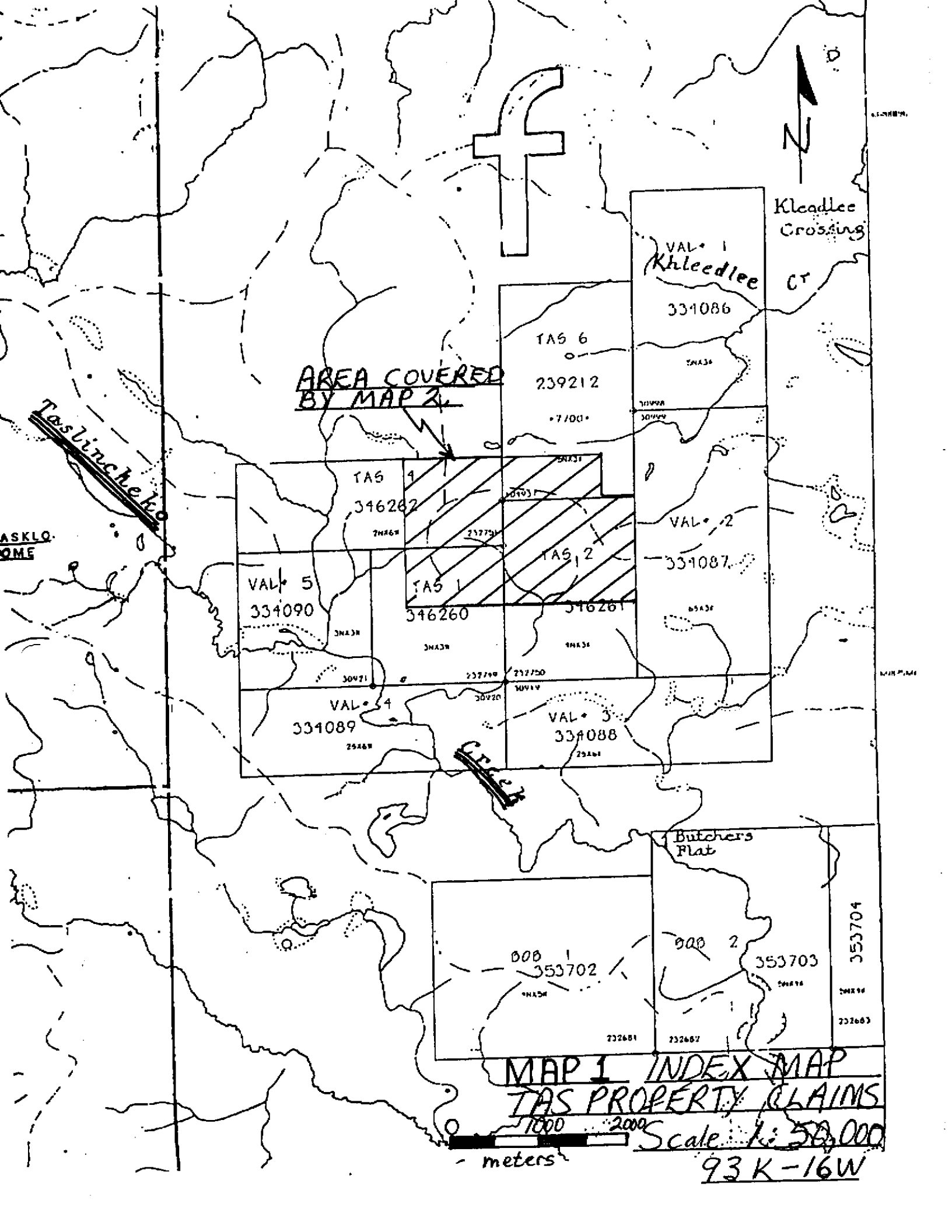
The TAS claims are owned by Omni Resources Inc. of Vancouver, BC having been sold February 17, 1999 under an option agreement with A. D. Halleran of Fort St. James. The property consists of the following claims:

TAS 1	Record No. 346260	9 units
TAS 2	Record No. 346261	12 units
TAS 4	Record No. 346262	12 units
TAS 6	Record No. 239212	<u>15 units</u>
TOTAL		48 units.

Prior to assessment claimed current with this report, the following claim maintenance data apply:

Maintained to:

TAS 1	2000/May 27
TAS 2	2000/May 27
TAS 4	2000/May 28
TAS 6	2000/June 24



AREA COVERED BY MAP 2

Taslincheke

ASKLO.
OME

CLEACH

Kleedlee
Crossing
CT

VAL 1
Kleedlee

334086

TAS 6
239212
• 7700 •

VAL 5 334090	TAS 4 346282	TAS 1 346260	TAS 2 346261	VAL 2 334087
VAL 4 334089				VAL 3 334088

VAL 2
334087

Butchers
Flat

BOB 1
353702

BOB 2
353703

353704

MAP 1 INDEX MAP
TAS PROPERTY CLAIMS

1000 2000
meters

Scale 1:50,000

93 K-16W

History

- (1) 1982
Disseminated copper mineralization was discovered near the now-known Freegold Zone during construction of the Inzana Lake forestry Access Road.
- (2) 1984
 - (a) A. D. Halleran staked the TAS claims based on geochemically-anomalous gold in Freegold Zone rocks.
 - (b) Noranda optioned the property and then carried out soil sampling, ground MAG. and I.P. as well as mapping.
- (3) 1986
On the Ridge Zone north of the Freegold Zone, a gossanous zone was sampled by Noranda for gold in soils. A 1.5 km long strong gold geochemical anomaly was discovered. Follow-up trenching located several north-south gold-bearing sulphide shear zones.
- (4) 1987 and 1988
Noranda carried out an extensive program of ground I.P., Mag., chip sampling, diamond drilling and percussion drilling.
- (5) 1988 and 1989
Goldcap Inc. and Black Swan Gold Mines Ltd. paid for additional surveys and diamond drilling.
- (6) 1992
Mining Company options were allowed to lapse.
- (7) 1993
A. D. Halleran and sons blasted out 2 bulk samples from the East Zone. Milling by Silbak Premier Mines resulted in a gold recovery of 93.8%
- (8) 1999
The TAS claims were optioned by Omni Resources Inc. of Vancouver, BC.

Work Done in 1999

By June 28, 1999, Omni Resources Inc. had completed slightly less than 700 metres of NQ diamond drilling in 7 holes. Several hundred metres of new access roads were constructed to the drill sites at the Far East Zone (DDH TAS 99-1 to 3) and at the West Zone (DDH TAS 99-4 to 7). Results were significantly encouraging.

3.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The main physiographic feature of interest is the east-west-trending forested Ridge Zone. These iron-stained rocks rise up to 125 metres higher than a valley elevation of 1100 metres. The northwestern end of the large Butchers Flat outwash plain is covered by the TAS 1, 2, 4 and 6 mineral claims.

Outcrop is scarce except on the Ridge Zone itself. The area between and peripheral to outcrop is mantled by glacial and glaciofluvial deposits.

4.0 GENERAL AND PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Regionally, the claims area is within the northwesterly-trending belt of Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Takla Group volcanics and sediments intruded by small and large plutons. This Quesnel Trough is bounded on the southwestern side by the major Pinchi Fault.

The TAS Property is underlain by the Inzana Lake Formation of tuffaceous siltstones and argillites intruded by dykes of hornblende or hornblende-feldspar porphyry. In the valley on southern part of the claim group, diorite and diorite breccia with a known area extent of 4 km. by 3 km. have intruded and hornfelsed the volcanoclastics, siltstones and argillites

Of structural importance, are northerly-trending mineralized shear zones into which 72 drill holes totaling 4749 metres have searched for sulphides bearing gold.

5.0 DETAILED TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

Purpose of Drill Program

Previous geochemical surveys, geophysical surveys, and drill programs during the 1980's provided a base for Omni Resources Inc. to attempt a different approach to exploration on the TAS Property.

Drilling undertaken prior to 1999 was all very shallow in depth; it did not test for the probability of deeper gold-bearing mineralization. Such a test for this was DDH TAS 99-4 below a pair of shallow, significantly gold-bearing diamond drill holes thought to lie along a north-south shear.

Deeper drilling was also undertaken in an area previously untested by drilling in the Far East Zone (DDH's TAS 99-1, 2 and 3)

Field observations of contact-related TAS Pluton east-west mineralization in the West Zone were successfully drill-tested for the first time in DDH's TAS 99-5, 6 and 7.

Drill Hole Geology

Seven diamond drill holes were completed by Beaupre D. D. under contract for Omni Resources Inc. A total of 691.87 metres = 2269 feet (except where cased) of footage was examined as roughly outlined in the following generalized summary of rock types (see Appendix 2 and Map 2.)

TAS 99-1

- 0 - 16.72 m. Casing (Overburden).
- 16.72 - 41.35 m. Locally Brecciated Siltstone including major fault zone.
- 41.35 - 44.81 m. Rel. fresh Hornblende Augite Porphyry.
- 44.81 - 53.54 m. Siltstone and Argillite.
- 53.54 - 55.76 m. Hornblende Feldspar Porphyry.
- 55.76 - 153.80 m. Mainly Argillite with Hornblende Porphyry dykes and Hornblende Augite Porphyry dykes.
- 153.80 - 166.73 m. Locally brecciated Tuff or Volcanic Sandstone with hole ending in Hornblende Porphyry.

TAS 99-2

- 0 - 11.28 m. Casing (Overburden).
- 11.28 - 13.11 m. Black Argillite locally banded 25° to c. ax.
- 13.11 - 24.69 m. M. gr. Diorite.
- 24.69 - 80.74 m. Silty to Sandy Tuff cut by Hornblende Porphyry from 63.30 - 67.05 m.

TAS 99-3

- 0 - 23.90 m. Casing to 21.34 m. and felsite rubble.
- 23.90 - 41.79 m. Mainly locally bleached Hornblende-Augite-Feldspar Porphyries with Felsite and tuffaceous Felsite from 29.10 - 33.75 m. and 34.95 - 38.30 m.
- 41.79 - 149.20 m. Crackle-brecciated Felsite cut by Hornblende-Augite-Feldspar Porphyry from 70.55 - 73.96 m.
- 149.20 - 152.40 m. Diorite.

TAS 99-4

- 0 - 6.40 m. Casing (Overburden).
- 6.40 - 22.24 m. Strongly Silicified Feldspar Porphyry.
- 22.24 - 83.52 m. Mainly Silicified Felsite (Siltstone) cut by a Feldspar Porphyry from 52.52 - 56.17 m. and Hornblende Porphyry from 59.74 - 64.62 m.

TAS 99-5

- 0 - 8.23 m. Casing (Overburden).
- 8.23 - 23.29 m. Feldspar Porphyry.
- 23.29 - 30.78 m. Sulphide-rich Mineralized Zone. ***
- 30.78 - 38.71 m. Footwall Altered Igneous Breccia.

TAS 99-6

- 0 - 6.10 m. Casing (Overburden).
- 6.10 - 25.04 m. Feldspar Porphyry cf. Hole TAS 99-5, 8.23 - 23.29 m.

25.04 – 26.04 m.	<u>Sulphide-rich Mineralized Zone.</u> ***
26.04 – 29.16 m.	<u>Feldspar Porphyry</u> as above.
29.16 – 76.20 m.	Mainly <u>Silicified Feldspar Porphyry</u> cut by <u>Hornblende Porphyry</u> from 66.25 – 68.66 m.

TAS 99-7

0 – 3.05 m.	Casing (Overburden).
3.05 – 42.17 m.	Mixed zone of <u>MEGACRYSTIC Hornblende-Augite</u> or <u>K-Feldspar PORPHYRIES.</u>
42.17 – 58.22 m.	<u>Silicified Felsic Volcanic?</u>
58.22 – 63.09 m.	Phyllically-altered <u>Hornblende-Feldspar Porphyry.</u>
63.09 – 69.19 m.	<u>Silicified Feldspar Porphyry</u> correlatable with similar hangwall porphyries in TAS 99-5 and 6.
69.19 – 72.78 m.	<u>MINERALIZED ZONE</u> including correlatable (with TAS 99-5 and 6) semi-massive pyrrhotite. ***
72.78 – 78.33 m.	Subporphyritic <u>Diorite.</u>
78.33 – 86.15 m.	Cherty, Silicified <u>Felsite.</u>
86.15 – 93.57 m.	<u>Hornblende-Feldspar Porphyry</u> w. Quartz-Carb (40%) – Sulphide (60%) vein at 86.87 – 87.18 m.

Significant Mineralization Intersected in Drilling

Far East Zone

TAS 99-1

By far the most significant mineralized intercept in the Far East Zone was in Tas 99-1 from 85.12 – 91.68 m. Quartz veins containing mainly pyrite with also minor pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite and trace sphalerite assayed only trace to 0.002 opt. gold. These veins up to 1 – 2 cm. thick, including vuggy pyrite veins, were subparallel to the drill core axis.

West Zone

TAS 99-5

The best mineralized zone intersected in the 1999 drill program was from 23.29 metres to 30.78 metres in TAS 99-5 (see drill log, Appendix 2), which was drilled northerly (353° Azimuth) at -45° dip. The last 4.36 metres of this zone assayed 8.47 grams (0.247 ounces) per tonne gold; in addition, significant values of approximately 2.47 grams (0.077 ounces) per tonne gold were assayed over the first 2.03 metres starting at 23.29 metres down hole.

Sizeable sections (up to 1.11 metres) in semi-massive (>25% sulphides) or massive (>50% sulphides) were 'ore grade'. 90% of the sulphides were pyrrhotite plus pyrite with lesser arsenopyrite. Chalcopyrite is significant (1-2%) locally over many intervals.

TAS 99-6

A one metre (25.04 – 26.04 m.) zone of 20% total sulphides consisting of approx. equal amounts of pyrrhotite and pyrite was drilled directly below TAS 99-5 at a dip of

-65°. This intersection is thought to be the same silicified mineralized zone as found in TAS 99-5; it is enclosed in feldspar porphyry above and below. An assay from this zone resulted in 5.04 grams (0.157 ounces) per tonne gold.

TAS 99-7

Hosted in the same silicified feldspar porphyry as found in TAS 99-5 and 6, there is a 3.59 meter mineralized zone. The best assay was 2.26 grams (0.071 ounces) per tonne gold in 5% to 30% total pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite occurring as irregular stringers, masses and spots over 1.60 metres.

Immediately below the above zone is semi-massive pyrrhotite and pyrite, which surprisingly assayed only 0.96 grams (0.030 ounces) gold over 0.81 metres. This section was reassayed twice by Acme Labs to confirm this lower than expected grade.

Conclusions and Interpretation

During June of 1999, Omni Resources Inc. drilled 4 of 7 diamond drill holes in the west end of a 1.1 kilometre east-west gossanous ridge. Previous companies' work during the 1980's had discovered 5 significant, gold-bearing north-south shears, but a coherent model linking up these discoveries was not created at that time.

Drill holes TAS 99-5 to 7 are all encouraging and correlatable as to their presence of feldspar porphyry and style of contact zone mineralization of distinctive, locally semi-massive to massive pyrrhotite-pyrite-arsenopyrite (interpreted to be gold-associated) –chalcopyrite.

A new idea and model has been theorized that the zone of prime economic interest lies roughly east-west, and hence could possibly continue along the trend of the gossan. The 5 known north-south mineralized shear zones are now theorized to be hanging wall leakage zones from this much more promising discovery.

It is probably too early in this newly completed work to be sure what the dip of zone is but a rough sketch (not included in this report) indicates the possibility that the zone is at least locally gently north-dipping fairly flat lying as massive sulphides are 60° to 70° to the cove axis in -45° dipping DDH TAS 99-5. The intersection confirmed in -65° dipping hole TAS 99-6 begins only 2 meters deeper than in TAS 99-5. It is disconcerting that the mineralized zone changes so abruptly in thickness and grade from DDH TAS 99-5 to TAS 99-6.

Wispy and blebby sulphides in the mineralized zones are in the diorite pluton contact zone. The "66 zone" (32 km. or 20 mi. north of TAS) which is gold-rich in the Mt. Milligan deposits (geological reserves of 400 million tonnes in total of all zones) is in the altered contact thermal aureole of similar intrusives to the Tas Pluton. The East Zone mining of high grade gold in 1993 is documented as locally having magnetite associated. The body of diorite underlying the claims could, in future, be found to have ultramafic phases and hence platinum group metals may be associated.

Recommendations

Far East Zone

Results from drill holes TAS 99-1 to 3 clearly indicate that no further work is warranted in this area in the near future.

West Zone

The following work should be undertaken before drilling of the east-west-trending mineralization occurs:

- (1) It is to the advantage of the development of the Property to re-open and clean the walls of existing trenches and pits. This would facilitate geological mapping with special emphasis on east-west sulphide zones, alteration, dyke types and trends, and any possible fault offsets.
- (2) A reinterpretation of original geophysical data with particular attention to defining one or more east-west zones; in addition, magnetic and/or conductive sulphide 'pools' or lenses may be discovered.
- (3) A reinterpretation of original gold and copper soil geochemistry.
- (4) ICP analysis of the mineralized zones with attention to nickel and cobalt values. If favourable results are obtained, follow up platinum group element values should be determined in the zones.
- (5) Additional adjacent (to mineralized zones) sections of core should be cut by rock saw and assayed for gold initially; other metals analyses may or may not follow.
- (6) Cut mineralized sections, which are now in Vancouver (others core is on the Tas Property) should receive preliminary polished thin section petrography to identify rock types and sulphides containing gold.

Drilling might include:

- (1) An initial test for the possibility or probability of nearly flat-lying ore grade mineralization with three (3), 30 metre holes drilled within 15 metres of intersections near TAS 99-5 and 6. The strike and dip of mineralization would be determined.
- (2) Another 10 holes averaging less than 75 metres each would test for additional mineralization. These holes would extend out along strike from the new discovery holes. More aggressive step-out holes to the north in the alteration halo are also possibilities.

6.0 AUTHOR'S STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Terence M. Elliott of #301-519 12th Street, in the City of New Westminster, British Columbia, V3M 6V9, Canada, do hereby certify that:

1. I am presently employed as Chief Geologist of OMNI RESOURCES INC. with office at #910-700 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6G 1G8, Canada.
2. I graduated with an Honours B. Sc. Degree in Geology from U.B.C., Canada in 1967 and from Stanford University, California, U.S.A. with a M.S. Degree in Geology in 1973.
3. I have worked for 23 field seasons in mineral exploration in the North American Cordillera of Canada and U.S.A.
4. I supervised the drill program and logged all core from the TAS Property in June, 1999.
5. I am the author of this report titled "Diamond Drilling Report on the TAS Gold Prospect North of Fort St. James".

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia this 23 day of November, 1999

Respectfully Submitted:
OMNI RESOURCES INC.

Terence M. Elliott
Terence M. Elliott, B. Sc., M.S.

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX I
ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

TAS PROPERTY – OMNI RESOURCES INC.

<u>Drilling Costs</u>	<u>Canadian Dollars</u>
Diamond Drilling by Beaupre D. D.	\$ 42,394.86 *
<u>Wages and Benefits</u>	
Field Project Personnel	\$ 11,024.28
Manager: Jon Bergvinson	
Project Geologist: Terence Elliott	
Field Assistant: Brian Sauer	
Geologist and Prospector: Ursula Mowat	
<u>Travel & Accommodation Including Camp</u>	
(for above personnel J.B., T.E., and B.S.)	\$ 5,265.97
<u>Food</u>	
(while traveling)	\$ 443.47
<u>Truck Rental and Fuel</u>	
Truck	\$ 1,230.28
Fuel (for rental truck and other field trucks)	\$ 295.87
<u>Assays</u>	\$ 1,018.95 *
<u>Miscellaneous Geological</u>	\$ 150.00
<u>Report Preparation</u>	
Wages for Terence Elliott	\$ 1,077.28 *
Wages for typing and page set-up (5 hrs @ 15.50/hr)	\$ 77.50 *
<u>Total Expenditures</u>	\$ <u>62,978.46</u> *

* In consideration of the June 24th anniversary date of TAS 6 claim (15 units), money spent from June 24, 1999 to the date of this report = \$1,154.78 for report preparation + \$1,018.95 for assays + 597 feet of drilling in holes 5-7 (597 feet/2269 feet x \$42,394.86 = \$11,192.02) = \$13,365.75. If June 25th is used money spent to date = \$7,925.43

APPENDIX II
TAS DRILL LOGS

Logged By: <u>TERENCE M. ELLIOTT</u>		Field Coordinates: <u>≈ 50150N 50350E</u>		Core Size: <u>N/A</u>														
Property: <u>TAS</u>		Survey Coordinates: <u>U</u>		Hole Length: <u>547' = 166.73m</u>														
Target: <u>GOLD GEOCHEM YIP ANOMALIES</u>		Azimuth / Dip: <u>043° / -63°</u>		Downhole Surveys: <u>163.68m = E.O.H.</u>														
Started: <u>JUNE 17/99 (EVENING)</u>		Claim: <u>TAS G</u>		Assays By: <u>ACME LABS</u>														
Completed: <u>JUNE 19/99 (5 P.M.)</u>		Casing: <u>16.72m = 55 ft.</u>																
From	To	Description - Lithology, Structure, Alteration, Mineralization	Carbonate	Propylitic	Sericite	Clays	Silicic	Veins	Sulphides	% Recov.	RQD	Sample #	From	To	Length	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	
0	16.72m	CASING - Overburden to 16.12m																
16.72	29.26	DARK GRAY LOCALLY BRECCIATED SILTSTONE - 5% tiny black SPECKS. - relatively soft; intermediate in composition - commonly brecciated - locally strong calcite veins and veinlets mainly 15°-30° to core axis - veins 1cm - 5mm; often tectonically brecciated with small offsets; gash veinlets 5mm - 1cm bedding ca. 15° to core axis; bedding is relatively steep Recoveries good EXCEPT 21.64 - 24.30m only 30% recovery 21.64m - bxa infilling w. calcite + green FLUORITE(?) 28.85m = 1 tiny lam speck of spy	1/4				1/2	1/4	1	95.4								
29.26	36.88	GRAY TO BLACK FAULT GOUGE w. locally 1-3% pyrite & some calcite gash infillings - original rock argillite to siltstone - contacts between gray and black gouge 15-40° to core axis - very poor recovery (10%) from 32.61m to 34.75m 31.09m to 32.61m = "several" percent pyrite w. 50% black and 50% gray gouge	0/3							10 to 0/495% 3								
												193001	31.09	32.61	1.52	5.001	.05	

From	To	Description - Lithology, Structure, Alteration, Mineralization	Carbonate	Propylitic	Sericite	Clays	Silicic	Veins	Sulphides	% Recov.	RQD	Sample #	From	To	Length	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	
36.88	41.35	DARK GRAY LOCALLY BRECCIATED SILTSTONE as before. (SST) - banding (bedding 15-20° to c. axis)																
41.35m	44.81m	RELATIVELY FRESH HORNBLENDE AUGITE PORPHYRY (HA _{II}) - 10-15% 3mm-1cm mafic phenos set in a fine (fine) gray to greenish gray matrix of white feldspar & "glass" (devitrified) - upper contact very irregular ≈ 45° to c.a. - several PYRITE RICH INCLUSIONS of Sst. - lower contact broken and end of "run"																
44.81	53.54	SST as before with BLACK PY ARGILLITE - pyrite stringers for 60cm from contact - drag bedding plane PY stringers in this section. - approx. 52m = Bedding lamination of 20° to core axis. Pyrite stringers continue (hairline to 1cm solid pyrite)	1/3	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	95.3							
53.54	55.76	MEDIUM GREENISH GRAY HORNBLENDE (5%), FELDSPAR (15%) PORPHYRY DYKE - mainly 1-2mm phenos with feldspar sericitized in first groundmass. - an INTERMEDIATE in composition dyke - hairline to 3mm white calcite veins mainly 5-45° to core axis	2/3	2	3	-	-	1	95.7									

From m.	To m.	Description - Lithology, Structure, Alteration, Mineralization	Carbonate	Propylitic	Sericite	Clays	Silicic	Veins	Sulphides	% Recov.	RQD	Sample #	From	To	Length	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	
		- contacts sharp, relatively unaltered (no bleaching of argillite) and 45°-60° to core axis; very IRREGULAR contacts.																
55.76	77.58	MAINLY DARK GRAY TO BLACK ARGILLITE with BRECCIATED SECTIONS LOCALLY - laminated bedding (OTHERWISE MASSIVE) noted at approx. 30° to core axis. SAMPLE FOR ASSAY, D 193002 at contact with irregular PY - CALCITE stringers - < 1% pyrite in black argillite some very fine dissemin. SX (sulphides) - if assay is favourable, more PY BL ARGILLITE can be sampled - FROM 62m on rock is more 80° fine tuffaceous (light gray) - local (30cm) sections of angular bxa. 67.38 - 68.36m = Hbde PORPHYRY DYKE w. only 2mm hbde; irregular contacts w. brecciated tuff/argillite. (bxa. 1m, on either side of dyke) 71.02m = black pyritic (1-2%) ARGILLITE again (including both side of DYKE at 78m) SAMPLES D 193003 & 4 are ARGILLITE BRECCIA cemented w. QTZ-CARB - PY Overall PY = 2-3%. Trace CHALCOPYRITE	1/3	-	-	-	2/4	2	95.5			D 193002	55.76	57.60	1.24	<.001	.02	
												D 193003	75.29	76.20	0.91	<.001	.03	
												D 193004	76.20	77.58	1.38	<.001	.02	
77.58	78.45	FRESH HBDE PORPHYRY DYKE																

15% Hbde phenos to 6mm long. → Typical "HAT" from 1987-89 drilling
 FRESH Gray matrix (fine). Contact 70° to c. axis (lower contact).
 0-Absent; 1-Trace; 2-Weak; 3-Moderate; 4-Strong

From	To	Description - Lithology, Structure, Alteration, Mineralization	Carbonate	Propylitic	Sericite	Clays	Silicic	Veins	Sulphides	% Recov.	RQD	Sample #	From	To	Length	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	
78.45	85.12	BLACK PYRITIC ARGILLITE as before																
85.12	91.68	MINERALIZED and ALTERED ARGILLITE CENTERED BY AN ALTERED HbDE PORPHYRY DYKE (ALSO MINERALIZED) - dyke from 85.82m to 90.11m with 2 inclusions of bleached Argillite (30 and 40cm long) - mineralized quartz veins and vuggy pyrite veins are moderately strong to 90.62m. Tiny to 1mm grains of chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite ± trace sphalerite (brownish black) are present - veins either run down core axis or anastomose 5-20° to core axis. - several Qtz-Sr veins are 1-2cm across - contacts are brecciated and veined. Argillite is bleached light greenish gray - occasional altered (bleached) former hornblende phenes are up to 6mm - PYRITE ≈ 2-3%, Pb ≈ 0.05% and Cpy < 0.05%.	2/3	-	3	-	?	3	3	97.8		193005	85.12	85.82	0.70	<.001	.02	
												" 6	85.82	87.28	1.46	.002	.01	
												" 7	87.28	88.09	0.81	<.001	.01	
												" 8	88.09	89.31	1.22	<.001	.01	
												" 9	89.31	90.11	0.80	<.001	<.01	
												" 10	90.11	90.62	0.51	<.001	.02	
												" 11	90.62	91.68	1.06	<.001	<.01	
91.68	107.50	BLACK PYRITIC ARGILLITE as before 101.90 - 102.83m = <u>Fresh Hbde Porphyry</u> <u>Dyke</u> , low contact very irregular & "blocky" ("steps") at ca 45° to core axis.																
107.50	114.00	FRESH HORNBLENDE ALGITE DYKE, - upper contact 20° to core axis - - lower contact broken.																

From	To	Description - Lithology, Structure, Alteration, Mineralization	Carbonate	Propylitic	Sericite	Clays	Silicic	Veins	Sulphides	% Recov.	RQD	Sample #	From	To	Length	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t
114.00	117.60	BLACK ARGILLITE - sheared and strongly broken. - trace orange sphalerite along carb. (white veinlets)	2/3					2/3	2	50	0						
117.60	123.76	MAINLY HORNBLENDE PORPHYRY with sheared inclusions of BLACK ARGILLITE 30-70 cm in length. Hornblende phenocrysts up to 7mm long - lower contact intact at 20° to core axis															
123.76	145.39	BLACK ARGILLITE TECTONIC BRECCIA - angular 2mm to commonly 1-2cm frags in gouge matrix; some Q-carb infilling. Fault gouge (clay) gray at end (1-2m) of section															
145.39	153.00	BLACK ARGILLITE as before - pyrite on fractures and in hairline veinlets - calcite veinlets common - occasional 5-10 cm shear	2/3	-	-	-	-	2/3	2	90	7						
153.00	166.73	Locally BRECCIATED TUFF or E.O.H. VOLCANIC SANDSTONE - 1/4-1/2 mm grain size; abundant black soft shear (white streak) fractures; medium to dark gray 166.50 to E.O.H. - hole enters in rel. fresh hornblende porphyry	1/3	-	-	-	-	1/3	1/2	90	5						

Logged By: <u>TERENCE M. ELLIOTT</u>	Field Coordinates: <u>50/50N 50320 E</u>	Core Size: <u>NQ</u>
Property: <u>TAS</u>	Survey Coordinates:	Hole Length: <u>80.74m = 264 feet.</u>
Target: <u>L.P. and Gold Genchem. to west.</u>	Azimuth / Dip: <u>275° / -50°</u>	Drilled By: <u>BEAUPRE, D.P.</u>
Started: <u>JUNE 19, 1999.</u>	Claim: <u>TAS 6</u>	Assays By: <u>ACME LABS.</u>
Completed: <u>JUNE 20, 1999.</u>	Casino: <u>11.28 metres</u>	Downhole Surveys:

From	To	Description - Lithology, Structure, Alteration, Mineralization	Carbonate	Propylitic	Sericite	Clays	Silicic	Veins	Sulphides	% Recov.	RQD	Sample #	From	To	Length	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	
0	11.28m	CASING - Overburden.																
11.28	13.11m	BLACK ARGILLITE - locally banded 25° to core axis. - 11.65 - 12.10 - stockwork of hairline to 3mm Qtz-carb. vnlts (white)																
13.11	24.69	MEDIUM GRAINED, EQUIGRANULAR GRAY DIORITE - 25% m. qtz hornblende plus augite - white plagioclase - hairline to 1cm Q-carb. vnlts at 30° to 45° to core axis. - broken contacts.																
24.69	80.74	MEDIUM GRAY SILTY TO SANDY TUFF - calcite vnlts and "gash vnlts" common - 33.20m = laminated bedding 65° to core axis - 35.55 - 35.75m = hairline py vnlts in all directions and mainly 1cm long. - 41.80m = lamination (bedding) 50° to core axis - 52.73m - 54.33m = Rubble; 0 RQD Very poor recovery; badly broken "ground" - 54.80 - 55.20m = clast-supported fault breccia followed by tan- coloured bleaching of fractures to 56.69m.																

From	To	Description - Lithology, Structure, Alteration, Mineralization	Carbonate	Propylitic	Sericite	Clays	Silicic	Veins	Sulphides	% Recov.	RQD	Sample #	From	To	Length	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t
		57.30m - lamination 50° to core axis															
		57.91m - now 35% of remaining section = interbeds of BLACK ARGILLITE w. mod. abundant white calcite veins and veins (>1mm thick)															
		63.30m - 67.05m = GRAY HORN- BLENDE PORPHYRY DYKE with inclusions of host SSTY TUFF. Upper contact conformable with contorted, laminated bedding at 15° to core axis; lower contact 75° to core axis.															
		- hole ends in 2 meters of weak calcite vns and vnts at 80.74 m. (E.O.H.).															

Logged By: <u>TERENCE M. ELLIOTT</u>		Field Coordinates:		Core Size: <u>NO</u>														
Property: <u>TAS</u>		Survey Coordinates:		Hole Length: <u>152.40 metres.</u>														
Target: <u>IP and GOLD (GEOCHEM ANAL)</u>		Azimuth / Dip: <u>273° / -60°</u>		Downhole Surveys:														
Started: <u>JUNE 20, 1999</u>		Claim: <u>TAS 2</u>		Assays By: <u>ACME</u>														
Completed: <u>JUNE 22, 1999</u>		Casing: <u>21.34 metres.</u>																
From	To	Description - Lithology, Structure, Alteration, Mineralization	Carbonate	Propylitic	Sericite	Clays	Silicic	Veins	Sulphides	% Recov.	RQD	Sample #	From	To	Length	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	
0	21.34	Casing = Overburden.																
21.34	23.90	Broken rubble of gray felsite No sulphides								?	0							
23.90	29.10?	LOCALLY (Bleached zones) Hblite - Augite FELDSPAR PORPHYRY - feldspar phases (2mm) partly sericitized but matrix black but are soft with WHITE STREAK. Matrix up to 7mm long. - Only locally abundant white Qtz or calcite veins (1-5mm) at 40- 50° to core axis. - dyke ends in rubble (broken core)	-	3	3	-	-	2	1	80.5								
29.10	33.75	BRECCIATED GRAY FELSITE (aphanitic) - some sections are tuffaceous - no bedding seen - myriad of hairline black (chlorite?) fractures																
33.75	34.95	RELATIVELY FRESH HORNBLENDE PORPHYRY - upper contact broken (? attitude) - lower contact very roughly 45° to core axis																

From	To	Description - Lithology, Structure, Alteration, Mineralization	Carbonate	Propylitic	Sericite	Clays	Silicic	Veins	Sulphides	% Recov.	RQD	Sample #	From	To	Length	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	
34.95	38.30	FELSITE and TUFF as before - BRECCIATED. - lower contact ca. 30° to core axis.																
38.30	41.79	H.-A. FELDSPAR PORPHYRY as from 23.90 - 29.10 m; up to 10 cm bleached zones common. Tr. pyrite. - 40.75 - 40.85 m = 6 x 1-3 mm Q-carb vults ± py/po																
41.79	149.20	MAINLY CRACKLE-BRATED GREENISH GRAY FELSITE w. less BRATED TUFF or v. py for 1-2 cm. - minor irreg. blebby py & py at 43.35 m; very fine grained - commonly 1/2-2 mm bleached fractures or less commonly black (chlorite?) fractures - 70.55 - 73.96 m = H.A. FELDSPAR PORPHYRY as before w. sericitized 2 mm feldspars; lower contact irreg- ular at approx 70° to core axis - Felsited Tuff have only tr. sp, py, po. - only minor (up to 1 meter or less) shear and broken zones	2	2	?	-	-	1/2	1/2	97.8								
149.20	152.40	MEDIUM GRAINED H.A. DIORITE E.O.H. w. all equigranular grains similar to 38.30-41.79. Greenish, sericitized feldspars																

* Geophysical I.P. anomaly not explained! *

0-Absent; 1-Trace; 2-Weak; 3-Moderate; 4-Strong

Logged By: <u>TERENCE M. ELLIOTT</u>	Field Coordinates:	Core Size: <u>NQ</u>
Property: <u>TAS</u>	Survey Coordinates:	Hole Length: <u>83.52 m = 274 feet</u>
Target: <u>WEST ZONE under holes 35436</u>	Azimuth / Dip: <u>258° / -45°</u> Drilled By: <u>BEFUPRE</u>	Downhole Surveys:
Started: <u>JUNE 23/99</u>	Claim: <u>TAS 4</u> Assays By: <u>ACME</u>	
Completed: <u>JUNE 23/99</u>	Casing: <u>6.4 meters</u>	

From	To	Description - Lithology, Structure, Alteration, Mineralization	Carbonate	Propylitic	Sericite	Clays	Silicic	Veins	Sulphides	% Recov.	RQD	Sample #	From	To	Length	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	
0	6.4m	CASING (Overburden)																
6.4	22.24	LIGHT GREEN, STRONGLY SILICIFIED FELDSPAR PORPHYRY w. 30-50% 2 mm white plagioclase phenocrysts in a siliceous matrix 70% diss. pyrite = pyrite - green color = sericite, but silicification is the predominant alteration - 10.89-12.19 = Fault breccia - clast supported (agglut) in 5-20% "ground-up" matrix. - other sections of bre from 10.05-10.25 m and 9.85-9.95 m								95.7								
		- 13.11 - 14.01 m = Sample D193012 INTENSELY SILICIFIED ZONE, w texture obliterated. Crack breccia Feature = 2-3 cm zone of pyrite replacement at 45° to core axis (Vertical in place??) 1% py in this 2-3 cm zone. One other "early" 3mm Q-carrier at 40° to c. axis cut by 1mm. py vein. (It is actual difficult to see which vein cut which; in which one was earlier! - 2-3 mm py zone has 2-3 mm calcite (fizzes) vein on HW margin although some pyrite is above calcite vein - 3-4% Sph (some v. diss.)																
		Overall in SAMPLE D193012 PY = 95% of Sx.																

From	To	Description - Lithology, Structure, Alteration, Mineralization	Carbonate	Propylitic	Sericite	Clays	Silicic	Veins	Sulphides	% Recov.	RQD	Sample #	From	To	Length	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t		
27.24	93.52m	SILICIFIED FELSITE as described in holes 99-5 and 6. - sharp contact at 20° to core axis with feldspar porphyry - this may be silted in old logging by NARANDA and BLACK SWAMP. - green colour common as well as local brecciation and tan sections up to 10 cm long - 38.40-39.53m - Same clast-supported fault breccia as found in TAS 99-5 and 6; (w), black, soft matrix. - 52.52m - 56.17m = Dark gray FELDSPAR PORPHYRY with 2% rel. fresh hornblende phenocrysts to 6mm long. Subporphyritic texture up to 2mm grains (subhedral to euhedral, lath-like grains). No pyrite. Lower contact very irregular but possibly ACUTE to core axis. - 56.17 → = Silicified felsite again. - 59.74m - 64.62m Relatively fresh Hornblende Porphyry w. 2-3% 2mm white feldspar phenocr. in a gray groundmass. - several 1m or less dykes as above to E.D.H. at 83.52m.					4	3	2	95	7								

Logged By: <u>TERENCE M. ELLIOTT</u>	Field Coordinates: <u>West Zone</u>	Core Size: <u>NQ</u>
Property: <u>TAS</u>	Survey Coordinates:	Hole Length: <u>127 feet = 38.71m</u>
Target: <u>E-W veins on E-trending gossan</u>	Azimuth / Dip: <u>353° / -45°</u>	Drilled By: <u>BEAUPRE D.D</u>
Started: <u>JUNE 23/99</u>	Claim: <u>TAS 4</u>	Assays By:
Completed: <u>JUNE 24, 1999</u>	Casing: <u>8.23 metres</u>	Downhole Surveys: <u>None</u>

From m.	To m.	Description - Lithology, Structure, Alteration, Mineralization	Carbonate	Propylitic	Sericite	Clays	Silicic	Veins	Sulphides	% Recov.	RQD	Sample #	From	To	Length	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t
0	8.23	CASING - Overburden															
8.23	23.29	<p>MASSIVE, LIGHT GREENISH GRAY, PHYSICALLY-ALTERED F. G. GRANITE (1-2cm) INTRUSIVE IN GRANITE ROCK. = <u>Subporphyritic Feldspar Porphyry</u></p> <p>- 0.5 to 2% diss Po⁺ Py very fine dissemination; 1 speck of chalcopyrite.</p> <p>- 11.80m = 1cm PYRITE veinlet at 25° to core axis.</p> <p>- 10.06 - 10.76m = clast supported fault breccia (matrix calcite matrix); maximum angular fragment size = 3cm.</p> <p>- DEFINITELY THE POORLY MINERALIZED SIDE OF MINERALIZED INTERSECTION BELOW ALONG HOLE</p> <p>- 15.85m - less altered section showing original rock having 50% 1-2cm* white subbedded feldspars. This continues to 18.56 metres.</p> <p>- 18.63m = 1mm Calcite - Qtz - VN. at 40° to s. axis cng. to chalcopyrite and 2mm selvage on each side of Po - Py</p> <p>- 19.23 - 19.63m = clast supported fault breccia w. 5% black clay (?) (soft, white streak); locally FRESH anastomosing v.nts; of PYRITE in matrix.</p> <p>- 19.63 = 30% interstitial brown alteration (soft white streak) begins later now dark brown.</p>	9	2	4	-	3 1/2	2	95.5								

From	To	Description - Lithology, Structure, Alteration, Mineralization	Carbonate	Propylitic	Sericite	Clays	Silicic	Veins	Sulphides	% Recov.	RQD	Sample #	From	To	Length	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	
		-21.34m - hairline to 2mm pyrite veinlets begin. (PYRITE HALO?) still dissem. py & po (1/2-1%) 10-60° to core axis. End at 21.95m, total only 60cm core length.																
		- last 80cm at 20m, PY and PO became coarser (1-3mm blebs - irregular). A 1mm PY vein @ 45° to core axis.																
23.29	30.78	MAIN MINERALIZED ZONE CHARACTERIZED BY OBVIOUS MASSIVE IRREGULAR SECTIONS OF PYRRHOTITE > PYRITE > ARSENOPYRITE > CHALCOPYRITE 23.29m - FIRST ^{semi} massive zone at 60° to core axis is 25% Py / 25% Po 1.5 to 3cm wide. Next 14 to 15 cm = 5-7% Py + Po ending in several microm. chalcopyrite over 12cm. Silicification apparent - after drill block, there is 3cm white CALCITE - QTZ. VEIN followed by a dk. green zone of 15-25% SULPHIDES (Semi-massive) cty. Py, Py, Cpy - very fine, green host is moderately soft w. minor quartz(?); IRREGULAR ANASTOMOSING SULPHIDES w. Po > Cpy > Py; get "GOOD" COPPER!																
		Minor blebby ASPY. Sample 23.29 - 24.38m																

From	To	Description - Lithology, Structure, Alteration, Mineralization	Carbonate	Propylitic	Sericite	Clays	Silicic	Veins	Sulphides	% Recov.	RQD	Sample #	From	To	Length	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	
												D						
		** 24.38m - 25.32m = 25-30% Sulphides including 2 massive subzones at 70° and 60° to c. axis; massive sections are 3.5cm and 12.5cm long. Host rock dark green chloritic? to medium green.										D	193014	24.38	25.32	0.94	.079	.03
		25.32m - 26.54m = 5% Sulphides (incl weakly mineralized) including 25cm section of mineralized HORNBLENDE PORPHYRY (cut by 1cm vein massive Po-Py) with lower contact 45° to core axis.										D	193015	25.32	26.54	1.22	.038	.07
		26.54 - 27.16m = 3-5% Sulphides Only "minor" blebs Po and a 1-2mm vein at 60° to c. axis										D	193016	26.54	27.16	0.62	.007	<.01
		27.16 - 28.46m = 5-10% Sulphides w. Py > Po. Some massive Sx "clots" and a Po/Py m.s. zone running up core axis for 12cm but only 2cm thick. Host rx. = Dark GRAY fig. - m. gr. Tenebris (?) intrusive?										D	193017	27.16	28.46	1.30	.087	.02
		** 28.46 - 29.57m - "Clotty" and "Waxy" Semi-massive Sulphides (say, 25% Sx) incl. 1% Arsenopyrite. Po=Py										D	193018	28.46	29.57	1.11	.409	.05
		29.57m - 30.25m - "Low Grade" (5% Sx) partly brecciated.										D	193019	29.57	30.25	0.68	.009	.03
		*** 30.25m - 30.78m = MASSIVE SULPHIDES with 5-10% Arsenopyrite & 40% Pyrrhotite.										D	193020	30.25	30.78	0.53	.834	.08

From		To	Description - Lithology, Structure, Alteration, Mineralization	Carbonate	Propylitic	Sericite	Clays	Silicic	Veins	Sulphides	% Recov.	RQD	Sample #	From	To	Length	Au ozt	Ag ozt	
		metres																	
0		6.1	CASING - Overburden.																
6.1	25.04		MEDIUM GRAY SPECKLED SUB-PORPHYRITIC FELDSPAR-BEARING HIGH LEVEL INTRUSIVES found at beginning of DDH TAS 99-5. → 60% white 0.5mm - 3mm feldspar phenos. in a partly sericitized, ground-mass etc. 1-2% finely diss. polypyrrhotite. 6.1 - 10m = brown (soft - blotchy) altm of matrix gives rock a DARK gray appearance. 14.35m - 14.74m = Clast-supported fault breccia as in TAS 99-5. 14.74 - 18.42m = Medium brown alteration w. remnant(?) patches of light green sericitized, speckled porphyry. 21.95m = Green (medium) SILICIFIED ZONES begin; these are patchy or occur along fracture selvages.	-	2 1/2	-	1/2	3/4	3/4	75	4/7								Higher RQD after 15 metres
25.04	26.04		MINERALIZATION-DARK GREENISH GRAY SILICIFIED ZONE - irregular masses of 20% SULPHIDES (PYRITE = PYRRHOTITE) w. minor stringer (irregular) chalcocite. - SAME MINERALIZED ZONE AS DDH TAS 99-5	-	-	?	-	4	4	4	99.7	193022	0	25.04	26.04	1.00			157.04
26.04	29.16		SUBPORPHYRITIC FELDSPAR PORPHYRY as from 10.0 - 25.04m																

From	To	Description - Lithology, Structure, Alteration, Mineralization	Carbonate	Propylitic	Sericite	Clays	Silicic	Veins	Sulphides	% Recov.	RQD	Sample #	From	To	Length	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	
29.16	76.20	<p>ZONE OF SILICIFICATION.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - green silicification moderately (25%) pervasive to 33.75 meters; (not 25% by volume of porphyry. - brecciation also moderately common then pervasive for zones of 4 meters. - patchy silicification throughout the zone; can't determine original rock except locally. - occasional small (<30 cm) zones? of feldspar porphyry. - local 15 cm zone of 3% Po + Py (total) - the entire section is a "DOG'S BREAKFAST" OF silic'm, brecciation and locally abundant Po + Py. - 53m = buff hard remnant w. surrounding hard (76) gray matrix - all aphanitic? K-spar & quartz?? - 55m = a remnant of the feldspar porphyry (5 cm long) - 57.50 - 58.50m = alt'd hbde porph w. remnant matrix in a green matrix (altered matrix). - 58.22 - 59.21 - zone of irreg. py. voss and patchy PVRITE; includes hbde porph. and away from contact. - 66.25m - 68.66m = Hornblende porphyry w. only several percent 	1/3	-	2/3	(4)	2/3	2/3	95.7									

Logged By: <u>TERENCE M. ELLIOTT</u>	Field Coordinates: <u>West Zone</u>	Core Size: <u>N/D</u>
Property: <u>TAS</u>	Survey Coordinates:	Hole Length: <u>307 feet = 93.57m.</u>
Target: <u>Test continuity laterally of TAS 99-5</u>	Azimuth / Dip: <u>354° / -45°</u>	Downhole Surveys: <u>E.O.H.</u>
Started: <u>June 25, 1999</u> 46	Claim: <u>TAS 4</u>	Assays By: <u>ACME LABS</u>
Completed: <u>June 26, 1999</u>	Casing: <u>3.05 metres.</u>	

From	To	Description - Lithology, Structure, Alteration, Mineralization	Carbonate	Propylitic	Sericite	Clays	Silicic	Veins	Sulphides	% Recov.	RQD	Sample #	From	To	Length	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	
0	3.05m	CASING - Overburden																
3.05	26.40	To 9.75m (Core box) = badly broken ground. RQD ≈ 0.05. Then excellent RQD to 37.90m (RQD ≈ .6) <u>MEGACRYSTIC and CLOTTY CRYSTAL AGGREGATES of HORNBLende - ALKALIC PORPHYRY</u> - hornblende megacrysts occasionally up to 2.5 cm x 1 cm. Aggregates of 5-7 mm x 15 up to 4 cm or 5 cm across; some aggregates have up to 30% plagi (2-4mm) - matrix fgr. (4mm) feldspar and anhedral mafic mixture; medium gray matrix. - OVERALL ≈ 15% total mafic pheno- crysts. - 1% pyrite disseminated (v. fgr.). - lower contact broken.																
26.40	42.17	"STRANGE-LOOKING" ZONE of K-SPAR MEGACRYSTIC DYKES, PORPHYRIES as from 3.05-26.40m and regular Hornblende Augite Porphyry in that sequence.																
42.17	58.22	SILICIFIED ZONE varying in brecciation and colour. (? formerly feldic volc?). Badly broken to 58.52m																
58.22	63.09	PHYLICALLY ALTERED HBD FELDSPAR PORPHYRY 61.20 Pyritic veins and replacements begin in this unit																

From	To	Description - Lithology, Structure, Alteration, Mineralization	Carbonate	Propylitic	Sericite	Clays	Silicic	Veins	Sulphides	% Recov.	RQD	Sample #	From	To	Length	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t
		Box, 12.															
63.09	69.19	66.14m SILICIFIED SUBPORPHYRITIC FELDSPAR PORPHYRY similar to that found south of mineralized zone in TAS 99-5 and 6 except remnant anhedral matrix (ca. 7%) approx. 1/2% dissem. py - hairline to 2mm. pyrite halo veins at 15-45° to core axis - strong silicification					4 2/3		3	92	8						
		67.00m - brecciation to 67.70m. w. massive 1cm. vuggy pyrite vein up core axis (50%) - brecciation continues in silicified sections between remnant sections of feldspar porphyry - associated with crackle brecciation are stringers of pyrite with a larger massive 1cm vein at ca. 25° to core axis at 68.79m.															
69.19	72.79	SILICIFIED DARK GREEN or TAN MINERALIZED ZONE															
		69.19-70.37m. - 3-5% Sulphides incl. minor chalcopyrite masses - Py > Po in irregular stringers and spots Po = Py in last 30cm of section - tan CARBONATE alteration common - 69.96m = 3mm gray quartz vein at 65° to core axis										19303	69.19	70.37	1.18	0.11	0.02

From	To	Description - Lithology, Structure, Alteration, Mineralization	Carbonate	Propylitic	Sericite	Clays	Silicic	Veins	Sulphides	% Recov.	RQD	sample #	Length	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t		
		70.37m - 71.97m = 5% total sx as above but Po = Py w. minor cpy										193024	70.37m	71.97	1.60	.071	.02
		* ** 71.97 - MAIN PART OF MINZ'D ZONE w. massive Po identical to that found in TAS 99-5 and 6 SEMI-MASSIVE SX (30% sx) w. Po > Py (2x more massive and coarse Po) Massive Py or Po 50-60° to core axis - cf. TAS 99-5										193025	71.97	72.78	0.81	.030	.02
		72.78m - Halo of low cpy in silicified zone (say 0.1% copper?) Py & Po ≈ 3-4%										193026	72.78	73.13	0.35	.005	.05
		72.78 - 73.78 = SUBPORPHYRITIC FELDSPAR PORPHYRY = altered HBDE - FELDSPAR DIORITE															
72.78	78.33	SUBPORPHYRITIC M. GRAINED, GREENISH GRAY DIORITE - 15% relatively fresh hornblendes (1-2mm) and 60% plagioclase (or more?) which when hbl "disappears" → appears as SUBPORPHYRITIC FELDSPAR PORPH. - lower contact broken at end of "drill run".															
78.33	86.15	SILICIFIED FELSITE (cherty) as before - pyrite veinlets to 82.06m Also po and cpy (minor) - lower contact ≈ 50° to core axis.															
86.15	93.57	HORNBLENDE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY E.O.H. TO E.O.H. - Occasional py veins															

veinlets and one 3 cm zone near E.O.H

0-Absent; 1-Trace; 2-Weak; 3-Moderate; 4-Strong

APPENDIX III
LABORATORY ASSAY RESULTS



ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Omni Resources Inc. File # 9902045

910 - 700 W. Pender St., Vancouver BC V6C 1G8 Submitted by: Jon Bergvinson

SAMPLE#	Ag** oz/t	Au** oz/t
D 193001	.05	<.001
D 193002	.02	<.001
D 193003	.03	<.001
D 193004	.02	<.001
D 193005	.02	<.001
D 193006	.01	.002
D 193007	.01	<.001
D 193008	.01	<.001
RE D 193008	.01	<.001
D 193009	<.01	<.001
D 193010	.02	<.001
D 193011	<.01	<.001
D 193012	<.01	.009

AG** & AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.

- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE

Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 5 1999 DATE REPORT MAILED: *July 12/99* SIGNED BY: *C. Leong* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS



ASSAY CERTIFICATE



Omni Resources Inc. PROJECT TAS File # 9901984

910 - 700 W. Pender St., Vancouver BC V6C 1G8 Submitted by: T. Elliott

SAMPLE#	Ag** oz/t	Au** oz/t
D 193013	.04	.075
D 193014	.03	.079
D 193015	.07	.038
D 193016	<.01	.007
D 193017	.02	.087
D 193018	.05	.409
D 193019	.08	.009
D 193020	.08	.834
D 193021	.03	.094
D 193022	.01	.156
RE D 193022	.06	.155
RRE D 193022	.05	.160
D 193023	.02	.011
D 193024	.02	.071
D 193025	.02	.030
D 193026	.05	.005
D 193027	.05	.051
STANDARD R-1/AU-1	2.94	.098

AG** & AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.

- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE

Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 2 1999

DATE REPORT MAILED: *July 7/99*

SIGNED BY: *Chong* D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ASSAY CERTIFICATE



Omni Resources Inc. PROJECT TAS File # 9901984R
910 - 700 W. Pender St., Vancouver BC V6C 1G8 Submitted by: T. Elliott

SAMPLE#

Au**
oz/t

D 193025A	.030
D 193025B	.030
RE D 193025B	.029
STANDARD AU-1	.096

AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.

- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE REJ.

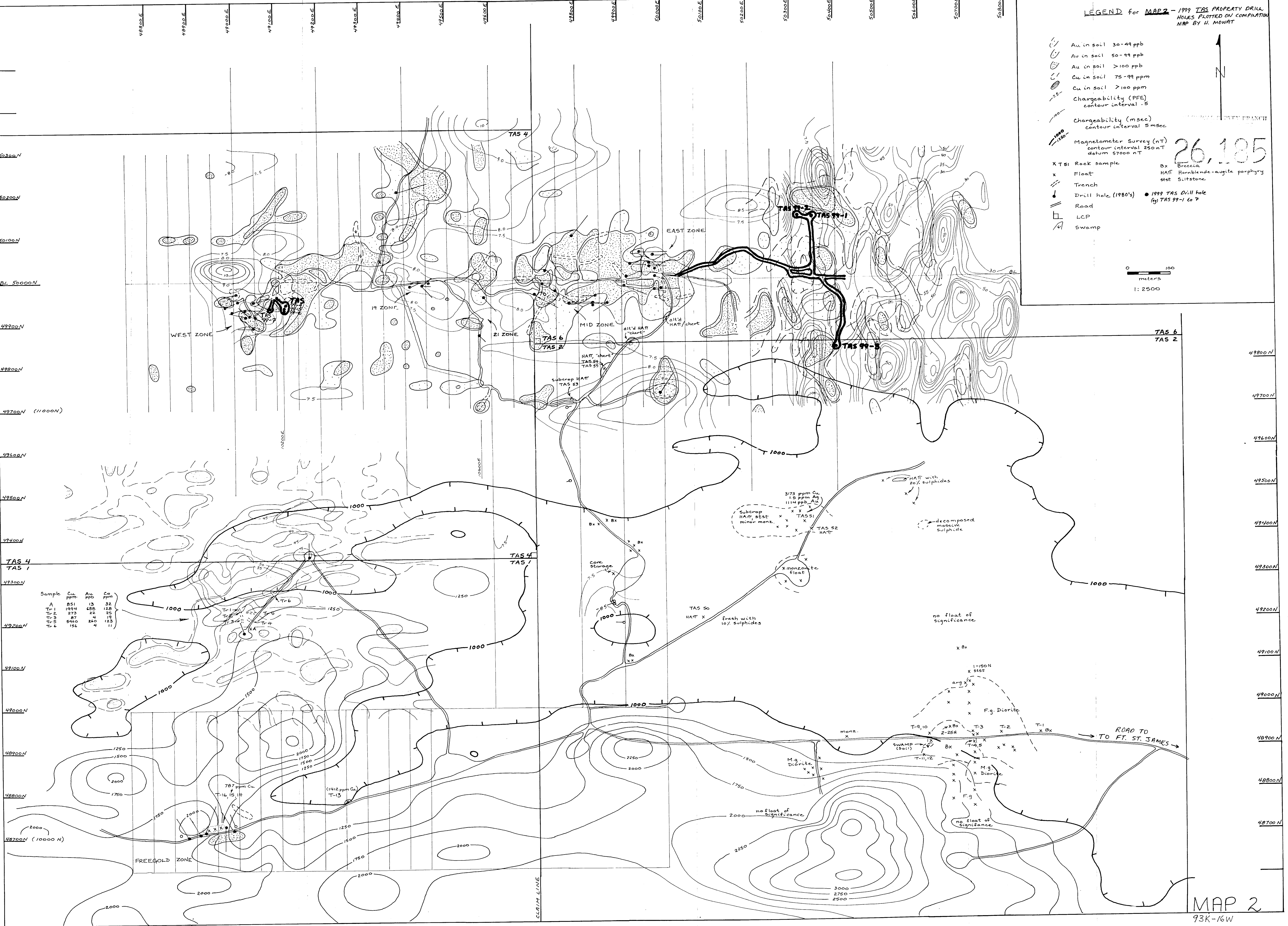
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 23 1999 DATE REPORT MAILED: *July 27/99* SIGNED BY: *C. Long* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

- Au in soil 30-99 ppb
- Au in soil 50-99 ppb
- Au in soil >100 ppb
- Cu in soil 75-99 ppm
- Cu in soil >100 ppm
- Chargeability (PFE) contour interval .5
- Chargeability (msec) contour interval 5 msec
- Magnetometer Survey (nT) contour interval 250 nT datum 57000 nT
- XTS: Rock sample
- x Float
- Trench
- Drill hole (1980's)
- Road
- LCP
- Swamp
- Bx Breccia
- HAT Hornblende-augite porphyry st
- st Siltstone
- 1999 TAS Drill hole (g) TAS 99-1 to 7

26,185

0 100 meters
1:2500



Sample	Cu ppm	Au ppb	Co ppm
A	851	13	32
T-1	1914	688	128
T-2	273	22	25
T-3	87	4	19
T-5	840	240	123
T-6	156	4	11